

The Vocabulary of the Byelorussian Literary Language in the Nineteenth Century

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PREFACE

Few of the Slavonic literary languages can boast a history of uninterrupted development as extensive as that enjoyed by Russian or Polish. The majority, like Byelorussian, were formed, or re-formed, in the 19th century, often after years of suppression or neglect, receiving their impetus from the tide of nationalism that swept Europe in the wake of Napoleon. The origins and development of these 'new' literary languages present the philologist with a field of enquiry that is at once interesting and comparatively little-known, and it was in the hope of throwing some further light on one of its particularly neglected aspects that the present study was undertaken.

This work, which was completed as part of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at London University, was carried out under the supervision of Robert Auty, Professor of Comparative Slavonic Philology in the University of Oxford. My first thanks are to him, since it is due to his patience, advice and encouragement over a long period that it has finally come to completion, although, of course, the author alone is responsible for any shortcomings and inaccuracies it may contain. Thanks are also due to a number of other scholars: M.R. Sudnik, A.I. Žuraŭski, I.I. Kramko and A.S. Aksamitaŭ of the Institute of Philology at the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences for their co-operation and assistance during study visits to Minsk in 1965, 1966 and 1968. In addition, I have received valuable bibliographical suggestions from Alexander Nadson, Headmaster of St. Cyril's House School, Leo Horoško, former Librarian of the Marian House (now Francis Skaryna) Byelorussian Library in London, and Professor Michael Samilov and Victor Swoboda of the School of Slavonic and East European Studies. Finally, I owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. F. Mott and his colleagues in the Services Department of London University for their willing help and co-operation in reproducing the book, and, above all, to my wife, Caroline, for her Herculean labours in typing and re-typing a most complex text.

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A.B. McM.

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- Bahr Paŭluk Bachrym, Zahraj, zahraj, chłopcze mały, c. 1828, recorded in Powieść z czasu mojego, czyli przygody litewskie, s.n., London, 1854, quoted in ChHBM, II, p. 94.
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- 1809, first published by A. Abramowicz in 'Kilka melodyj ludu białoruskiego', Rocznik literacki, StP, 1843.
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- Bar(c) -----, Harelica, c. 1843?, in 'Kilka melodyj ...'.
- BB Pro bahactvo da b'edność. P'erakład s ukrajinskaho, s.n., Geneva, 1881.
- Błu(a) F.F. Błus, 'Reč' starovojta k krest'janam o svobode (dlja narodnogo čtenija)', Mogilevskije gubernskije vedomosti, 51, Mahiloŭ, 1862.
- Błu(b) -----, 'Reč' starovojta (dlja čtenija moim zemljakam)', Mogilevskije gubernskije vedomosti, 60, 61, Mahiloŭ, 1862.
- BSV Biasieda staraho volnika s novymi pra ichnaje dzieło, s.n., Mahiloŭ, 1861.
- CDMZ 'Ci dobre my zrobili pokinuvši uniju?', s.n., Rasskazy na belorusskom narečii, Vilna, 1863.
- ChH Chimka z Hankaju, dźvie maładzicy, recorded by I.I. Nosovič in ZIRGO, V, 1873, p. 70.
- Čač(a) Jan Čačot, excerpts from Jeżowe, Jaroszowe and Adamowe i Tomaszowe, 1819, recorded in Archiwum filomatów, III. Jan Czubek (ed.), Poezja filomatów, Cracow, 1922, pp. 76-84, 187, 201-3.
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- DA Dziadźka Anton abo hutarka ab usim czysta szto balić, a

- czamu balić - nie wiedaim, s.n., Vilna (Tilsit), 1892.
- D-M(a) V.I. Dunin-Marcinkievič, Sielanka, Vilna, 1846.
- D-M(b) -----, 'Pawinšawańnie Woita Nauma' (1854), Hapon, Minsk, 1855.
- D-M(c) -----, Hapon, Minsk, 1855.
- D-M(d) -----, Wieczernice i obłakany, Minsk, 1855, the Byelorussian parts quoted from the StP edition of 1909 in BLXIX, pp. 135-55.
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- D-M(m) -----, Zaŭtra spasa, kaźuć ludzie, ms, 1868, quoted from Zachodniaja Biełaruś, Vilna, 1923 in ZborT, p. 366.
- EDD Elementarz dla dobrych dzieťok katolikou, s.n., Warsaw, 1862.

- EH Edward H., Nu Bratoczak, 1858, in the album of A. Viaryha-Dareŭski.
- En45 Enieida navyvarat, quoted from Majak, XXIII, (Smes'), StP, 1845 in ChHBM, II, pp. 88-93.
- En90 'Enieida navyvarat', Smolenskij vestnik, 10-11, Smolensk, 1890.
- Gar V. Haršyn, Sihnał, translation s.n., Moscow, 1891.
- HDS Hutorka dwóch susiedou, ms, s.n., 1862, in the Moscow State Historical Archive.
- HDsaŠ86 Hutarka Daniły sa Šciapanam, quoted from Russkaja starina, XVII, 3, StP, 1886 in ChHBM, II, pp. 129-33.
- HDsaŠ03 Hutarka Daniły sa Šciapanam, quoted from Fed, VIII, 2, 1903 in BLXIX, pp. 41-5.
- HKA Hutarka Kuźmy s Apanasam, quoted by I.I. Nosovič in ZIRGO, V, pp. 123-5.
- HKN Hej, kab nam być viesialej, quoted by I.I. Nosovič in ZIRGO, V, pp. 106-7.
- HP 'Hutarka Paŭluka', Vilenskiĭ vestnik, 173, Vilna, 1898, pp. 2-3.
- HPzS Hutarka pana ■ sielaninam, quoted from Litaratura i mastactva, 15, Minsk, 1940 in BLXIX, pp. 49-51.
- HSD Hutorka staroho dzieda, s.n., Poznań, 1861.
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- Hur(b) -----, unpublished translations from Russian, s.a., in the AN LitSSR, quoted in BPDP, pp. 238-42.
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- Hur(d) -----, unpublished translations from Ukrainian, s.a., in the AN LitSSR, quoted in BPDP, pp. 247-50.
- HŭK Hutarka ŭ karčmie, c. 1885?, recorded in ms by Kandraś

z-pađ Dokšyc, Luđvinaŭ, 1891.

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- JT Jakub T-ki, Słowna z nieba Boży dar ..., 1858, in the album of A. Viaryha-Dareŭski.
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- KP F. Pczycki, Kryŭda i praŭda. Hutarka biłaruskaja, a hectographed brochure, preserved in the AN SSSR (Leningrad branch).
- KZ Krótkie zebranie nauki chrześcijańskiej dla wieśniaków mówiących językiem polsko-ruskim wyznania Rzymsko-Katolickiego, s.n., Vilna, 1835.

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- Łuč(c) -----, Staraść nie radaść, ms, s.a., quoted from a photocopy preserved in the Institute of Literature and Art in Minsk in BPDP, pp. 129-31.
- MH Maładzikova hutarka, recorded in Fed, III, 2, pp. 73-4.
- NS Novejšije stichi, 14 numbered anonymous poems in Rom, I, 5, pp. 431-7.
- OVV Oj, viaśnica, viasna, quoted from Šejn, I, 1, in BLXIX, p. 35.
- PJH Pismo ad Jaśka Haspadara z pad Wilni da muzykou ziemi polskoj, c. 1864, recorded by Agaton Giller in Historja powstania narodu polskiego w 1861-4, Paris, 1867.
- PŁ Panskaja łaska, recorded by P.F. Al'chimovič in Sbornik belorusskich narodnych legend, bylin i pesen, s opisaniem nekotorych obrjadov, obyčajev, prazdnikov i igrišč krest'jan Sebežskogo ujezda Vitebskoj gubernii, ms, 1882-90, pp. 39b-45b in the Scientific Archive of the Geographical Society, Leningrad. Quoted in BLXIX, pp. 26-32.
- Płuh Adam Płuh, Kručanaja baba, Snoŭ, 1849, reprinted in Časopiś, II, 2-3, Kaunas, 1920.
- PN Pračystaja siarod nočy, recorded by I.I. Nosovič in ZIRGO, V, pp. 86-9.
- PRPF Predśmiertnyj rozhovor Pustelnika Pietra, s.n., Kiev, s.a.
- PS Pozdravitel'noje stichotvorenije so dnjom angela, c. 1830, s.n., recorded by Cytovič in 'Slova dva s jazyke i gramotnosti Beloj-Rusi', Majak, IX, 17, (Smes'), StP, 1843, pp. 33-8.
- Pšč A. Pščočka, 'U tijatri', Očerki iz žizni belorusskoj derevni, Viciebsk, 1899, pp. 104-7.

- HNF Rad narodowyi polskoj, s.n., s.l., 1863. (65)
- RPCb Razmova pana z chłopam, recorded in Fed, III, 2, p. 18.
- Ryp(a) Radvan Rypinski, Niaczyścik, 3rd edition, Tottenham, 1856.
- Ryp(b) -----, Tyż sam, susiedźka, chacieŭ ..., 1860, in the album of A. Viaryha-Dareŭski.
- Sch Schod, c. 1862, quoted from Biełaruś, 10, Minsk, 1945 in BLXIX, pp. 45-9.
- SS 'Skazka nie skazka, byl nie byl, ale tak byvaić', s.n., Rasskazy na belorusskom narečii, Vilna, 1863.
- SVB Staryj Vosip borodatyj, recorded by I.I. Nosovič in ZIRGO, V, 1873, p. 70.
- Syr V. Syrakomla, Dobryja viešci, 1848, recorded in Hutorka staroho dzieda, 2nd edition, Paris, 1862.
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- Tap Fieliks Tapčeŭski, various posthumously published lyric poems, c. 1890, quoted in BPDP, pp. 197-212.
- Te Teatr, quoted from Volnaja Biełaruś, 25, Minsk, 1918 in BLXIX, pp. 33-4.
- TP Taras na Parnasie: basic (Minsk, 1945) text quoted by I. Bas in 'Drukavanyja i rukapisnyja varyjanty paemy Taras na Parnasie', Biełaruskaja litaratura, III, Minsk, 1960, pp. 213-33.
- TP(ML) 'Taras. Belorusskaja poema', Minskij listok, 37, Minsk, 1889.
- TP(SV) 'Taras na Parnase', Smolenskiy vestnik, 37, Smolensk, 1890.
- TP(Vt) Taras na Parnase. Belorusskaja poema, Viciebsk, 1896.
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- TP(MO) Je. Rađimič (Je.R. Romanov), Taras polesovščik in Milostivyj Osip, ili milosti choču, a ne žertvy, Viciebsk, 1896.
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- TP(NCh) Taras na Parnasie, new, revised edition, Naša chata, Vilna, 1909.
- TP(NN) 'Taras na Parnasi', Naša niva, 40, Vilna, 1909.
- TP(Mn) Paras na Parnasie, Minsk, 1917.
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- TP(K) Taras-palasoŭščyk, Kaunas, 1920.
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- TP(D) Taras na Parnasie, Minsk, 1939.
- TP(Š) Paras na Parnasie, ms, s.a., found amongst the unpublished papers of P. Šejn in the Archive of the AN SSSR, Leningrad.
- TP(A) Taras na Parnasie, ms, s.a., in the AN LitSSR.
- UPN U panou nikto biez sprosū, recorded by I.I. Nosovič in ZIRGO, V, 1873, pp. 76-9.
- VCh Vaskrasieŋnie Chrystova i sašestvije jaho ŭ ad, quoted in BLXIX, pp. 23-5.
- VCJ Voš ciapier jaki lud staŭ, recorded by I.I. Nosovič in 1848; first published in ZIRGO, V, 1873, pp. 126-33.
- VHP Viasna hoła pierapała, quoted from Vitebskije gubernskije

vedomosti, 26, Viciebsk, 1896 in ChHBM, II, pp. 133-4.

VPNB 'Vielikaja pomyška našich Biełorussov', s.n., Rasskazy na belorusskom narečii, Vilna, 1863.

VS Vinšovanije Savašcieja, ms, s.n., c. 1831, recorded in Illjustracija, VII, (Smes'), StP, 1848, pp. 190-1.

Vul J.P. Vul, K duđaru Arciomu at naddwińskaha muzyka, 1859, in the album of A. Viaryha-Dareŭski.

VVV Vot vidicie vy, dzieci, jakije ciapier ludzi na šviecie, recorded by Je. Radimič (Je.R. Romanov) in Milostivyj Osip ..., Viciebsk, 1896, pp. 21-2.

ŽŠ Ab žyćci i śmierci pianicy, recorded in Fed, III, 2, pp. 32-3.

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- (47) Knihi rožaju (Christmas Books), ms in the AN UkrSSR.
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Key to Abbreviations of Secondary Sources
and Dictionaries

ANR	55	KarłD	64
ANU	71	Kaś	67
AP	28	Koś	53
BK	44	KPs	17
BC	46	Kr	20
Bir	4	Krap	19
BLXIX	29	Kruk	21
BN	49	Kul	70
ENT	50	Lin	72
Bog	51	L-S	22
BPDP	2	Lys	73
BR-R	69	Lob	23
BRS	66	Mag	74
Brü	52	Mal	25
Bud	5	Mald	24
Bulg	7	Miac	26
Bur	6	Mir	75
CAN	54	Narysy	3
CB	47	Nos	76
ChHBM	1	Og	27
Čud	8	Cpyt	85
Da	56	Pev	77
Dob	57	Pod	78
Dub	58	Pr	79
F107	48	Ras	30
Fed	11	Rom	31
Ger	59	R-BR	68
HarCh	12	SCh	45
HarH	13	Serž	32
HBLM, I	41	Srez	80
HBLM, II	18	Stak	34
Hier	14	Stan	81
Hr	61	StaP	33
Hrab	60	Šak	35
Isk	15	Šat	82
Jak	62	Šejn	36
Jan	63	Tich	37
Kar	16	Vajt	38
Karł	65	Vas	83

V-L	39	Zak	40
Vol	84	ZborT	10
VTvory	9	Zur	42
	Zur	43	

This key refers to the sequence of numbers to be found in Sections 2 and 3 of the Bibliography (Secondary Sources and Dictionaries).

List of Miscellaneous Abbreviations

AN	Akademija Nauk (Navuk)
arch.	archaic
BR	Byelorussian
c.	circa
coll.	colloquial
ComESl	Common East Slavonic
ComS	Common Slavonic
Cz	Czech
dial.	dialectal
dial-ism	dialecticism
E	East
eccl.	ecclesiastical
ed.	editor
ESl	East Slavonic
F	French
fig.	figurative
folk.	folkloric
G	German
imp.	impersonal
intr.	intransitive
Lat	Latin
lit.	literary
Lith	Lithuanian
MBR	Modern Byelorussian
MCz	Modern Czech
MP	Modern Polish
MR	Modern Russian
ms	manuscript
MU	Modern Ukrainian
N	North
neg.	negative
OBR	Old Byelorussian
OCS	Old Church Slavonic
OR	Old Russian
P	Polish
penult.	penultimate
P-ism	polonism
pl.	plural
poet.	poetical
pop.	popular (prastamoŭny, prostorečnyj)

R	Russian
refl.	reflexive
R-ism	russicism
S	South
s.a.	sine anno
SCr	Serbo Croatian
Serb	Serbian
sing.	singular
Sl	Slavonic
s.l.	sine loco
Slov	Slovene
s.n.	sine nomine
SORJaS	Sbornik Otdelenija russkogo jazyka i slovesnosti, AN, StP
SSl	South Slavonic
StP	St Petersburg
trans.	transitive
U	Ukrainian
U-ism	Ukrainianism
vulg.	vulgar
W	West
WSl	West Slavonic
ZIRGO	Zapiski Imperatorskogo russkogo geografičeskogo obščestva po otdelen- iju etnografii, StP

Section 1(i) Previous Work Relating to this Subject(a) Lexicological Work

The study of the 19th-century Byelorussian literary language is still in its infancy. No monographs have yet been devoted to the subject and the majority of general works treating it within a broader framework have been based on a partial and often superficial survey of the primary material, in some cases at second hand. This has been principally due to the inaccessibility of many 19th-century texts which have only in the course of the last decade or so become available for study. Now, however, the great majority of known first editions and manuscripts are available on film in the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences, whilst literary research scholars like H. Kisialoŭ and A. Maldzis, and various linguists in the Academy's History of the Byelorussian Language Section (notably I.I. Kramko) continue to seek those texts that are known or believed to have been lost.

If the 19th-century language as a whole may be said to have been neglected by scholars, the vocabulary in particular has been largely ignored. Two papers were delivered by M. Bułachaŭ and N. Krukoŭski at the 4th International Congress of Slavists in 1958, but although nominally encompassing the question of the 19th-century vocabulary within their themes ('The Development of the Byelorussian Literary Language in the 19-20th Centuries and its Interrelations with Other Slavonic Languages' and 'Russian Lexical Influence on the Contemporary Byelorussian Language', respectively) they were too generalised and, in some respects, inaccurate to contribute a great deal to knowledge of the subject. The short section on the 19th century in L.M. Šakun's Historyja biełaruskaj litaraturnaj movy is highly selective in the material it covers, and not, apparently, being based on first-hand research, it can only offer the broadest outline of the subject, although it is more accurate than the sketches of Bułachaŭ and Krukoŭski.

By far the best overall picture of the 19th-century language in general, and the vocabulary in particular, is presented in the second volume of Historyja biełaruskaj litaraturnaj movy produced at the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences in Minsk. The section dealing with the 19th century (pp. 7-110) is written by I.I. Kramko, and in

it he gives an outline of the principal orthographical, phonological, morphological, lexical and syntactical features of the texts he has studied. The vocabulary is considered in terms of its relation to the writers' native dialects and the modern literary language, taking into account any foreign influences that may be present. There are some errors,² and lack of space prevents complete coverage of all the texts (some are only partially treated and others not at all), but Kramko's description undoubtedly supersedes the earlier works and, being based on first-hand study of the primary sources, avoids most of the mistakes that make its predecessors so unreliable. It marks, in fact, the beginning of a new period in the study of the 19th-century Byelorussian literary language.

The origin and, sometimes, distribution of some individual words appearing in this work are discussed in various Byelorussian periodical publications, particularly Uzvyšša (1927-30), Pracy Instytutu Movaznaŭstva BSSR (1954-61), and several recent collections of miscellaneous linguistic material entitled Biełaruskaja mova, of which that published in 1965 is entirely devoted to lexicological material. Very little attention, however, is paid to the 19th-century language or to the abstract vocabulary: the semantic fields of material culture and, in particular, agriculture form the subject of almost all the recent articles on the Byelorussian vocabulary, as indeed they have of the latest dialectal and lexicographical studies.

(b) Lexicographical Work

Š. Hrabčykaŭ's dictionary of the language of Dunin-Marcinkievič is the only lexicographical work specifically devoted to the 19th century. In it the author gives a list of all the words to be found in Dunin-Marcinkievič's complete opus (including the macaronic works), with details of the various contexts in which they occur. Although completed in 1966 it is still unpublished.

The first important dictionary of Byelorussian was that compiled by Nosovič and published in 1870. Although nominally a general work, it is, in fact, strongly biased towards words characteristic of eastern Byelorussia, and the Mahiloŭ region in particular, but nonetheless offers a rich collection of lexical material. Earlier, in 1845 P.M. Špilevskij's Slovar' belorusskogo narečija had been submitted to and rejected by the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St Petersburg. It is now preserved in the manuscript library of the

2. A detailed review of this book appears in The Journal of Byelorussian Studies, II, 1, London, 1969, pp. 115-7.

USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, but was not available for private study in 1965. Another important unpublished dictionary which was discovered in 1958 in the manuscript library of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences in Vilna is a Byelorussian - Russian - Polish thesaurus written at the turn of the century by Iosif Cichinski, a native of the Mahiloŭ region.³

A number of Russian - Byelorussian and Byelorussian - Russian dictionaries appeared in Soviet Byelorussia after the civil war, the most important being the Byelorussian - Russian dictionary of Bajkoŭ and Niekraševič, and the series of glossaries entitled Biełaruskaja navukovaja terminalohija which attempted to codify the literary vocabulary of that time and establish norms where they were lacking.⁴ At the time of writing, the best dictionary of the Byelorussian literary language is the Belorussko - russkij slovar' edited by K. Krapiva and published in Moscow in 1962. It will eventually be superseded, however, by a new and more comprehensive defining dictionary (the first for Byelorussian) which is at present under preparation at the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences. Another important forthcoming publication is the historical dictionary of Byelorussian now also being prepared at the Academy of Sciences under the editorship of A.I. Žuraŭski. Glossaries are attached to almost all the various studies of 16th- and 17th-century texts (KPs, Kr, Krap, Miac, StaP, Zak, Žur et al.) but only with the appearance of a full historical dictionary will many questions of Byelorussian philology be satisfactorily answered.

Three of the major Byelorussian dialectal dictionaries are Dobrovol'skij's of the Smolensk region, Kašpiarovič's of the Viciebsk region, and Šaternik's of the Červień (central) region. Another important dialectal dictionary, comprising some 20,000 words and written, like those of Kašpiarovič and Šaternik, in the 1920s, which was published posthumously in 1970, unfortunately too late for it to be taken into account in the present study, is I.K. Bialkievič's Krajovy sloŭnik uschodniaj Mahiloŭščyny. Also very recent is Adam

3. See E. Smuikowa, 'Informacja o białorusko - polsko - rosyjskim thesaurusie z przełomu XIX i XX wieku', Slavia Orientalis, XI, 1, Warsaw, 1962, pp. 109-14.

4. For additional information on the dictionaries of Nosovič and of Bajkoŭ and Niekraševič see Part III, Section 1.

Varlyha's Krajovy slovník Łahojščyny which comprises nearly 8,000 words from the region immediately to the north of Minsk. All of the above works have a broad semantic scope, but some others, like those of Jankoŭski, for example, incline mainly towards concrete vocabulary, whilst other recent glossaries, such as that of the Palessian dialects published by the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1968, are devoted entirely to words of material culture. Many regions of Byelorussia (the west, in particular) are still without adequate dialectal dictionaries. It is, accordingly, impossible to draw any firm general conclusions concerning the lexical influence of dialects on the literary language.

(ii) The Purpose of this Work

A survey of previous work on the Byelorussian vocabulary in the 19th century reveals that a great deal remains to be done. The present study is based on an examination of all the printed and manuscript texts currently available, and presents in the Vocabulary over 3,000 words representing, broadly, the abstract side of the literary language.⁵ The reasons for selecting the abstract rather than the concrete vocabulary are twofold: (i) words relating to material culture have been and are being studied by philologists far more intensively than their abstract counterparts; (ii) the abstract vocabulary offers a better basis for the study of linguistic development, being less likely to remain for centuries without formal or semantic changes than are, for example, the various words for fireplaces or species of nettle. Moreover, insofar as it goes beyond the boundaries of the purely popular basis on which the Byelorussian literary language was formed in the 19th century, the composition of the abstract vocabulary throws light on the sources to which writers turned in order to broaden the scope of the new literary language. The purpose of this work, therefore, is:

(1) To show the incidence and usage of individual words, with the possibility of comparing (within the semantic groupings) the selection of lexical resources made by the 19th-century writers.

(2) To establish accurately the first occurrence of each word.

(3) To demonstrate statistically the composition of the 19th-

5. In the present work the term 'literary language' is used in the broad sense of 'written language'. For a discussion of the various applications of this term see Robert Auty's 'Some Thoughts on the History of Literary Languages' (Cercetări de Lingvistică, III, Cluj, 1958, pp. 46-9).

century vocabulary in terms of its relationship to the Russian, Ukrainian and Polish literary languages and, to some extent, dialects.

(4) To attempt to ascertain the significance of geographical, generic and other factors when characterising the degree of foreign influence and individual inventiveness in the writers and texts.

(5) To assess the use of R-isms, U-isms, P-isms and unrecorded forms in individual writers and texts, and over the century as a whole.

(6) To indicate, in part, the relationship between the 19th-century literary lexicon and the modern language, on the basis of the dictionaries in which the 19th-century words are recorded.

Section 2 Notes on Method and Presentation

(i) General

In the Vocabulary (Part II) the great majority of articles on individual words are presented in the same way, although the pattern may, in places, be varied slightly when the word under discussion demands it. Each word is followed by: (i) its meaning, if this varies from that in the English heading (when several approximately synonymous words are grouped together); (ii) the text(s) in which it appears; (iii) the context, if required; (iv) the languages and/or dictionaries in which it is found; (v) any glossaries of the old (pre-19th-century) language, if the word's attestation there has any significance in relation to (iv); (vi) any comparisons and comments, including those of earlier scholars. Where a word illustrates some phenomenon of interest occurring for the first time in the Vocabulary, a general comment on the phenomenon with other examples may be included in that word's article.

To reduce space a number of conventions are adopted when their use does not detract from the clarity of the article or from the possibility of comparing the word's features (such as incidence) with those of other, related words. 'Widespread' indicates that a word is found in at least 12 different writers and texts; 'all' that it is characteristic of Byelorussian, Russian, Ukrainian and Polish, and 'none' that it is not found in any of those languages; 'lit. BR' implies that a word is recorded in Nos, BR-R and CAN. The bracketed numbers after CAN indicate the number of different examples recorded for the word at the time the index was consulted (1966); no bracketed number implies at least 5 attestations, 'frequent' - 10 or more. A distinction is drawn here between

examples from folk collections and those from literary sources.

Words that entered the Byelorussian language from Russian, Ukrainian or Polish before the 19th century are not classified as R-isms, U-isms or P-isms. The latter description is only applied to foreign words uncharacteristic of Byelorussian that were borrowed during the 19th century.

(ii) Orthography and Transliteration

No rules for Byelorussian orthography were established before the end of the first decade of the 20th century. The 19th-century writers used both Latin and Cyrillic characters, some simply following the Polish and Russian literary norms, others attempting, with varying success, to represent in their writing the main phonetic features of Byelorussian. In the present work the words from the 19th-century texts are given in their modern form; for convenience, the secondary Byelorussian (Latin) alphabet is employed. The latter was systematised during the Naša niva period (1906 - 1915);⁶ it is now principally used in émigré publications.⁷ Where quotations from the texts are given they are reproduced with their original spellings (transliterated, if necessary). Foreign words from the texts that, like atviecić or rondzić, have no Byelorussian equivalents are given in the partially Byelorussianised form that is now adopted as standard practice in modern Byelorussian lexicology.⁸ Apart from Dob (which was written as a Russian dialectal dictionary and follows the rules of Russian orthography) and Nos (which is inconsistent), the Byelorussian dictionaries all follow the accepted

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6. It had been used from the second half of the 16th century in some but not all publications. The journal Naša niva itself was printed in two parallel editions - one in Cyrillic and one in Latin characters - until 1912 when, largely through the influence of Janka Kupała, it began to be printed in Cyrillic only. See J. M-ski, 'Hutarki z čytačami. Jaki šryft?', Naša niva, 4-8, Vilna, 1912.
7. For a full description of this orthographic system see A. Losik, Biełaruski pravapis, Minsk, 1940, reprinted in New York, s.a.
8. By this system foreign words are treated according to Byelorussian orthographical, but not phonological principles.

orthography, and examples from them are given according to the standard Latin Byelorussian spelling that is used for the words from the texts. Examples from Dob are given in Russian spelling. Nos has some Russian features such as 'j' in the nominative of long masculine adjectival endings, no akańnie, soft 'č', hard and soft 'r', 'jat' ' and the hard sign. Of these, only the written absence of akańnie is preserved when forms recorded by him are quoted. Examples from pre-19th-century Cyrillic documents (where the spelling is totally unsystematic) are simply transliterated without changes to the spelling. The British 'international' system is used, as it is for the Russian and Ukrainian words that are given as examples. In the Bibliography the spellings of Russian and Ukrainian book and article titles are modernised where necessary.

Alien versions of words common to Byelorussian and one or more of the other languages (Russian, Ukrainian or Polish) are not given if they follow the standard phonetic and orthographic pattern of the language(s) concerned, and if their citation does not throw any additional light on the word in question. Where different forms of a word (particularly its suffixes) are adduced for comparison the same form in several languages is spelled according to the first of the languages listed. Thus, for example, Byelorussian '-ščyna', Russian '-ščina', Ukrainian '-ščyna' is given as BR, R, U '-ščyna'.

(iii) Semantic Grouping

The words in the Vocabulary are grouped semantically on the basis of the system devised by Roget for his Thesaurus. In the nature of language itself 'perfect' or complete semantic groups are impossible; there are bound to be inconsistencies and groups that seem very obviously split. Nonetheless, the attempt at this type of grouping is justified by the opportunities for comparison it affords.

Section 3 The Primary Sources

It is evident that a study of the Byelorussian vocabulary in the 19th century must take into account the maximum possible number of texts. The present work covers almost all of those that are known to have survived. There are a few minor omissions, the most important being Zaloty by Dunin-Marcinkievič, a macaronic one-act farce written in 1870: the only available editions of this work give the Polish parts in Byelorussian, thus rendering

it impossible to separate the original from later material.⁹ The other omissions (also due to unavailability) are the highly polonised Pieśni nabożnyja of 1861 which share most of their contents with KZ,¹⁰ the few surviving fragments of Arciom Viaryha-Dareŭski's Byelorussian works,¹¹ and two short pieces from his album which the present writer does not consider to be in Byelorussian.¹²

In distinguishing folk (narodny) from cultivated (štučny) poetry, the author has followed the guidance of Karski. However, the poems in Rom, I, 3, pp. 433-7 under the general title of Meloči¹³ appear too illiterate to warrant consideration in a work of this kind, and have for that reason been omitted.

Finally, four poems published anonymously in Opyty v russkoj slovesnosti vospitannikov gimnazij belorusskogo učebnogo okruga, Vilna, 1839 (Byv na Rusi Čorny boh; Iz-za Słucka, iz-za Klecka; Oj, kołyb, koły moskali prišły; V lesie temnom u Vyślicy) which are occasionally mentioned as 19th-century works,¹⁴ were probably composed in the 18th century and are, therefore, not considered in the present study.

Where two editions of a work are quoted in the Bibliography (Primary Sources) (En, HDsaŠ), words from the second edition are only mentioned in the Vocabulary if they do not also occur in the earlier edition. In the case of TP, a full comparative edition has been prepared by I. Bas ('Drukavanyja i rukapishnyja varyjanty paemy Taras na Parnasie', Biełaruskaja litaratura, III, 1960, pp. 213-33) and it is to his basic edition that reference is made in the present work. Variants from other editions are also listed, where they exist, using Bas's abbreviations.

Section 4 An Outline of Byelorussian Literature in the 19th century

Any description of the writers and anonymous texts comprising 19th-century Byelorussian literature must be, in at least two senses, incomplete. Firstly, many works, including the entire Byelorussian

9. The other multilingual works (Čač(b), D-M(a), KZ, EDD) are, of course, only considered with regard to their Byelorussian sections.
10. Kar, III, 3, p. 88.
11. HBLM, II, p. 50. See also Mald, p. 84.
12. A short verse by Mamiert Ren'je and a prose note by Rypinski. See Mald, p. 88.
13. Kar, III, 3, p. 112.
14. HBLM, II, pp. 19-20.

opus of some writers, although known to us from contemporary sources, are now lost. Secondly, a great deal of information concerning the writers and texts is either open to doubt or, in some cases, completely lacking. The present brief sketch aims to outline the general pattern of Byelorussian literature in the 19th century, placing the various texts and writers in their historical context, and, at the same time, supplementing the Bibliography of Primary Sources with further factual information relating to dates, place of origin or publication, authorship, and the use of pseudonyms.

Although in the 15th and 16th centuries the Byelorussian language had flourished in both an official and also a literary capacity, the growth of dynastic ties between the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and Poland, culminating in the Union of 1569, inevitably led to the linguistic and cultural polonisation of the Byelorussian gentry, and the relegation of the language and literary tradition to the level of purely popular usage and oral folk poetry. During the 18th century, it is true, the Byelorussian language in its spoken, unliterary form did play a part in the so-called 'school dramas' which arose in the Jesuit colleges and seminaries of that time; in these plays Byelorussian was spoken by the simpler characters as a form of buffoonery in contrast to the more noble Polish speech of the heroes and heroines. Such works, however, were hardly designed to promote the Byelorussian language as a literary medium, and had little or no effect on the course of its development.

Thus, 19th-century Byelorussian writers were entirely cut off from the literary heritage of the Grand Duchy, even if they were aware of its existence. A few, like Bahuševič, had access to some of the old legal documents,¹⁵ but the translations, memoirs and other works that comprise middle Byelorussian literature were virtually unknown; as a result writers were compelled to turn to the popular language in order to create a new literary medium within which to work. Faced with increasingly determined opposition from the Russian authorities, their first steps were inevitably hesitant, and the overall picture presented by the 19th century is one of fragmentation; nonetheless, by the end of the period a number of genres had been successfully essayed, and a body of work created on which later writers, less harassed by external pressures, could build a modern literary language and literature worthy of the name.

The first really influential work of the 19th century was the

15. See his introduction to Dudka biełaruskaja, BPDP, p. 9.

anonymous Enieida navyvarat which originated in the north-east of Byelorussia and was first published in 1845, although internal evidence suggests that it was written in the early 1820s.¹⁶ Quite heavily russified and with a large number of dialecticisms and unrecorded forms, this comic travesty of the Aeneid is loosely based on I. Kotljarevskyj's Ukrainian imitation¹⁷ of N. Osipov's Virgilijevaja Jenejda, vyvoročennaja na iznanku (StP, 1791).¹⁸ For a long time its author was thought to be Tamaš Mańkoŭski, Vice-governor of Viciebsk and a former councillor in Mahiloŭ, but most modern scholars now attribute the work to Vincent Ravinski (b. 1786; d. 1855), a lieutenant from the Smolensk region.¹⁹ Extremely popular amongst the minor gentry, Enieida is significant in that, for all its crudeness, it drew attention to the literary possibilities of the Byelorussian language. A similar role was played by Taras na Parnasie, another comic narrative poem, also from north-east Byelorussia. Again the language is very down-to-earth and close to peasant speech, but Taras, probably written about ten years after Enieida is more organised linguistically, with considerably fewer R-isms and unrecorded forms than its predecessor. Some scholars, including Doŭnar-Zapolski,²⁰ associate Taras with the name of Dunin-Marcinkievič, although there seems to be little basis for this. Romanov believes

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16. Many other anonymous works of this early period were not printed until long after the time of composition; some were published by the Russian and Polish ethnographers of the second half of the century (ChH, HKA, HKN, HP, MH, NS, OVV, PL, PN, PS, SVB, TP, UPN, VCJ, VHP, VS, VVV, ŽŠ), whilst others have appeared more recently (HPzS, Te, VCh). Even works of known authorship (Arc, Syr, Kar(c), Abu(a), for example) were often published long after they were written.
17. The first copies of Kotljarevskyj's version date from 1794. See Kar, III, 3, p. 10.
18. Translations from and imitations of Ukrainian works were not uncommon in the 19th century: for example, VCh, VCJ, BB, Hur(d) etc. See also DA.
19. Kar, III, 3, pp. 13-6. See also Je.F. Karskij, 'Belorusskaja Eneida na iznanku. S priloženijem teksta sochranivšichsja otryvkov', Sbornik Char'kovskogo Istoriko-filologičeskogo Obščestva, XVIII, Char'kov, 1908-9, pp. 143-73; H. Kisialoŭ, Zahadka biełaruskaj 'Enieidy', Minsk, 1971.
20. TP(Z).

it to have been written by students at the Horki (Mahilou region) agricultural college which in 1864 moved to St Petersburg.²¹ It was not published until 1889, but like Enieida was well-known amongst the gentry and other literate members of the population in the first half of the century.

Although only one of his works survives, Paŭluk Bahrym (b. Krošyn, Haradzišča region 1818; d. Krošyn 1891)²² is accorded a special place in the history of Byelorussian literature, being the first writer of purely peasant origin. By trade a blacksmith and iron worker, he was taught to read and write by the Catholic priest and populist Fr Mahnušeŭski.²³ After the 1830 uprising many of his 'liberal' poems were confiscated by the police and he was sentenced to twenty-five years in the ranks of the Imperial army. Zahraj, zahraj chłopcze mały, his one surviving work²⁴ was written in about 1828 and reflects faithfully the writer's native dialect.

Jan Barščeŭski (b. Marohi, Viciebsk region 1794;²⁵ d. Cudova, Volhynia 1851) and Radvan Rypinski (b. Dzisna region; d. 1840) were both from the liberal šlachta, and in addition to a considerable body of ethnographical work (in Polish) left a number of short verses in Byelorussian which reflect the dialects of their native regions. Both travelled widely (Rypinski spent nearly ten years in exile) and drew the attention of Poles and Russians to the existence of Byelorussia as a rich and unexplored source of ethnographical material. A similar role was played by the ethnographer and poet Jan Čačot (b. Maluščy, Kareličy region 1796;²⁶ d. Druskieniki, near Hrodna 1847) who wrote a number of philomath poems in Byelorussian as well as twenty-nine imitation folk songs.

21. TP(Mg), p. 3.

22. Narysy, p. 68 gives 1893.

23. See A. Januŭajtis, 'Ab maładym paecie z Krošyna', Maładaja Biełaruś, 3, StP, 1913, pp. 9-16.

24. R. Ziemkievič also attributes the anonymous Hutarka Daniły sa Ściapanam to Bahrym, but his reasons are not convincing (HarH, p. 134).

25. Some authorities suggest 1790. See Mald, p. 25.

26. Until recently there has been some doubt about both the date and the place of Čačot's birth. See the present author's 'Jan Čačot in Byelorussian and Polish Literature', The Journal of Byelorussian Studies, II, 1, London, 1969, p. 57.

Vincent Dunin-Marcinkievič (b. Paniuškievičy, near Babrujsk 1807; d. Lucynka, near Minsk 1884) is one of the most important writers of the century. Like Barščeŭski, Rypinski and Čačot, he came from the minor gentry, and was, in fact, a nephew of the well-known Metropolitan of Mahiloŭ, Bohuš Siestrencevič (b. 1731; d. 1826). After school in Babrujsk he entered Vilna university, but left in 1827, his medical training uncompleted. For the next twelve years he occupied government posts in various parts of Byelorussia, but in 1839 bought and retired to Lucynka where the remainder of his days were spent. Both in the volume of work that he actually published and in his progressive attitude towards the language (in particular the vocabulary) Dunin-Marcinkievič established Byelorussian literature on a firm foundation and considerably expanded (notably in his translation of Pan Tadeusz²⁷) the expressive resources of the language as a literary medium.

In several respects the approach of Dunin-Marcinkievič to vocabulary is typical of the 19th-century writers as a whole: his selection within pairs or groups of synonyms frequently corresponds to the general pattern:²⁸ his inconsistencies of spelling and form are considerable, but no more so than average;²⁹ his use of R-isms, U-isms and P-isms³⁰ corresponds approximately to the average, in relation to the length of his works, but the latter do contain a somewhat higher than average proportion of unrecorded forms.

Other writers of the middle of the century who shared Dunin-Marcinkievič's social background and were, indeed, friendly with him include Adam Płuh and Arciom Viaryha-Dareŭski: Płuh (the literary pseudonym of Anton Pietkievič: b. Zamość 1823; d. Jakutsk 1903) is important as the author of the first Byelorussian short story; on the other hand, almost all the works of Viaryha-Dareŭski (b. Kubličy, Lepiel region 1816) have been lost; he is chiefly remembered for his album which contains a number of original Byelorussian poems (as well as a good deal of Polish material) mainly written

27. Only the first two chapters have survived.

28. See, for example, dumać and myślić.

29. See, for example, curacca/čuracca.

30. About half of the P-isms in Dunin-Marcinkievič's works occur in his translation of Pan Tadeusz, although it accounts for only about a quarter of his total opus. Cf. Jelski's translation in this respect.

between 1858 and 1863. Finally, Krótkie zebranie nauki chrześcijańskiej (1835) deserves attention, being the first printed book in the modern Byelorussian language. Although it is linguistically characteristic of north-east Byelorussia, Karski³¹ attributes the book to M.K. Babroŭski (b. Hrodna region 1784) the discoverer of the Codex Suprasliensis and professor of philosophy and theology at Vilna university where he was also the leader of a Byelorussian circle, a fact which in 1824 led to his dismissal. Elementarz dla dobrych dzieci katolikou (1862), the other important religious text of the 19th century, is also linguistically characteristic of north-east Byelorussia, but it is less consistent than Krótkie zebranie and contains a number of R-isms and P-isms. Its publication was organised by A.I. Askierka (b. Rudakova, Rečyca region 1830; d. Vidzy, Brasłaŭ region 1911), a liberal who after exile to Siberia for his part in the 1863 uprising, in 1875 moved to Warsaw where he spent almost all the remainder of his life.

Publicist works, although of a very different kind from Krótkie zebranie and Elementarz, were to dominate the 1860s. The majority of writers in the first half of the century had been clearly orientated towards Polish culture, being as they were members of the ślachta whose position had at first changed little when, with the partitions of Poland, Byelorussia became part of the Russian empire. Polish cultural influence, however, suffered a severe set-back when Vilna university which had flourished from the beginning of the century was closed by the authorities after the 1831 uprising. Even more damaging to the development of Byelorussian literature was a government circular in 1859 banning the use of the Latin alphabet.³² Other repressive measures followed, and with the uprising of 1863 a total ban was placed on the Byelorussian language that was not lifted

31. Kar, III, 3, p. 78; Kar, III, 2, p. 150. Kramko considers on linguistic grounds that he was probably only one of several compilers (HBLM, II, pp. 27-8).

32. Amongst the first casualties was Dunin-Marcinkievič's translation of Pan Tadeusz, seized and burned by the authorities as soon as it appeared. Earlier, the first performance of Sielanka on 9 February 1852 had coincided with a decree forbidding stage performances 'in the language of the common people'. This and other similar measures ensured that the majority of writers were not familiar with each other's work and, thus, delayed the development and normalisation of the literary language.

until 1889. Earlier Byelorussian literature, like Polish regional literature, had employed mainly verse forms, both to facilitate memorising and distribution in the face of censorial oppression, and for greater closeness to the folk models on which much of it was based. The publicist literature of the 1860s, however, both legal and illegal, used prose as well as verse for the various tracts that were disseminated and circulated at the time of Emancipation and the 1863 nationalist uprising.

The most important of the nationalists was Kastuś Kalinoŭski (b. Mastaŭlany, Vaŭkavysk region 1838; d. Vilna 1864) who under the name of Jaška haspadar z pad Vilni published seven issues of Mužyckaja praŭda and a letter 'from under the gallows' exhorting his countrymen to resist their Russian oppressors. Pismo ad Jaška Haspadara (1864) although formerly also attributed to Kalinoŭski³³ is now thought to be by members of Agaton Giller's nationalist circle.³⁴ Other writers with the same anti-Russian outlook, although not always sharing Kalinoŭski's democratic views, were Vincent Karatynski (b. Siališča, Navahrudak region 1831; d. Warsaw 1891), Vładysłaŭ Syrokomla (the literary pseudonym of Ludvik Kandratovič: b. Smolkava, Babrujsk region 1823; d. Vilna 1862), and F. Pčycki. Their works are paralleled by various anonymous tracts such as the Predśmiertny rozhovor Pustelnika Pietra, Rząd narodowyi polskoj, Hutorka dwóch susiedou, and Hutorka staroho dzieda. The latter, although bearing 'Foznań' on the title-page, was, in fact, printed at Schwarze's printing press in Białystok.³⁵ It is now widely attributed to Karatynski.³⁶ A rather feeble counter to these anti-Russian brochures was made in the officially inspired but crudely written Rasskazy na belorusskom narečii (Vilna, 1863).

Parallel to the essentially nationalist tracts of the 1860s were several anonymous works which emphasised the oppressed condition of the peasantry, without necessarily blaming the Russian tsar for

33. Kar, III, 3, p. 86.

34. HBLM, II, p. 62; H. Kisialoŭ, Siejbity wiečnaha, Minsk, 1963, p. 16.

35. Mald, p. 65. The practice of supplying false information on the title-page was common around the turn of the century as a means of deceiving the censor. Janka Łučyna's Viazanka, for example, bore the words 'in the Bulgarian language'.

36. Kar, III, 3, p. 72; HarH, p. 140; H. Kisialoŭ, 'V. Dunin-Marcinkievič i paŭstańnie 1863 hoda', Połymla, 5, Minsk, 1961, pp. 119-38.

their ills. Schod was recorded in 1863 by a certain Miss Jarmolin-ska who gave it to the ethnographer Šejn in the 1880s; it remained, however, in the unpublished part of his collection, along with several other versions of it from various regions of Byelorussia.

Hutarka Daniły sa Ściapanam and its pendant Razmova pana z chłopam were clearly written on the eve of Emancipation; in 1900 the former was inscribed by Ja.A. Vasilieŭ of Minsk in the album of the poet Albert Paukovič as a work of Dunin-Marcinkievič, but as this bitter lament is quite out of keeping with the latter's manner and style, there seems even less justification for such an attribution than in the case of Bahrym (see note 24).

Despite its repressive policy towards the Byelorussian language, the Russian government did not hesitate to use it for its own ends, and there appeared in Mahiloŭ two lengthy publications aimed at answering the dissidents' criticism. Biasieda staraho volnika (1861) is sometimes attributed to Apanas Kisiel, the Governor of the Mahiloŭ province, who was reputed to be able to write in all the dialects of the region.³⁷ The work (written in prose) is lexically rather russianised, although the spelling, generally of a very low standard, shows some Ukrainian influence. The two verse tracts of Franc Fieliks Błus published in the same year are no less banal, and even more russified than the Biasieda. The author (of whom nothing is known to this day) attempts in some 1,500 lines of doggerel verse to rationalise the peasants' continuing lack of freedom despite the much-publicised Emancipation.

If the writings of the early ethnographers had aroused foreign academic interest in the Byelorussian language and culture, so the various revolts, particularly that of 1863, drew the attention of the Russian public to the very existence of Byelorussia. Both Katkov's Moskovskije vedomosti and Aksakov's Den' paid tribute to the 'blood brothers whom they had overlooked'.³⁸ Ironically, it was at this time that the Imperial authorities imposed complete silence on the Byelorussians: the ban on printing was not lifted until 1889, and no periodical publication in the vernacular was allowed before 1906. As in the preceding period, however, a number

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37. Narysy, p. 92; Mald, p. 8. Other authorities believe that the work may simply have been published on his instructions. See Kar, III, 3, pp. 72 and 91; HarH, p. 137; HBLM, II, p. 61.
38. N.P. Vakar, Belorussia. The Making of a Nation, Cambridge, Mass., 1956, p. 73.

of socialist publications appeared anonymously, many of them printed abroad.

Pro bahactvo da b'ednosť (1881) was a translation of a tract by Drahomanov who, like the supposed translator,³⁹ Serhij Podolins'kyj (b. Jaroslavka, Čerkesskaja region 1850; d. 1891) worked in Geneva on the staff of the émigré Russian newspaper Vol'noje slovo. Although the spelling reflects Ukrainian influence, the vocabulary is relatively free from U-isms.

The history of Dziadźka Anton is complex. In 1874 the Bessarabian revolutionary V.Je. Varzar (b. 1851; d. 1940) published in Moscow a pamphlet entitled Chitraja mechanika ili pravdivyj rasskaz o tom, kuda den'gi idut. Four years later there appeared in Polish Opowiadanie starego gospodarza (s.l.), Szymon Dickstein's reworking of a Ukrainian version of Chitraja mechanika made by N.P. Zubku-Kodreanu (Nicolaie Zubcu-Codreanu: b. 1850; d. 1878), a Bessarabian socialist of Ukrainian origin.⁴⁰ Unfortunately, this Ukrainian version appears to have been lost. In 1882 Dickstein (using the pseudonym Tomek Kujawczyk) republished Opowiadanie in Warsaw, this time under the title of Ojciec Szymon, and in this form it went through five further editions: Geneva 1883, Warsaw 1895,⁴¹ London 1896 and 1902, and Cracow 1910. Dziadźka Anton, which Karski incorrectly attributes to Hurynovič,⁴² is, in fact, a direct translation of Ojciec Szymon⁴³ by the polyglot Polish revolutionary Marjan Abramowicz (b. 1871; d. 1925).⁴⁴ The brochure's title-page gives the place of publication as Vilna, but, like so much of Byelorussian propagandist literature in the 19th century, it was actually published

39. Kar, III, 3, p. 154.

40. S. Aleksandrovič ('Historyja z Dziadźka Anton', Litaratura i mastactva, 61, Minsk, 1961) incorrectly supposes that Zubku-Kodreanu was a pseudonym of Varzar. For more information about him see Nikolaj Petrovič Zubku-Kodreanu (Biografičeskij očerk), s.n., Geneva, 1879.

41. Ź Korman (Materjały do bibliografii druków socjalistycznych na ziemiach polskich w latach 1866-1918, Warsaw, 1935, p. 159) incorrectly dates this edition 1891.

42. Kar, III, 3, p. 77.

43. In 1903 another Byelorussian version of Ojciec Szymon, Hutorka ob tym, kudy mużyckije hrošy iduć, was published anonymously in London by J. Kaniowski of Leytonstone, on behalf of the Polish Socialist Party in Lithuania.

44. Abramowicz was born in Tver' and studied at Moscow university.

abroad - in Tilsit, 1892.

Another anonymous work which seems on internal evidence to have been written in the mid-1880s is Hutarka ŭ karčmie, recorded by Kandraś z-pad Dokšyc in Ludvinaŭ, 1891. Bende considers that the author may have been Bahuševič, as the latter probably taught in Dokšycy at one time.⁴⁵ Francišak Bahuševič (b. Kušlany, Ašmiany region 1840; d. Švirany, Ašmiany region 1900) whose main literary pseudonyms were Maciej Buračok and Šymon Reŭka, was important as one of the most prolific and gifted of Byelorussian poets, and as the chief propagandist of the national revival at the end of the century. Widely travelled, he lived much of his life in the Ukraine, as well as in Russia, Poland, Vilna and various parts of Byelorussia. The language of his poetry is sometimes criticised for the number of R-isms, U-isms and P-isms it contains, but they are not particularly numerous in relation to the overall length of his work; he is, however, very inconsistent both orthographically and lexically.

Amongst Bahuševič's younger contemporaries were Janka Łučyna (the literary pseudonym of Ivan Niesłuchoŭski: b. Minsk 1851; d. Minsk 1897) who on account of the purity of his language became popular with the following generation of poets (including Kupała and Kołas), Fieliks Tapčeŭski (b. Lepiel region) whose principal pseudonym was Chvelka z Rukšenic, and Adam Hurynovič (b. Kavali, Vilejka region 1869; d. Kavali 1894) who combined the roles of ethnographer,⁴⁶ poet, revolutionary and member of the editorial committee of Homan.⁴⁷ Łučyna and Hurynovič both made translations from other Slavonic languages (notably Polish and Russian), and in doing so they were following a well-established tradition of Vilna (an outstanding example being Dunin-Marcinkievič's Pan Tadeuś) that looked back to such works of the mediaeval period as The Alexandria and The Tale of Attila. Another important translation was of V. Garšin's short story Signal published in Moscow in 1891. Although anonymous, it is attributed with some certainty to Jadvihin Š (the literary pseudonym of Anton Lavicki: b. Dobašnia, Rahačou region 1868; d. 1922)

45. L. Bende, 'Hutarka ŭ karčmie', Polymia, 2, Minsk, 1956, pp. 140-53.

46. See A. Hurynowicz, 'Zbiór rzeczy białoruskich gubernii wileńskiej', Krakowskie Towarzystwo Naukowe. Zbiór wiadomości do antropologii krajowej, XVII, Cracow, 1893.

47. An obscure underground publication of which only the title was in Byelorussian, the remainder being in Russian.

who made the translation whilst in prison. Its language is remarkably pure Byelorussian, particularly by comparison with that of Hurynovič.

At about this time A.O. Šunkievič (the literary pseudonym of Mikalaŭ Marozik: b. Łaŭryšava, Navahrudak region) published a short verse, and A. Pščotka (b. Viciebsk region c. 1870) a series of macaronic prose sketches depicting humorous scenes from peasant life, of which only U tijatri seems to be entirely in Byelorussian. One of the most important writers of this period is Alaksandr Jelski (b. Zamoście, near Minsk 1834; d. Zamoście 1916), a wealthy philanthropist, historian, ethnographer and versifier who, in addition to a considerable body of historical and ethnographical works in Polish, published a Byelorussian translation of the first chapter of Pan Tadeusz and a number of didactic brochures (in both prose and verse) which were directed towards the moral improvement of the peasants. His language is heavily polonised, particularly in the translation, and it also shows a considerable number of R-isms and unrecorded forms, as well as various orthographic and phonetic inconsistencies. Approximately 60% of the P-isms in his works occur in the translation of Pan Tadeusz, although the latter accounts for only about 14% of his total Byelorussian output.

The last important writer of the 19th century was Alhierd Abuchovič (b. Słuck region 1840; d. Słuck region 1898)⁴⁸ who, under the pseudonym of Count Bandinelli, wrote some extremely interesting memoirs, two satirical fables, and numerous translations from English, French, German, Italian, Polish and Russian. During his lifetime both the original works and the translations were circulated in manuscript, but the translations have now been lost. In style and manner Abuchovič looks forward to the 20th century, but his language contains a high proportion of P-isms and unrecorded forms. Criticised by Bahuševič on linguistic grounds he replied:

"U havorcy jość ružnica
Miž majeju i Tvajej:
Majej - pušcy, Ptyč hranica,
Ty - Panarski saławiej ..."⁴⁹

48. Kar, III, 3, p. 76; Biełaruskaja savietskaja encykłapiedyja, I, p. 44. Other sources give the date as 1905: Š. Majchrovič, Narysy biełaruskaj litaratury XIX stahodździa, Minsk, 1959, p. 287; BPDP, p. 344.

49. For further details of Abuchovič's attitude to the literary language see his 'Litaraturnaje apraŭdańnie', BPDP, pp. 272-3.

Thus, by the end of the century, although no firm orthographical or lexical norms had been established, and although no literary or other periodical publication existed through which such norms might be worked out, the ground was prepared, as it were, for the next great epoch in the development of the Byelorussian language and literature, the period of Naša niva.

§ 1. Orthography
The orthography of the Byelorussian language is based on the Russian orthography of the 19th century. The main principles of the orthography are: the principle of the phonetic transcription of the words, the principle of the historical development of the words, and the principle of the etymology of the words. The orthography is based on the Russian orthography of the 19th century, which was the most developed and most systematic at that time. The main principles of the orthography are: the principle of the phonetic transcription of the words, the principle of the historical development of the words, and the principle of the etymology of the words.

PART II VOCABULARY

1. THE FORMATION OF IDEAS (EXCEPT FACULTIES)

Reason

Only two words for 'reason' appear.

RACYJA, Jel(b), Abu(b), of Lat origin, appears to have entered the language during the 19th century. BN, BR-R record it in the sense of 'reason', but Nos in the sense of 'cause' or 'speech, oration', as in R (arch.) (Da, raceja) and U. Buł calls the word a P-ism in Abu(a) which has now become normal, but does not mention Jel(b).

ROZUM, is widely found in this sense in the 19th century as well as in the earlier period (BK, CB, F107, SCh, Zak). It also appears commonly in the sense of 'intellect, wits'. See Part II, Section 2.

RAZUM, En45, EDD, the R<SS1 form, appears 3 times. It is not surprising in En45 which contains many R-isms, but in EDD, where it appears twice, it seems to reflect an attempt by the Polish writer(s) to make the language of the text correspond more to their idea of what BR was like. See also Part III, Section 2(i) for the general incidence of R-isms in this text. Here the characteristic BR form, rozum, coincides with the OR, U, P, and not the MR. In general, R<SS1 forms are rare in BR, constituting less than 3⁰/o of the total number of R-isms in the texts.⁵⁰

Thought

MYŚL and DUMKA, the two main words for 'thought', are both commonly found in the 19th-century texts. Widespread in earlier documents (BK, CB, F107, Kr, SCh), myśl is described by Kr as uncharacteristic of MBR. Kruk considers the word bookish compared with dumka and Buł calls it a R-ism in Hur. But of the writers and texts with myśl, but without duma or dumka (Čač(a), HDS, Jel(a), HŭK, DA) a number are from anonymous, probably popular as opposed to 'bookish' sources. Thus in the 19th century myśl seems to have been fully accepted in BR. NS, PŁ, Płu, Kar(c), BSV have dumka but not myśl. Dumka is recorded

50. For a brief survey of the influence of OCS as a whole see L.M. Šakun, Značeńnie carkaŭna-słavianskaj movy ŭ raźvićci biełaru-skaj litaraturnaj movy, Minsk, 1958.

in all the BR dictionaries and also in Hr. In R it is non-lit. Myśl is recorded in BN, BR-R, CAN, as well as the R, U, P dictionaries, but not in Nos, Kaś or Dob.

DUMAČKA, Bahu(a), CAN (1 plus Bahu(a)), Da.

DUMA, less common than dumka, is widespread in D-M and Hur and is also found in NS. Nos draws a distinction between dùma, 'pride', and dumā, 'council' or 'thought'. BN, BR-R, CAN, Dob, ANR, Hr and Karł (arch. in the meaning - usual in the sense of 'pride') all have first syllable stress. BRS and Šat record final stress. It is difficult to establish the stress on this word in the texts, since for the most part they are written in either prose or syllabic verse, but in two cases D-M and Hur definitely have first syllable stress, and in four cases in D-M the stress is final. Duma, 'pride', occurs only once (D-M(e)) and has final stress. Thus the distinction made in Nos does not seem to be born out by 19th-century practice. See also Part II, Section 9.

VODUM, 'reasoning, discussion', DA, "Mužyki svaim vodumam zachoćuć zapraŭlacca", is a rare word. It is recorded twice without the prothetic 'v': Nos, odum, 'discussion'; BR-R (dial.), òdum, 'reflection, meditation'.

RAZDUM'JE, 'meditation', D-M(c), D-M(j), D-M(PT)(3), CAN (15), R.

PAMYŚLEŃNIE, KZ, EDD, ■ (arch.<OCS), P (rare).

DOMYS(IE)Ł, 'speculation', 'reflection', Jel(PT), all. MBR, R (Da also gives domysl), U have the ending '-sieł' in the sing.; in the pl. the forms with and without the fleeting vowel sound 'e' coincide. In Jel(PT) the word appears in the pl., damysły, first vowel 'a' resulting from the preservation of typically P penult. stress. Jel, and, to a lesser extent, D-M and Bahu often move the stress in oblique cases in order to keep it on the penult. syllable. Single instances of this phenomenon also occur in Čač(b), En45, Kal(a), Hur(a), DA, Abu(a). See also miłaść, Part II, Section 7.

ZADUMANY, Łuć(b), BN (zadumienny), BR-R, CAN, U, P.

To Think, Ponder

The same roots are found as in the nouns, with some additions.

DUMAĆ. MYŚLIĆ.

Dumać, having a much greater range of applications, is found more frequently than myślic and also possesses more compounds. Myślic, Čač(a), D-M(c), NS, BSV, Bļu(b), Bahu(a), all. Dumać, widespread, all. D-M is typical, having dumać 24 times and myślic only once.

PAMYŚLIĆ, Pļu, BSV, DA, all. Also found in TP(SV), TP(G), TP(Š), TP(A) in place of padumać (TP).

PRAMYŚLIĆ, R only, is found in TP(ML), TP(Vt), TP(MO), TP(Mg), TP(M), TP(V), TP(NCh), TP(NN), TP(Mk), TP(D), in place of padumać (TP).
A R-ism.

PADUMAĆ, TP, D-M(d)(4), Kal(a), DA, all. The word also appears in the sense of 'to decide'. See infra.

PIERADUMAĆ, Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

RAZDUMVAĆ, D-M(1), BR-R, CAN, R, U. Hur(a) also has the word once with the suffix '-yvać', more characteristic of R than of BR.

PRYZADUMACCA, 'to start thinking', Pļu, R only. A R-ism.

MIERKAVAĆ, Pļu, BSV, Bahu(a), lit. BR, Da(S), U.

PAMIERKAVAĆ, Kal(b), as mierkavać.

ŽMIERKAVAĆ, DA, as mierkavać.

MIERKAVACCA, Tap, Nos, Dob, Šat, U. The usual BR meaning is 'to be intended for something' (BR-R, CAN).

PAMIERKAVACCA, BSV, Nos, Šat, Da(S), U.

HADAĆ, NS, a U-ism in this sense. Cf. R, 'to guess, make suppositions'; P, 'to talk'.

To Reflect, Consider

VAŽYĆ, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), BN, U, P. KPs describes the word as a P-ism. BR-R, CAN, Mal, Kaś, Šat give only the lit. meaning of 'to weigh'.

ZVAZAĆ, D-M(c), "Zvazaj sam", none, is probably the result of a misprint (zvažaj). Cf. zvažać, infra.

RASPRAŮLAČ (Z SABOJU), D-M(d), is a BR-ised P-ism (rozprawiać - 'to discuss').

RASŠČUPAČ, En45, none. An extension of the R meaning 'to find out by feeling'. The word also appears in the form of razšupić, En90.

RAZAŽVAČ, BSV; only Šat has the exact spelling. BR-R (razžavač), R (as BR-R), U (rozžvakaty, rozžvjakaty). Cf. Nos, razžviakač - 'to understand'.

MATAČ NA VUS, 'to make a mental note', D-M(j), BR, R, U.

APOMNICCA, 'to collect one's thoughts', D-M(d), Jel(b), Tap, Gar, CAN(29), R.

To Think Up

PRYDUMAČ, D-M(j), Ryp(a), Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

VYDUMAČ, D-M(PT), Kal(a), PJH, DA, BR-R, CAN, R, U.

UZDUMAČ, D-M(PT), BR-R, CAN, R.

VYMYŠLIČ, HSD, Nos, R, U, P. Luč(b) has the sense of 'to imagine':

"Pajšoŭ homan pa ũsim ludzie

I nie vymyřlim ničoŭa,

Jak jano ũpierad budzie

Biez Pilipa, biez staroŭa? ..."

This is closest to the P 'to work out, resolve'. There are also two instances of the sense 'to plot', D-M(d) (vymyřlać) and Kal(a). This meaning is not recorded, but seems closest to Nos, 'to talk scandal' or P, 'to revile, abuse'.

ZMYřLIČ, Jel(PT), Nos, U, P.

PADřUKAČ, D-M(PT), BR-R, CAN, U, is used to translate P komponować (řarciki).

To Realise, Understand

There is a wide variety of different roots.

PAZNAČ, Čač(b), Kal(a), HDS, Bahu(a), all.

SPAZNAČ, D-M(h), D-M(PT), DA. None of the glossaries or dictionaries gives this exact meaning. BR-R gives 'to undergo' (e.g. grief), ANR 'to recognize'. D-M(f) also has the word in its refl. form.

PANIMAĆ, D-M(f), Sch, Jel(PT), Bahu(a)(2), Nos, BN, CAN, R. Not characteristic of U or P, nor recorded in BR-R, although CAN has some examples from Kupała, Kołas and folk sources as well as D-M.
PANIAĆ, BSV(2), Błu(a), HŭK, Tap, as panimać.

But calls panimać/paniać a R-ism, and yet it is hardly less common in the 19th-century texts than its equivalent rozumieć.

RAZUMIEĆ, BSV, Błu(a)(2), Kal(a), Jel(d), DA(4), lit. and dial. BR, R (arch.), U, P.

ZRAZUMIEĆ, Kal(a), Jel(c), BB, Bahu(a), DA, BN, BR-R, CAN, U, P.

URAZUMIEĆ, BB, BR-R, CAN, R, U (rare).

PARAZUMNIEĆ, Kal(a), none in this sense. Cf. the intr. sense of 'to become a little wiser'.

ŻMIERKAVAĆ, DA, U, P.

SPACHVACICCA, 'to remember, realise suddenly', DA, "Spužaŭsia car hetych buntaŭ mużyckich; żmierkavaŭ, spachvaciŭsia skora, što, jak nie skinie pryhony, to mużyki i da jaho dabiarucca", CAN (1 plus 1 folk.), R (coll.), U (coll.).

SCHAMIANUCCA, En90, Tap, Bahu(f), lit. and dial. BR, U.

RASSAŁOPAC, Błu(a), BR-R (pop.), Šat.

RASSUPONIĆ, D-M(1). Common to MBR, R, U and some BR dialects (Kaś, Šat) in the literal sense of 'to untie', but not recorded in any of the dictionaries in this fig. sense of 'to understand, unravel'. In CAN D-M(1) is the only example of the word's fig. use.

RAZHŁUZDACCA, Jel(c), "i nitchto nia razhłuzdajecca, što trebaž inakš nek urondzić žyćcia u siołach", a neologism. Nos (non-refl.) has 'to explain'; Da (Kaluga, Vologda) 'to make ■ pompous, "clever" remark'. The meaning may be Nos's, but with another form.

ŠMIAKAĆ, En90(2), R (coll.), Opyt (Kursk). Opyt (Kursk) also has 'to consider', as has Dob. A R-ism.

ŠMIAKNUĆ, D-M(PT) (żmiaknuć), Šun, CAN(2), ■ (coll.).

DADUMVACCA, Tap, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

DADUMACCA, DA, as dadumvacca.

SMYŚLIĆ, BSV, Nos, Dob, R, a N-E BR dial-ism.

UHADAĆ, D-M(PT), Błu(a) ('to realise how to'), U only in the sense of 'to understand'. BR-R, CAN, R (pop.) have the sense of 'to realise how to'.

PAČUĆ, En45, Kal(a), Abu(a), lit. BR, U, P. Also BK, F107.

DUKRYĆ, Tap, "Pakul šešć kalen łamaliś / Jašče dukryŭ što-nibudź",
Kaś only. A dial. word of the Viciebsk region.

CIAMIEĆ, D-M(PT), none in this form. The usual form has the suffix
'ić' (Nos, BN, BR-R, Opyt (Don, Kursk, Smolensk), U). 'Je' in P
often corresponds to 'i' in BR and U.

BAČYĆ, DA, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P (arch.).

SUMIEĆ, D-M(c), "Koman, jak tu reč sumieŭ / Da stadoŭy pabiażaŭ",
'to take in, understand'; D-M(g), "Bo što haspodź boh praŭdziwy /
Redka chto tahdy sumieŭ", 'to know, realise'; none in either of
these two meanings.

Understanding

RAZUMIEŃNIE, Abu(a), BN, BRS, BR-R, CAN, R (arch.), U. Only the
verb is recorded for OR (Srez), but the noun appears in some early
BR documents (BK, Zak).

To Recognise

All the verbs with this meaning are compounds of znać.

PAZNAVAĆ, Łuč(a), Bahu(a)(2), all, but in R now arch. in this meaning.

PAZNAĆ, D-M(c), Kar(c), HŭK, Łuč(b), Abu(a), as paznavać.

SPAZNAĆ, D-M(d)(2), D-M(g)(2), Nos, BN, Kaś, R (arch., pop.), U.
See also 'to realise, understand', supra.

RASPAZNAĆ, Łuč(a), Hur(a), DA, BN, BR-R, CAN(2), R, U, P.

UZNAĆ, Hur(a), Nos, Dob, R, U, P.

To Decide

The majority of the words for 'to decide' are compounds of
dumać. The word rašyc, corresponding to the usual R word, although
recognised by BR-R occurs only once in the texts.

PADUMAĆ, D-M(j), Gar, Bahu(a)(2), BR-R, CAN, R, U. See also 'to
think, ponder', supra.

ZADUMAĆ, D-M(c), D-M(l), Ryp(a), Kal(a), Gar, BN, BR-R, R, U.

ZDUMAĆ, D-M(c), Ryp(a), Hur(a), Bahu(d), CAN (4 plus 6 folk.), U.
A variant of zadumać. Of the texts with this form Ryp(a) and
D-M(c) also have zadumać.

UZDUMAĆ, Łuč(a)(2), Łuč(b), DA, BR-R, CAN, R.

NADUMACCA, Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN, R (arch., pop.), U.

NACIAMICCA, PŁ, none, seems to be a calque on the analogy of nadumacca. Ciamić is characteristic of BR, U and some R dialects (Opyt (Don, Kursk, Smolensk)) in the 'sense of 'to understand'.

RAŠYĆ, SS, BR-R, CAN, R, U. Hier notes that this word was widely used in the 1920s.

URADZIĆ, Syr, U, P.

NAVAŽYĆ, D-M(a), BR-R, CAN, U (coll., arch.), P (arch.).

PASTANAVIĆ, Płu, Łuć(a), Abu(a)(2), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

ZAMYŚLAĆ, 'to make plans', Sch, R, U, P. P spelling.

To Change One's Mind

RAZDUMACCA, PRPP, none; the word appears to be the equivalent of the non-refl. R form. Refl. forms are more common in BR than in lit. R or U, often having a non-refl. equivalent in the other ESL languages. See, for example, zabyvacca, Part II, Section 2.

Idea, Concept

IDEJA, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R (soft 'd'), U, P. MBR follows P rather than R in the use of hard dental consonants in Western loan words. The principle was officially established during the Naša niva period, but the 19th-century writers are, on the whole, consistent in this practice (see, for example, tema (infra), palityka (Part II, Section 7), tyran (Part II, Section 10) etc.). The principle of adapting Western '-lo' with a soft 'l' was also established at this time, but, although such spellings are recorded in the dictionaries of the 20s and early 30s MBR now has '-ło' as in R and U, rather than P. The only two examples of this type of word in the texts, filosaf (Part II, Section 2) and psichałohija (Part II, Section 12), both have the modern spelling.

TEMA, Abu(a); lit. BR shares hard 't' with U and P (temat). Cf. R soft 't'.

VYDUMKA, 'notion, fiction', Tap, BR-R, CAN, R, U. Cf. BNT10, vymysiel; P wymysł.

CHVANTAZIJA, 'fancy', En45, "Z jakiej chvantazii vy tut?", is a form of fantazija, common to lit. MBR, R, U, P. In the 19th-century texts 'chv' from 'f' at the beginning of a word is found more frequently than 'f'; D-M, Jel, Bahu have forms both with 'chv' and with 'f'. Unfortunately Nos and BN record neither chvantazija nor fantazija.

Interest, Curiosity

INTERAS, Bahu(a), BN, Kaš, R, U, P. In BR this word usually means 'interest' in the sense of 'profit' or 'business' and is used mainly in the plural. Kaš and BN are the only lit. or dial. dictionaries that give the present meaning. They record intarés and intéras. For examples of other spellings and meanings in the 19th-century texts and glossaries see Part II, Section 8.

CIKAVAŠĆ, 'curiosity', D-M(d), BSV, Jel(PT), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W: tekavyj, čekavyj), U, P. Hur(a) also uses the word to mean 'interesting things'. Nos, Da, P have 'ie' rather than 'i' in the first syllable.

CIKAVAŃNIE, 'taking interest', Jel(PT), CAN(3).

Interesting

CIKAVY, D-M(PT)(2), Błu(a), Jel(PT), Jel(d), Abu(a)(3), BN, BR-R, Kaš, Fed, AP, Da (W), U. Nos, Fed (also cikavy), P have the spelling 'cie-'. Ras also has the dial. form cykavy.

Curious, Inquisitive

CIKAVY is widespread in this meaning. D-M(a) and Kal(a) have ciekavy, although in 7 other cases D-M has cikavy.

To Take an Interest

ZACIKAVICCA, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

Attention

UVAHA, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

To Pay Attention to, To Respect

The concepts of 'respect' and 'attention' are very closely linked in the Sl languages. See also 'to honour', Part II, Section 11.

UVAŽYĆ, HKN, VS, D-M(j), D-M(l), Błu(a)(2), Jel(PT), Jel(c), all.

ZVAŽAĆ, 'to pay attention to', Arc, Abu(a), lit. BR, Kaš, U, P.

ZVAŽAĆ, 'to honour, respect', PŁ, Nos, Jan, CAN(8), U (arch.).

The examples of the word in CAN are, for the most part, nearer to the concept of 'to pay attention', but 3 come quite close to the meaning of 'to respect'.

To Notice

ZAŮVAŽYĆ, D-M(c), D-M(l), HŮK, DA, BR-R, CAN, U, P.

UVAŽAĆ, HSD, Łuċ(a), Kaś, Šat, R, U, P (arch.).

Inattention

NIAŮVAHA, D-M(PT)(2), BN, BR-R, CAN, Dob, U, P.

To Confuse

MUCIĆ, Čaċ(b), D-M(h), BSV, HSD, Jel(d), all.

TŁUMIĆ, Błu(a), lit. and dial. BR. Also BK. Cf. U, P, 'to drown with noise, to suppress'; Kaś, 'to stupefy with noise' and 'to fib'.

ATEUMIĆ, PS, as tłumić.

TUMANIĆ, PRPP, Kal(a), all.

ATUMANIĆ, Kal(a), as tumanić.

Confused

PAMIAŠANY, Jel(PT), BB, R, P only. P stress.

Care, Supervision

APIEKA, widespread, all. Also SCh. Og considers the word ■ P-ism of the 16th century.

NADZOR, Jel(d), DA, CAN(1), R, P. MBR (nahlad) corresponds to the U.

UZHŁOND, Jel(PT), P only. A P-ism.

UTRYMAŃNIE, 'maintenance', Jel(PT), BN, BNT2, BNT10, BR-R, CAN, U, P.

Guardian

APIAKUN, En45, Bahu(a), Abu(a), all. Also BK, SCh.

PAPIAČYCIEL, Jel(d), BR-R, R. Kruk points out that this word is ■ R loan of the 14th century.

Guardianship, Patronage

APIAKUNSTVA, Abu(a), all.

Careful(ly)

AŚCIAROŻNY, Jel(a), BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat. The recognised BR spelling of this word occurs only once, whereas in the form, astarożny (astarożna), corresponding to the R, it is found in Bar(a), D-M(g), D-M(j), D-M(PT), Błu, SS and even Jel(PT). The form astrożna, corresponding to the P, occurs only once: in BSV.

RASTAROPNY, 'prudent', Jel(c), Jel(d), is used here in its typically P sense. R and U share the meaning 'lively', whilst ■ also has the meaning 'intelligent', as do BK, KPs, SCh, StaP. The latter meaning is close to that in Jel. The word is not recognised by BR-R and

only appears twice in CAN: once in the sense of 'lively' and once in the sense of 'clever'.

Injudicious

NIERASTROPNY, D-M(e), "Časta jany kažuć, što na strašnym sudzie / Dziaučat nierastropnych Boh wielmi karaje", P. See also rastaropny, supra.

To Care For, Watch Over

CHAVAC, Bahu(a), is a ComS word, often found in the early documents (BK, CB, Fl07, SCh), which has acquired various prefixes and shades of meaning in different areas. Although only found once in the 19th-century texts with this exact sense, it is common in the meanings of 'to hide', 'to keep' and 'to bury' and has the prefixes 'pa', 'piera', 's' and, most frequently, 'za'. It is found in the main BR dictionaries and in U and P as well as in certain R dialects (Da: S, W, Pskov, Kaluga) in the meanings of 'to hide', 'to preserve' and 'to bury'. P also has 'to rear, bring up', which is perhaps closest to the meaning in Bahu(a). Nos, BN, Mal give zachavać in this meaning.

DBAC, Čač(a), VCJ, D-M(PT), HDS, CDMZ, Bahu(c), is another word that is lit. and dial. in BR, U, P, but dial. only in R. Found in early BR documents (BK, Fl07, Kr, SCh, StaP) and also in MCz, it is not characteristic of the SSL languages. Da (W, Kursk, Voronež) suggests U provenance, but Šat regards it as a P-ism.

BLUŚCI, Ryp(a), is characteristic of N-E BR dialects (Nos, bluść) and R.

ZABOCICCA, CDMZ, R only. A R-ism.

HLADZIEĆ, Kal(a), Bahu(d), lit. BR, ■ (pop.), U.

DAHLADAĆ, HŭK, as hladzieć. R dogljadet'.

PILNAVAĆ, 'to keep an eye on, to care for', D-M(h), D-M(i), D-M(PT), BSV, HSD, Abu(a), is characteristic of lit. BR, U, P, and is also found in many R dialects: Da (W, Smolensk, Kaluga, Orjol, Tver').

ŚCIERAHČY, 'to keep an eye on', Jel(PT), Bahu(d), all.

To Take Trouble, Care

RAŬNAVAĆ, D-M(d), Łuć(a), Bahu(a), has the sense of 'to make level' or 'to envy' in BR. The meaning of 'to take trouble, be zealous' is found in R, but is now arch. Cf. also U revnyj - 'zealous, assiduous'. Revnuvaty, however, means 'to envy'.

Fecklessness, Carelessness

NIADBALSTVA, Błu(a)(2), Nos, U, P. BR-R gives niadbałaść, but this form is not found in the 19th-century texts.

NIEAŚCIAROŻNAŚĆ, Jel(c), see aściarożny, supra.

NIEDAHLAD, D-M(i), lit. BR, U. U has penult. stress. Cf. R nedosmōtr.

Neglected

ZANIADBANY, Jel(PT), is characteristic of lit. BR, U, P, although U has second syllable rather than penult. stress.

Carelessly

NIADBAŁA, Jel(PT), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also F107. Šat regards the word as a P-ism.

ABAJENTNA, Jel(PT), P only. A P-ism.

Question, Problem

PYTAŃNIE, Jel(PT), Bahu(a), use this word, which is common to BR, U, P, in the sense of 'questioning'; Abu(a) in the sense of 'matter, problem'. Nos only records the first meaning.

KVIEŚCIA, Jel(PT), P only in this sense. A P-ism.

VAPROS, Błu(a), is a R-ism, as is dapros, 'interrogation', Bahu(a).

To Ask, Enquire

In the verbs, pytać and its compounds provide almost all the examples.

PYTAĆ, TP(Z), D-M(c)(3), D-M(PT), Kal(a), Tap, Bahu(a)(2), all, but R is limited: arch. and coll. 'to ask persistently', the more characteristic R meaning being 'to torture'.

PYTAĆ, 'to interrogate', Bahu(a)(2).

This word has a refl. counterpart, as do all its compounds. The refl. form is identical in meaning and, generally, the more common in the 19th-century texts.

PYTACCA, D-M(a), D-M(PT), Kal(a), Jel(PT), Bahu(a)(2), DA, Abu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. The refl. form is not found in R with this meaning.

PYTACCA, 'to interrogate', Bahu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

PAPYTAĆ, D-M(d), D-M(h), as pytać.

PAPYTACCA, D-M(c), D-M(PT), DA, as pytacca.

ZAPYTAĆ, 'to begin to ask', DA, as pytać.

ZAPYTACCA, 'to begin to ask', Jel(c), as pytacca.

SPYTAĆ, TP, D-M(d), Kal(a), Bahu(a), DA(3), Abu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

SPYTACCA, TP(Vt), TP(MO), TP(Mg), TP(M), TP(V), D-M(h), Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

DAPYTYVACCA, Abu(a), all, but the form here is typically R or P rather than BR. Cf. MBR dapytvacca.

DAPYTACCA, Bahu(e), all.

RASPYTYVACCA, Abu(a), lit. BR, U, P. The form is typical of P.

RASPYTACCA, D-M(PT)(2), HDS, lit. BR, U, P.

RASPYTYVAĆ, Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (arch., pop.), U, P.

NAPYTACCA, 'to ask a lot of questions', D-M(PT), P only. A P-ism.

SPRASIĆ, VCh, TP(SV), TP(Vt), TP(G), TP(MO), TP(Mg), TP(M), TP(V), TP(Mn), TP(Š), is a R-ism in the sense of 'to enquire'. Cf. U, P, 'to invite'.

Reply

ADKAZ, Bahu(a), Abu(a), an old word, is recorded in all the lit. and dial. BR dictionaries. In U it is dial. and in P arch. Cf. R, 'refusal'.

ATVIET is slightly more widely found in the 19th-century texts, although it is recorded in only Čud and Fed of the BR glossaries. CAN gives two instances of the word from D-M but both are taken from passages written in a very russified language, for stylistic reasons. Thus they are not recorded in this study nor in Hrab with the meaning of 'reply'. Nonetheless, Buł and Šak describe the word as a R-ism in the work of D-M, not mentioning the other texts where it is found: NS, Sch, Jel(PT), Jel(c), Hur(b).

PAKAZAÑNIE, Bahu(d), 'answers' and D-M(1), specifically 'witness', BN, BR-R, R, U. Also BK.

VODHUK, 'response', Hur(b), BR-R, BRS, U (arch.).

To Reply

ADKAZYVAĆ, Jel(PT), lit. and dial. BR, U (coll.), P (Lin). The spelling is characteristic of P, but of the P dictionaries only Lin records the word, and Lin, like Da, includes a considerable

number of BR words.⁵¹ All the lit. and dial. BR dictionaries have adkazvać.

ADKAZAĆ, En45, En90(2), D-M(d)(2), D-M(e), D-M(PT), Płu, Kal(a), Jel(PT), BB, Gar, Bahu(a), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U (coll.), P (Lin). Also Krap.

ADMAŬLAĆ, BB, Nos, BR-R, U, P have the meanings 'to dissuade, to refuse', but only U has 'to reply'. A U-ism in this meaning.

ATVIECIĆ, TP(Z), BSV, CDMZ, CAN (1 folk. only), R. A R-ism.

The following three verbs all imply calling or shouting.

ADHUKNUCCA, BSV, lit. BR, U, P (non-refl.).

ADAZVACCA, HP, D-M(PT)(3), Błu(b), Kal(a)(3), Łuč(a), Łuč(b), DA, all.

ABAZVACCA, D-M(d), Łuč(a), BR-R, Šat, R (dial.), U.

ABVIAŚCICCA, 'to reply, giving information', D-M(c), "Ty tut vojt? - Vojt pakłaniŭsia / Dy za vucham pačasaŭ; Da, tut, panie - abviaśc-iŭsia", BN, BR-R, R (arch.), P give the non-refl. form in the sense of 'to announce, notify'. This may possibly be the meaning here. CAN has 1 example of the refl. for in the sense of 'to make oneself known, felt'.

A Test

PROBA, Bahu(a), all.

To Test, Try

ADVIEDAĆ, Bahu(a), BN, CAN(23), R, but not BR-R.

PRAVIEDAĆ, D-M(j), none.

KAŠTAVAĆ, HDsa\$86, Te, Łuč(b), Bahu(c), Pšč; also En45, 'to experience, taste', lit. and dial. BR, Da (S), U, P. Also BK.

PRABAVAĆ, Jel(b), all. R, U have first syllable stress.

PAPRABAVAĆ, Gar, as prabavać.

51. Linde was one of the first Polish scholars to take a scientific interest in the Byelorussian language and culture in the 19th century. See his O statucie litewskim ruskim językiem i druk-
iem wydany, Warsaw, 1816; and 'O literaturze rossyjskiej', Pamiętnik warszawski, II, 1815, pp. 411 ff. See also the present author's 'XIXth-Century Attitudes to Byelorussian before Karski', The Journal of Byelorussian Studies, I, 2, London, 1966, pp. 103-9.

ZAPRABAVAĆ, Bahu(d), Nos, P.

PAPYTAĆ, D-M(c), R (coll.) only.

SPYTAĆ, D-M(PT)(2), CDMZ, Nos, Dob, AP, P. R has the corresponding prefix 'is'.

DASVIEDČYĆ, 'to experience, to try for oneself', BSV, "Heta ja sam dašviedčiv", U, P. BN has the refl. form in the meaning of 'to become convinced'. Cf. also CAN(2), 'to bear witness'.

To Taste, Seem

SMAKAVAĆ, D-M(h), "Lepiej smakuje, dietački, čužoje", known to all in the sense of 'to taste' (trans.); the intrans. usage is characteristic of U, P.

Witness

ŚVIEDKA, EDD, Bahu(a), BR-R, Fed, Da (S, W). Cf. StaP, StaK, Da (S, W), U, P, svedok.

To Bear Witness

ŚVIEDČYĆ, D-M(1), EDD, BN, BR-R, Kaś, U, P. Also BK, FlO7, Sch.

Confirmation

UĆVIERDZIEŃNIE, KZ, R, U, P. The spelling is characteristic of P. ZACVIERDŻAŃNIE, Abu(a), BR-R (zaćviarżeńnie), U (zatvērdžuvannja), P (zatwierdzenie). An hybrid form, retaining the second syllable (verbal) stress which also coincides with that of the U form of this word.

To Confirm

ZACVIERDŻAĆ, Abu(a); MBR has final stress, U, P on the second syllable; the ending here is characteristic of BR. Another hybrid form.

Quarrel, Argument

SPOR, UPN, D-M(PT), HŭK, Abu(a), R, U, P. The typical BR meaning of this word is 'abundance' and, apart from Dob, none of the printed BR dictionaries give the meaning of 'quarrel'. Cf. the diminutive sporka. Nonetheless CAN gives 13 instances in addition to those from D-M, 7 of which are from the writing of Kupała and Kołas.

SPORKA, Jel(PT), Nos, BN, CAN(3), U. HBLM, II describes the word as a neologism of Jelski's invention.

ŚPIRAŃNIE, D-M(PT), a BR dial-ism (HBLM, II). Cf. P spieranie się.

SPREČKA, HDS, Jel(PT), Jel(b), lit. and dial. BR, P. Cf. ■ superečka.

To Quarrel, Argue

SPORYĆ, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), CAN(2), R, U. The refl. form is found in Kaś, Šat, Dob, and frequently in CAN; it is characteristic of U (coll.) and P (spierać się), and is also found in pop. R.

ŠPIRACCA, D-M(PT), HDS, Nos, Šat, Dob, Da (W), P (spierać się). Also BC, BK. Cf. lit. MBR spračacca, not found in the 19th-century texts.

To Discuss

ABSUŽDAĆ, D-M(f), R only. A R-ism.

RASSUDZIĆ, BSV, BB, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

SUDZICCA, D-M(PT), "Šlachta, braty, maje dabradziei / Sudzicca ab sabaki śleduje u kniei", all, but generally more in the sense of 'to litigate' or 'to judge', which could be applied figuratively here.

DYSPUTUVACCA, BSV, BR-R (dysputavać), CAN (as BR-R), ■ (disputirovat'), U (non-refl.), P (dysputować się). The spelling follows the U rather than the BR pattern, but only P has the refl. form, apart from SCh, BC (disputovatisia). HBLM, II describes the word as a P-ism in BSV.

RASTURKACCA, BSV, U ('to talk long and boringly on one subject'). Cf. CAN(1) (non-refl.), Da (Pskov, Tver': rasturykat'sja), 'to explain'; Da (rasturykivat'), 'to chatter idly instead of working'.

TALKAVAĆ, D-M(1), BSV, Bļu(a)(2), HDS, Kal(a), HP, DA. Not recorded in any of the printed BR dictionaries, but CAN(10), R, U (coll.).

PATALKAVAĆ, Kal(b), CAN(4), R, U (coll.).

RASTALKAVAĆ, BSV, none in this meaning. Cf. R, 'to explain'.

Proof

DOVAD, Jel(PT), Jel(c), all. Abu(a) with the preposition da plus the genitive case has the meaning of 'proof of the need for testimony'.

Proven, Known, Tried

DAŠVIADČONY, Jel(c), "dašviadčonaja prachtyka", BR-R (second syllable stress), U (as BR-R), P.

To Prove

DAKAZVAĆ, VS, D-M(PT), D-M(1), BR-R, CAN, Dob, R, U. Cf. Šat,

'to overstep the limits in a quarrel; to blame'. The usual P meaning is 'to achieve', but the word is also sometimes used erroneously in the present meaning (Koś). Jel(PT) has the spelling dakazywać.

DAKAZAĆ, D-M(a), D-M(PT), see dakazwać. BN has the meaning 'to report', probably reflecting the influence of ■ donosit'.

DAVODZIĆ, Arc, HŭK, Abu(a), is more typical of BR and recorded in all the lit. dictionaries. Characteristic also of U, P, but not R.

Instinct

INSTYNKT, Abu(a), all.

NIUCH, Bahu(a), lit. BR, R, U.

To be Taken for Granted

KANIEČNY, Jel(c), U, P.

To Judge

SUDZIĆ, NS, Jel(PT), DA, R, U, P (rare).

ASUDZIĆ, D-M(a), none in this meaning.

PRYSUDZIĆ, D-M(a), all.

Impartiality

BIESSTARONNAŚĆ, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, U, P. Both Buł and Kruk describe this as a R calque, Buł with specific reference to Abu(a).

Prejudice

PRADRASUDAK, Jel(c), a R-ism with simplified spelling.

To Count, Consider

LIČYĆ, Łuĉ(a), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P, but Nos, U, P only in the sense of 'to count, calculate'. Cf. P liczyć się z czymś - 'to count, consider'. BN, BR-R, CAN, Šat, Ras have the meaning 'to consider'.

ZALIČAĆ, Abu(a), is not recorded in this meaning.

PAČYTAĆ, VVV, R (arch.), P.

ZAŠČYTAĆ, 'to include in the numbers of something', HŭK, CAN (1 folk. only), Dob, R. A R-ism.

ZNAJŚCI, 'to find' (fig.), D-M(PT), lit. BR, Šat.

To Recognise, Acknowledge

PRYZNAWAĆ, Bahu(a), Bahu(d), BR-R, R, U (rare), P.

PRYZNAĆ, HSD, Kal(b)(2), BB, HŭK, Bahu(a), as pryznavać. Abu(a) also has the word once in the typically P meaning of 'to appoint': "jaho pryznali administrataram".

VYZNAĆ, Abu(a), Nos, Dob, U, P ('to confess'). Cf. MBR, R, U, 'to find out'.

Belief, Faith

VIERA, widespread, all. Bahu(d), in addition to several instances of the usual BR spelling which corresponds to the ■ and U, has one example of P - style viara.

Opinion

DAKAZAŃNIE, D-M(PT), "Stary ž svaich dakazaŃ trymaŭsia uparty"; this actual form is not recorded in any of the dictionaries except Da. The lit. meaning is 'proof'.

ZDAŃNIE, Jel(PT), Nos, BN, BRS, U, P. Not recorded in BR-R or CAN except in the R meaning of 'building, construction'.

STARANA, 'viewpoint', Kal(a), all.

Impression

URAŽAŃNIE, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, Kaś, U (vražennja), ■ (wrażenie). Cf. Nos, urażeŃnie corresponding to U uražennja - 'insult'.

Conviction

PEŬNAŚĆ, D-M(PT), BN, BR-R, P have this meaning. Cf. Nos, Krap, Zak, 'certain news'.

PIERAKONAŃNIE, Abu(a), BN, BNT4, U. Cf. BR-R, pierakonvaŃnie; P przekonanie.

PRAKANAŃNIE, Jel(PT), CAN(1), Kaś. From P przekonanie? The P prefix 'prze' usually corresponds to BR plephonic 'piera'.

Convinced

KARENŃNY, 'dyed-in-the-wool', Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U. R and U have final stress.

PEŬNY, Kal(b), Jel(PT), DA, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, Krap, SCh, StaK. Krap denies that the word is an early P loan. Cf. Da (W), 'real, genuine'.

To Believe

VIERYĆ, widespread, all.

VIERAVAĆ, VCJ, CAN(1), Da, U.

To Convince Oneself

PIERAKANACCA, DA, lit. BR, U, P.

PRAKANACCA, Bahu(a), DA, CAN(13), Da (W). See prakanańnie for adaptation of P prefix.

UPEŮNICCA, BSV, lit. BR, U, P.

To Convince

PRAKANAC, Jel(PT), not recorded. See also prakanacca and prakan-
ańnie.

To Doubt

VONTPIĆ, Jel(c), Nos, P. A P-ism. Cf. U (dial.) vonpyty - 'to be embarrassed'.

Knowledge

VIEDA, Abu(a), BN, BNT11, CAN(2), BRS, P (wiedza). In MBR viedy appears to be much more widely used than the sing. form.

VIEDAMA, DA, "biez ich viedama", lit. and dial. BR, R (Da), U.

To Know

VIEDAĆ, ZNAĆ, the two main verbs for 'to know', are both commonly found in the 19th-century texts, viedaĆ being the more frequent. Of the texts in which znaĆ is found (PŁ, KZ, En45, Kal(a), Łuĉ(a), Tap, Hur(a)) only PŁ does not also have examples of viedaĆ. ZnaĆ is recorded in all the BR as well as R, U, P dictionaries. ViedaĆ, which is recorded in BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Dob as well as R, U, P (wiedzieĆ) dictionaries, is possibly not in Nos or BN because it was considered too familiar, although in these dictionaries it is generally words coinciding with well-known words that are omitted. Miac correctly describes viedaĆ as an OR word which gained strength in BR.

PAZNAĆ, Bahu(a), Bahu(d), Abu(a), is not recorded in any of the dictionaries as a simple variant of znaĆ with the same meaning. This usage appears to be purely coll.

Everyone Knows

VIADOMA, widespread, all.

VIAŚCIMA, D-M(PT), BSV, Błu(a)(4), Nos, R (dial.: Da (Novgorod, Tambov), Jak, Tich). A dial. word characteristic of some N-E BR and various R dialects. All the texts with viaścima also have examples of viadoma.

Discovery

VYNALEZAK, Jel(PT), Nos, P. Zak describes the word's use in the meaning 'sentence, decision', also known to P, as a P-ism.

Investigation

ŚLEDSTVA, D-M(PT), D-M(1), Abu(a), BNT10, BR-R, U, P.

PRASOKA, D-M(1), none. Da gives the word in the pl. only. The meaning is given in a footnote in VTvory, p. 49. Only the verb, prasočvać is found in lit. MBR.

RAŚŚLEDAVAŃNIE, D-M(1), is a R-ism used for specific stylistic effect in a passage of legal jargon.

To Seek Out, Trace

ASAČYĆ, Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR. The root is ComS, and both ■ and U have the word in this meaning but without the prefix.

To Hear, Learn, Find Out

The main words are compounds of viedać and znać, and although there are more variants based on znać, those from viedać occur slightly more frequently.

DAVIEDACCA, Čač(a), D-M(a), Kal(a), Gar, DA, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (arch., pop.), U, P. Also BK, F107, SCh.

PRAVIEDAĆ, D-M(a), D-M(PT), BSV, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, R. Nos has the refl. form only.

DAZNAĆ, D-M(d), HDS, Kal(b), Bahu(d), BR-R, ■ (arch., pop.), U. Cf. P, 'to endure, undergo'. The refl. form is the lit. one in R, and it is also found alongside the non-refl. one in MBR and U.

PAZNAĆ is used in the typically P sense of 'to learn, comprehend' in D-M(PT), Hur(a), Bahu(a).

RAZUZNAĆ, HDS, BR-R, R.

ZAZNAĆ, Bahu(a), DA, Šat, Dob, U. Lit. BR, R, U, P all have the more common, related meaning of 'to test, taste, experience'.

ČUĆ, 'to hear of, know', HDS, Bahu(a), "Što redka hdzie takoj znaj-
ści kabiety, / A lepšych dyk nihdzie nie čuć", lit. and dial. BR,
Da (S, W), U. Cf. P, 'to feel'.

DAČUCCA, En45, BR-R (coll.), CAN(2), ■ (coll.).

NIUCHAĆ, Bahu(a), "Unadziŭsia nadta jon łazić pa chatach / Dy
niuchać, katoraj muž słuža ŭ sałdatach", all.

Well Known

ŽVIESNY, BSV, Nos, R (izvestnyj), U.

VIADOMY, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (arch.), U, P. Also F107, SCh.

Unknown

NIEVIADOMY, Abu(a), all. Also F107. In R the stress is on the second syllable.

Scholar

UČONY, Jel(c), Jel(d), R, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, SCh. Lit. and dial. MBR is vučony; cf. vučony - 'learned', infra. The distinction may well be due to the editions seen, since Jel did not print prothetic 'v' in any of his publications. With the verbs 'to teach' and 'to learn' the forms based on the root 'uč' appear both with and without the characteristic prothetic and epenthetic 'v'. See Part II, Section 3.

Educated

ADUKAVANY, Jel(c), Abu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, P (edukowany - the form with initial 'a' is dial. in P (Karł)). Jel(c) also has the word with double 'd'. See also adukacyja, Part II, Section 3.

HRAMATNY, Jel(c), DA, CAN(9), R, U.

PIŚMIENNY, 'literate', D-M(c), D-M(i), D-M(l), BB, HŭK, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, U, P. BSV has piśmionny, a form given in Nos and Opyt (Orjol).

Learned

VUČONY, Bahu(a), Bahu(d), DA, BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat. Nos gives first syllable stress. R, U, P are without the prothetic 'v'.

Of Learning

NAUČNY, Jel(c), "maralnaja i naučnaja ašvieta", R. BR has epenthetic 'v'; U, P a different suffix.

To Be Educated

ADUKAVACCA, BB, BR-R, CAN, P. See also adukavany, infra.

Ignorance

CIEMNATA, DA, BR-R, CAN, R. DA also has the word with penult.

stress as in U, P.⁵² BN gives the word with a different suffix (ciemradź). Several earlier documents (BK, CB, F107) have the suffix 'ost'.

ĆMA, Hur(d), CAN(10), R.

NIEŮČENNIE, Błu(a), R, U, P (arc.).

Ignorant

NIEŮČONY, Čač(b), Nos, U, P (coll.). Also BK. Cf. učony and vučony, infra.

Ignoramus

NIEDAUČKA, BB, R, U. MBR has epenthetic 'v'. Cf. P niedouczech.

Truth

PRAŮDA, widespread, all. Also found in PŁ, D-M(f), Kal(a), Łuč(a), Bahu(a) in the sense of 'justice'. See Part II, Section 11.

True, Veritable

ISTYNNY, KZ, CAN(2), R, U. The vowel in the middle syllable appears to be influenced by U. The examples in CAN have front vowel 'i' here as in R.

52. Other examples of writers using different stresses for the same word are bajažń/bojažń (D-M(h)(PT)/D-M(e)(f)); żałasna/żałosna (D-M(c)(d)/D-M(PT)(l)); zasłužany/zasłužony (PRPP); vyhadna/vyhadna (Jel(c)); darmavy/darmovy (Jel(c)); pracent/procent (Tap, DA). In every instance one of the two variants has penult. stress. Słaŭco/słoŭca (D-M(a), (j), (PT), Hur(a), DA/D-M(c), Hur(a), DA) is a different case, in that both stresses are found in lit. BR. Cases where a writer has two different forms of the same word are rather more frequent and are encountered throughout the century in both publicist and literary works, underlining the lack of established norms characteristic of the period as a whole. D-M has 14 such cases, Jel and Bahu 3, Błu 2, and HDsaŚ, NS, VCJ, Ryp, BSV, HDS, Gar, DA, Abu 1 each. The majority of these represent the characteristic BR form alongside the R, U or P equivalent (e.g. aściarožny/astarožny; noraŭ/nraŭ; rožnica/ružnica), whilst in a few cases one of the forms appears to be an invention on the part of the writer (e.g. chvanaberyja/chvanaberstva; krucić/kručać).

PRAŮDZIVY, widespread, all. Also BK, CB, Fl07, SCh. KZ, D-M(h), BSV, DA have the meaning 'righteous'; of them only DA has also 'veritable', but this does not seem to be particularly significant.

Literalness

DASŁOŮNAŚĆ, Jel(PT), CAN(1), P. Cf. dasłoŭna. BR-R gives no noun from adj. dasłoŭny; nor do R, U appear to have a noun.

Literally

DASŁOŮNA, Jel(PT), all.

Mistake

ABMYŁKA, Vul, Błu(a), Nos, BN, BR-R (dial.), CAN(5), BRS, Kaś, Šat. Stan considers the word characteristic of the Ašmiany region. Cf. P omyłka.

PAMYŁKA, D-M(1), CDMZ, lit. and dial. BR, U, P, is the lit. word.

False

MYLNY, D-M(f), CAN(D-M(f) only), P. A P-ism. The lit. MBR is pamyłkovy, as in U.

Falsely

MYLNIA, Jel(PT), P (mylnie). A P-ism.

To Make a Mistake, Go Astray

ABMIŠULICCA, En90, Da, Vol. Not recorded in any of the BR dictionaries or glossaries.

ŽMIŠURYCCA, En45, is an unrecorded variant of abmišuricca / abmišulicca.

CHYBIĆ, Jel(PT), U, P. Cf. Nos, BN, BR-R, CAN, Šat, BC, BK, SCh, chibić.

SPUTACCA, Hur(d), CAN(3), R, U.

ABMYLICCA, D-M(d), lit. BR, U (dial.), P (omylić się). This word is less common in MBR than pamylicca.

ZMYLICCA, HSD, BR-R (pop.), U, P.

PAMYLACCA, Abu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

PAMYLICCA, Bahu(a), Bahu(d), as pamylacca.

ZŚŁUDZIĆ, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), Jel(c), CAN(3), U, P.

Infallible

NIEAMYLNY, KZ, EDD, Nos, U, P. Also SCh. Described as a P-ism

in HBLM, II. BNT11 has the noun nieamylnaść.

Proverb, Maxim

HUTARKA, D-M(a), D-M(1); none of the glossaries give this unusual meaning for a common word.

PRYHAVORKA, D-M(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, R (coll.), U (coll.).

PRYPAVIEŚĆ, D-M(1), U (rare), P. Also BK, CB, SCh. Cf. Nos, '-stka'.

2. THE FACULTIES

Intelligence, Brains

BYSTRATA, 'quickness of intelligence', Abu(a), R, U.

HAŁAVA, D-M(h), Błu(a)(2), Błu(b), HůK, all.

HAŁOŮKA, Bar(a), D-M(f), D-M(j), Błu(a)(3), Błu(b), all.

HAŁOVAŇKA, D-M(l), Nos, CAN(7), R (pop., dial.), U, P (dial.). Of the lexical sources only CAN gives specifically the fig. sense found in D-M(l).

HŁUZDY, Płu, lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W). BR-R and Da give both sing. and pl., whilst Ras, Opyt (Kursk) and U (coll.) have only the sing. In BR the meaning 'brain' is closely linked with that of 'memory', whilst in Opyt (Kursk) and U it is closer to 'sense, senses'.

VUM, NS, HSD, Nos, CAN(1), Šat. A BR-ised form of the R, U um. The characteristic BR word is rozum. See Part II, Section 1.

UMOK, UPN, R (coll.) only. A R-ism.

Wisdom

MUDRAŠĆ, Jel(c), Jel(d), all.

Sense(s)

TOŁK, BSV(2), Błu(a)(2), Jel(a), Jel(PT), Jel(c)(2), Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

SENS, D-M(l), the P equivalent of ES1 tołk, is recorded in all the BR dictionaries.

PANTALIK, Ryp(a), all (Nos has sense of 'conceit'), but with 'y' in the final syllable. The discrepancy may be due to a printing error.

Wise, Clever Person

CIKUN, D-M(a), D-M(d), D-M(PT)(2). Although this word occurs altogether 7 times in D-M, CAN records only one other instance of the word (Hartny); it is not otherwise recorded.

CIKUNKA, D-M(a)(5), none. Cikun and Cikunka have overtones of the meaning 'dandy'.

MUDRAK, HSD, P (mędrek) only. A BR-ised P-ism.

HAŁAVIEŇ, Błu(a), none. The only meaning recorded (in Nos, Šat

and R and U dictionaries) is 'leuciscus cephalus' ('chub').⁵³

MUDREC, 'wizard', BSV, all.

PRAVAVIED, 'wise man of a village', Jel(c); BR-R (arch.), ■ (arch.), U mean specifically 'jurist'.

RAZUMNIK, BSV, BR-R, CAN, R, U (coll.).

FIŁOSAF, D-M(1)(2), "być fiłozofam", "budź fiłozofam", all. The spelling of 'z' rather than 's' in D-M(1) coincides with the P. BNT11 gives a soft 'l', as in P. See also ideja, Part II, Section 1.

Clever, Gifted

ABDARENNY, Abu(a), Nos (obdarovany), BN (as Nos), BR-R (abdorany, and as Nos), R (odarjonnyj), U (as Nos), P (obdarzony). The prefix is characteristic of BR, U, P, but R, P, the only two versions of the word with penult. stress, both have the vowel 'o' rather than 'e' in this syllable.

RAZUMNY, widespread, is the commonest word, recorded in all the dictionaries and glossaries except Nos and BN.

VUMNY, D-M(PT), D-M(1), BSV, Bļu(a)(2), Bļu(b), CAN(4), Šat, Dob, R (umnyj). See also navuka, Part II, Section 3.

UMNY, D-M(h), CAN(8), R. A R-ism, but note the number of instances in CAN compared with those of vumny.

UMIEŁY, Jel(PT), BR (vumieły), R, U (umyły).

VOSTRY, Jel(PT), Abu(a)(2), all, but only BR with prothetic 'v'.

HIENIJALNY, 'of genius', Jel(PT) (gianialny). The spelling in Jel(PT) reflects akańnie on the second pre-tonic syllable. The phenomenon of akańnie on syllables other than the first pre-tonic is found elsewhere in Jel (4 instances) as well as in D-M (2), Hur (1) and KZ (1). See also paatyčny, Part II, Section 3, and apalacyja, Part II, Section 7, where Jelski's spelling reflects akańnie on the first pre-tonic, although the words are foreign and not subject to akańnie in MBR.

Wise

MUDRONY, Kal(b), none with this meaning. Cf. R, 'complicated,

53. In the Słaŭharad (Mahiloŭ) region the meaning of 'a person with a large head' is also found. I. Ja. Jaškin, 'Siemantyka nazvaŭ rybaŭoŭstva ŭ havorkach piaščancaŭ słaŭharadskaha rajona', Žyćcia rodnaha słowa, Minsk, 1968, p. 125.

incomprehensible'. For another example of the use of a non-BR word in an unusual sense see chvašlivy, Part II, Section 4.

MUDRY, VCJ, Bļu, Ryp(a), BSV, Jel(PT)(2), Jel(b), Jel(d)(2), Bahu(b), all.

PRAMUDRY, PN, BR-R, R, U. Also Sch.

Sensible, Reasonable

SPAHADLIVY, Bahu(a), Nos only. BN, BR-R, Kaš give the meaning 'sympathetic, sensitive'.

The other two words are both R-isms:

TAŮKAVITY, Bļu(b), R (arch.) only.

TAŮKOVY, BSV(2), R only.

To Grow Wiser

MUDREĆ, Jel(c), CAN(1), R, U, P.

PAMUDREĆ, DA, as mudreć.

PARAZUMIEĆ, DA, U only. Cf. MBR parazumnieć; P, refl. only. U also shares the characteristic BR form, parazumnieć.

PARAZUMNIEĆ, Kal(a), DA(3), lit. and dial. BR, U.

ZMUDREĆ, DA, P only. A P-ism.

To Be Clever

MUDRYĆ, Arc, Nos, BN, CAN(3), Dob, R.

UMUDRAVACCA, 'to be cunning', Arc, BR-R (umudracca), CAN (non-refl.), Da (umudrjat'sja; mudrovat'sja), U (umudruvatysja).

To Make Wise, To Bring to One's Senses

URAZUMIĆ, D-M(i), "I boh žmiķavašsia! muža, bac'ki movy / Urazumili lichu na ůsie zły narovy"; D-M(i), "Ciažkaje niaščašcie jaje ůrazumiķa", R (vrazumit') only. A R-ism.

Folly, Stupidity

BŁUD, Jel(PT), CAN(2), ■ (Da), U, P. In R this meaning is pop. Cf. lit. 'fornication'. See also Part II, Section 11.

DUR, D-M(PT), Bļu(a), Jel(d), Tap, BR-R, CAN, R, U. The word also appears 3 times (D-M(d), D-M(1)(2)) in the sense of (temporary) craziness.

DURNOTA, D-M(i), BR-R (coll.), CAN(4), Šat, U.

DURNATA, Bļu(a), Jel(b), lit. and dial. BR. Cf. R, 'badness', 'ugliness', 'sickness'.

DURNAŚĆ, Jel(d), P (rare) only. A P-ism. Cf. U durnýcja.

HŁUPSTVA, Pļu, Jel(c), lit. BR, OR (17th and 18th centuries; not ANR, Da), P. Also BK, FlO7, Zak.

HŁUPAŚĆ, Bļu(a), CDMZ, CAN (1 plus 1 folk.), R. A R-ism. PS also has the (phonetic?) spelling hłupaś.

HŁUPATA, D-M(d), U (rare). P has this word with penult. stress and it is in this form that it is commoner in U. The pl. with penult. stress is recorded in CAN(1).

KIEPSTVA, 'foolish deed', D-M(d), Nos, P (rare). The word is more common in the sense of 'wrong, insult'. See Part II, Section 10.

PRASTOTA, Kal(b), P only. MBR, like R, U, has final stress. For examples of similar stress P-isms see Part III, Section 3.

ZASŁAPIEŃNIE, 'blindness' (fig.), Jel(PT), BN, R (rare), U, P.

Fool, Simpleton

The two most common words for 'fool' are both based on the root 'dur'.

DURAK, HKA, HPzS, D-M(d)(2), BSV, Bļu(a), Sch, KP, CDMZ, Bahu(a), DA, CAN (4 folk.), Dob, R. A R-ism. Of the sources having durak but not the characteristically BR duran' (Sch, Bļu(a), KP, CDMZ, DA) nearly all are non-lit.

DURAŃ, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, R (pop.), U, P. Of the texts where durań, but not durak is found (Jel(PT), Jel(c), HŭK, Łuč(b), Gar, Hur(a), Abu(a)) the majority are lit.

DUREC, HŭK(2), none. Da and Hr give many other nouns with this meaning based on the root 'dur'. Cf. Nos, 'an intoxicating plant'.

BŁAZAN, BSV, Jel(PT). Nos (błazień), BR-R (błazan and as Nos), CAN (as BR-R), Da (S, W: as Nos), U (as Nos), P (as Nos). The form found in BSV and Jel(PT) is recorded only in BR-R, and Jan (which also has the form with 'e'), for BRS, Kaś, Dob and Šejn give only the form with 'e' in the last syllable. This word is linked with the idea of 'youth' and 'inexperience', and in some sources (AP, Fed, Šejn) is recorded in the meaning of 'child'. Karski (Kar, I, 1, p. 151) considers that the meaning of 'stupid' for this word came to BR from Cz via P. HBLM, II describes it as a P-ism in BSV.

MAŁAKASOS, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), BR-R, CAN, R, U, has a similar meaning. Cf. P młokos.

IDYJOT, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P (idiot). See also aniekdotka (Part II, Section 3) and ateist (Part II, Section 11).

PRAŚCIAK, UPN, lit. BR, R (pop.). Prostak with hard 't' is the lit. R form which is shared with U and P (coll.).

PUSTALHA, BSV, Nos, BR-R, R. HBLM, II describes the word as a N-E BR dial-ism.

PUSTAMAŁOT, BSV, Šat, Jan, U. Lit. MBR shares the R word (pust-omelja).

Two words are used figuratively in this meaning:

ASIOŁ, Błu(a), all.

KAŮPAK, HŮK, all, but only the R dictionaries give the fig. usage specifically.

Stupid

DURNY, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, R (pop., dial.), U, P. Also F107. The word also occurs once in the meaning 'bad, evil'. See Part II, Section 4.

DURNIEŃKI, D-M(d), BR-R, CAN, U.

HŁUPY, ChH, D-M(PT), BSV, Błu(a)(2), Jel(PT), HŮK, Łuč(a), CAN(5), Dob, R, P. Also BK, F107. The single instance in D-M may be contrasted with the 14 of durny. Hłupy is described as a P-ism in KPs. Its relative frequency in the 19th-century texts is probably due to its being characteristic of both ■ and P. Of the texts and writers with hłupy, only BSV and ChH have not also examples of durny.

HŁUPIEŃKI, D-M(h), R, P.

TUPY, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), all.

BIESTAŁKOVY, BSV(2), BR-R, CAN, R, U. Cf. Šat, biestałkoŹny.

BIEZHAŁOVY, Bahu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. P bezgłowy.

NIERAZUMNY, DA, all.

PROSTY, 'ignorant', D-M(PT), DA, all. Only R has final stress.

CIOMNY, Čač(b), D-M(j), D-M(PT), CDMZ, Jel(c)(2), Jel(d), Bahu(a), Bahu(d)(2), all.

AHRANIČANY, Abu(a), BN, R, P. Found also in BB, apparently with penult. stress. The stress in Abu(a) and BN is that characteristic of R.

VIETRANY, 'empty headed', D-M(e), BN, BR-R, CAN, R, P. Of the BR

glossaries only BN and CAN give specifically this fig. use of the word.

To Talk Nonsense

Several of the following words also have the related meaning of 'to lie'. See Part II, Section 3.

BRACHAĆ, HP, D-M(c), D-M(f), Šun, HŭK, Łuĉ(a)(2), Łuĉ(b), Bahu(a), Bahu(c), lit. in BR, U (with the basic meaning of 'to lie, fib'), dial. and pop. in R, P. It is also recorded for the Vjatka (now Kirov) region of Russia (brjachat').⁵⁴

BREDZIĆ, D-M(d), Nos, CAN(3), R, P.

HARADZIĆ, BSV, BR-R, Šat, Dob, R; the meaning given in Kaś is nearer to 'to lie'.

ŁHAĆ, Bahu(a), Nos (iłhać), BR-R (łhać as in R, but R generally uses vrat' in this meaning). P łgać is only 'to lie'. The present meaning is not common in MBR.

BZDYRYĆ, HP, CAN(1). Apparently a distortion of P bzdurzyć.

Rubbish, Nonsense

BREDNI, D-M(e), Płu, Błu(a), Nos (sing.), BN (sing.), R, U (sing.), P. Only R and P specifically record the use of the word in the pl.

PUSTAŚ, Błu(a), R (arch.). The modern ■ meaning of 'a wilderness' is found in Nos, BN, Dob. Cf. U pustošci - 'pranks'. A R-ism.

PUŚCIAKI, Błu(a)(2), Dob, R. A R-ism.

A Ridiculous Situation

BIESTAŁKOŹJE, D-M(PT), none. Cf. BR, R, U, '-ščyna'.

Out of Foolishness

ZDURU, D-M(i), lit. and dial. BR, R, U.

Madman

BAŹAVOLNIK, BSV, U only. Da (S) and Opyt (Kursk, Pskov) have only the adj. in this meaning; cf. BN, 'insatiable'; Dob, 'excessively passionate'.

VAR'JAT, Jel(b), lit. BR, P.

54. N.M. Vasnecov, Materialy dlja ob'jasnitel'nogo oblastnogo slovarja vjatskogo govora, Vjatka, 1908.

Crazy

AHLAŠONNY, TP(ML), TP(Vt), TP(G), TP(MO), TP(Mg), TP(M), TP(V), TP(Š), Nos (ohlašony, ohlašenny). CAN(1), Dob, R (pop.) and U (coll.) and have the vowel sound 'e'. Arc also has the related meaning of 'stupefied'.

AŠALELY, TP, Pļu, lit. and dial. BR, R (pop.), U (coll.), P.

BIEŠANY, D-M(h)(2), R only. A R-ism.

KRUČANY, Pļu(frequent), BN, BR-R, Jan, Da (S, W), U. Cf. Šat, 'frivolous, mischievous'; Opyt (Rjazan', Tula), 'fiery, angry'. The word also appears once in the same text with the form kručny, but this seems to be a printing error.

PAŁUUMNY, TP(A), R (Da only. The normal form is poloumnyj). A R-ism.

ŠALONY, Kal(b), Jel(PT), Bahu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U, P. Also BK, F107, Sch. D-M(PT) also has the meaning of 'foolish'.

Stupefied

ZDURNIELY, Bahu(a), lit. BR, U.

Like the adjectives, the verbs for the concepts of 'craziness' and 'stupefaction' are closely linked.

To Go Crazy

AMALEĆ, Pļu, "-Sam ty kručany - kryčala, bytcam amaleušy, baba hroziučy svajmu mužū kuļakami", none.

AŠALEĆ, Pļu, lit. BR, R (pop.), U, P. Cf. šaleć, 'to behave in a wild manner', TP, lit. and dial. BR, R (pop.), U, P: in P this is the commoner meaning.

SKRUCICCA, Pļu, Kal(a), U only. Apparently a U-ism, although HBLM, II considers the word characteristic of BR.

ZDUREĆ, D-M(d), Bahu(f), lit. BR, R (pop.), U. Cf. Šat, zdurnieć. The word is also found in Pļu in the sense of 'to lose one's senses': "Zdureušy z radašci, skazaŭ žoncy ab svaim ščaście".

To Lose One's Senses, Be Stupefied

ADUREĆ, D-M(d)(2), D-M(e), D-M(j), D-M(PT), all.

AHLUPIEĆ, D-M(d), R (coll.), P.

UZDURYCCA, Bļu(a), R (Da) only. A R-ism.

AŠAŁAMUCICCA, D-M(d), none. Da has the non-refl. form of the word in the meanings of 'to deceive', 'to astonish'. " Ašalamić is known to BR, R, P, but of these only BR has a refl. form. Ašalamucicca appears to be a hybrid form from ašalamicca and mucić or bałamucić.

ASŁUPIEĆ, Jel(PT), Šat, Da (oslopet'), P. Cf. BN, BR-R, Kaś, asłupianieć.

To Stupefy

ZADUREĆ, D-M(d), Nos, U (zaduryty). Cf. BR-R, 'to begin to play the fool'; P, 'to become stupid'.

ZADURYĆ, D-M(d), lit. BR, Da ('to begin to play the fool'), U, P.

ZDURYĆ, HSD, P only. A P-ism. Cf. U zduryty - 'to deceive'.

To Play the Fool

DUREĆ, Čač(a), UPN, Jel(d), Šun, BR-R, R (Da), U.

Memory

PAMIAĆ, widespread, all. The form pamić is found in KZ, possibly due to a misprint.

Memories, Recollections.

PAMIN, Błu(a), Nos, Dob, R (arch.). Cf. U pòmin.

USPAMINY, Abu(a)(4), lit. and dial. BR. Cf. U spòmyny.

USPAMINAK, D-M(PT), P (rare). Used in D-M(PT) to translate the more usual P word wspomnienie. It is also found in D-M(PT) in the sense of 'reminiscence'. A P-ism.

To Recall, Remember

There are two basic imperfective forms coming from the same root: pamiatać which is P in origin and paminać which is more characteristic of R. All the imperfective compound forms in the texts are based on the latter. There are also two perfective forms: pamianuć, principally characteristic of U and pomnić, on which the majority of the compound forms are based, characteristic of MBR, R, P. Note that Nos, BN record the form of spamianuć whilst BR-R in general supports the forms based on pomnić.

PAMIATAĆ, HSD, PRPP (pamietać), Kal(a), PJH, Abu(a)(3), BR-R, CAN, Kaś, U, P. Also Sch, StaP. Apparently a P-ism of long standing now accepted into the language. Šat actually records pamiantać (in the sense of 'to remind someone of something with a threat') and Jel(PT) uses this spelling in zapamiantać, a P-ism.

PAMINAC, Čač(a), D-M(d)(3), D-M(e), D-M(g), Bļu(a), BN, BR-R (eccl. only), Šat, R (coll.), U.

POMNIĆ, widespread, BR-R, CAN, R, P (pomnieć).

PAMIANUĆ, Bļu(b), BN, BR-R (eccl. only), R (coll.), U.

PRYPAMINAC, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, P.

PRYPOMNIĆ, Te, D-M(PT), DA, BR-R, CAN, R, P.

SPAMINAC, Bahu(a), Abu(a), Nos, BN, U, P (rare).

SPOMNIĆ, D-M(d), Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(e), P only. A P-ism.

SPAMIANUĆ, D-M(d), Nos, BN, U.

USPAMINAC, HSD, Hur(a), DA, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R, P.

USPOMNIĆ, PŁ, D-M(d), D-M(g), D-M(PT), Sch, Kal(a), Hur(a), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R, P.

A Reminder

PAMIATKA, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), all.

To Remind

NAPAMINAC, D-M(PT), D-M(l), lit. and dial. BR, R. Cf. P, 'to exhort, admonish'.

Oblivion

ZABYĆCIA, Hur(c), BR, R, U all have the word, but with final stress.

To Forget

ZABYVAĆ, widespread, BR-R, Dob, R, U.

ZABYĆ, as zabyvać.

ZABYVACCA, HDsaŠ86, Te, DA, Nos, BN, BR-R (coll.), Kaś, Šat, Dob, is more specifically characteristic of BR. It is recorded in all the principal dial. dictionaries, whereas the non-refl. form, typical of lit. R, U, is found only in BR-R and Dob, both also having the refl. It is noteworthy that the characteristic form is now considered non-lit., and, indeed, occurs much less frequently than its non-refl. counterpart in the 19th-century texts. See also razdumacca, Part II, Section 1.

PAZABYĆ, VCh, D-M(e), as zabyć.

ZAPAMINAC, D-M(j), Nos, Ras, U, P. Cf. BR-R and Šat which record the R meaning of 'to memorize'.

To Forebode, Portend

PRADVIAŠČAĆ, D-M(e), BR-R, Dob, R, U; the form is not characteristic of the ES1 languages, and indicates the word's provenance from SS1 (via R to BR and U).

VIAŠCIĆ, D-M(PT), P only. A P-ism.

VARAŽYĆ, 'to foretell by telepathy', D-M(f), D-M(PT), Jel(b), Bahu(c), all.

Prophetical

PRAROČY, Jel(b), BR-R, U (lofty), P. Cf. Nos, prorocki; proročeskij.

A Guess, Guessing

DAHADKA, Jel(PT), BR-R (rare), CAN(9), R, U.

HADKI, D-M(c), D-M(PT), CAN(1), P. A P-ism.

Riddle

HADKA, D-M(f), Bahu(a), P only in this meaning. Cf. Nos, 'task', 'mention'; U, 'thought'. A P-ism.

ZAHADKA, D-M(f), D-M(PT)(2), BSV, Jel(PT), all.

At Random

NAŮHAD, D-M(f), lit. and dial. BR, R, U.

To Guess

The words for 'to guess' all come from the same root. In this section one may observe the frequency with which differences occur in the meanings of words given in Nos and BR-R.

ADHADAĆ, Jel(PT)(2), Hur(a), all.

DAHADACCA, PN, VCh, PS, D-M(a), D-M(h), D-M(PT)(2), Jel(PT), Bahu(a), DA, all.

RAZHADAĆ, BSV, BR-R, CAN, R, U. Cf. Nos, 'to resolve'; P, 'to divulge'.

UHADAĆ, D-M(j), D-M(PT), Jel(PT), BR-R, CAN, Jan, R, U. Cf. Nos, 'to help'.

ZHADAĆ, PŁ, D-M(c), D-M(j), D-M(PT)(2), D-M(l), HŭK, Bahu(a), Nos only. Cf. BR-R (coll.), U, 'to recall'. D-M(PT)(1) also has the imperfective zhadvać.

UZHADNA, 'one could guess', Jel(PT), none.

To Suspect

PADAZRAVAĆ, Abu(a), BNT10, BR-R, R, U. Cf. P podejrzewać.

Suspect

PADOZRANY, Abu(a), CAN(2) only. Cf. Nos, podozrèny; BR-R, padaz-
rony; F107, SCh, podojzranyj; P podejrzany.

Suspicious

PADOZRYVY, Abu(a), none. Cf. U pidozrlivyyj; P podejrzliwy.

Hint

NAMIOK, D-M(PT), BR-R, R. D-M(PT) has the spelling namiekam
rhyming with čalaviekam.

To Hint, Propose

NAMAŮLAĆ, D-M(h), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also Kr.

PADMAŮLAĆ, D-M(g), HSD, PRPP, Kal(a), Jel(c), Nos, BN, CAN, U. Cf.
P podmawiać - 'to incite, instigate'.

3. COMMUNICATION OF IDEAS

Translator, Interpreter

TLUMAČ, D-M(PT), BSV(2), Jel(PT), Nos, BN, BNT10, BR-R (arch.), U (arch.), P. HBLM, II describes the word as a P-ism in BSV. Cf. CB, tlumač; BK, CB, SCh, R (Perm'), tolmač.

To Translate, Interpret

TLUMAČYĆ, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), HŭK, Bahu(a), Abu(a), Nos, U (arch.), P. Cf. BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, 'to explain'.

To Explain, Illuminate (fig.)

TLUMAČYĆ, Jel(PT), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Cf. BC, tolmačiti; Jak, tolmačit'.

RASTLUMAČYĆ, Jel(c), BR-R, CAN, P (Karł).

VYTLUMAČYĆ, Abu(a), lit. BR, U, P.

AB'JAŚNIAĆ, HŭK, BN, R, U (rare), P. Also SCh. CAN has ab'jaś-nieńnie.

AB'JAŚNIĆ, CDMZ, Jel(PT), as ab'jaśniać.

RAZ'JAŚNIAĆ, Jel(PT), R, P.

TALKAVAĆ, D-M(a), BSV, Błu(2), HDS, Kal(a), Kal(b), CAN(7), R, U.

RASTALKAVAĆ, BSV, Błu(a)(2), Błu(b), Kal(a)(2), Jel(c), R, U.

To Explain, Justify Oneself

TLUMAČYCCA, Jel(d), "nia hladzi i nia tłumačsia tym, što pisanny; tak nazyvajamy vyšy klasy p'juć časta i hulajuć", BR-R, U ('to be explained'), P.

Informed

ŠVIADOMY, Jel(c), BR-R, CAN, R (svědomy.j), U, P.

To Inform

VIAŚCIĆ, D-M(PT), none. Cf. P, 'to portend'. BR, R, U, P all have the word with prefixes in this meaning.

ABVIAŚCIĆ, D-M(j), all; MBR, P are specifically 'to proclaim'.

IŹVIAŚČAĆ, NS, R only. A R-ism. Nos, U have the prefix, 'zv-'.

ŽVIAŚCIĆ, NS, Nos, ■ ('izv-'), U. ‡ Note that iźviaščać and źviaścić appear in the same poem, which was collected in the town of Bielica, near Sienna in the Viciebsk region. See also Part II, Section 1, note 52.

PAVIEDAMLAĆ, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, U, P.

UVIEDAMLAĆ, Kal(a), R, P.

To Relate

RASKAZVAĆ, widespread, BR-R, CAN, R, U.

RASKAZYVAĆ, TP(A), Pļu, Gar, the R form.

RASKAZAĆ, widespread, BR-R, CAN, R, U. Also BK, Fl07, SCh. D-M(d) and DA have a meaning close to 'to explain'. Cf. Nos, BN, Stan, U, P, 'to order'.

PAKAZYVAĆ, Kal(a), Abu(a), BR-R, R, U. The form is characteristic of R.

PAKAZAĆ, Bahu(a), BR-R, R, U. The meaning of 'to show', characteristic of BR, R, U, P, is found widely in the texts.

PIERAKAZAĆ, DA, lit. BR, U.

KAZAĆ, TP, DA, BR-R, CAN, Da (S), U.

APAVIADAĆ, TP, BN, BR-R, CAN, U. R (Da), P have penult. stress.

APAVIEDAĆ, Pļu, R (Da), P.

SPAVIEŚCIĆ, Kal(a), U ('to inform') is the only near meaning. Cf. Nos, BR-R, P, 'to confess' (trans.). Nos also has 'to rebuke in round terms'.

PRAVIĆ, D-M(PT) ('to explain'), Jel(b), DA(2), Nos, U, P.

RASPRAŮLAĆ, D-M(d), P only with this meaning. A P-ism.

RASPRAVIĆ, Jel(PT)(2), as raspraŮlać.

ŁHAĆ, D-M(d), "kazki łhać", not recorded in this meaning, which, although unusual, is sometimes found in the BR spoken language.

ILHAĆ, D-M(d)(2), as łhać q.v., except that the spelling (an alternative to łhać in lit. MBR) is not found at all in R, U or P.

BAJAĆ, HDsaŚ86, Abu(a), "kraj znaŮ jon tolki z raskazaŮ niejkich panou svajakou dy miaščan varšaŮskich, katoryja sami viedali mała ab kraju dy bajali, jak ab źaleznym voŮku", Nos, BN, CAN(6), R (pop., dial.), U ('to relate fairy tales'), P ('to talk nonsense'). This word, and its alternative form baić, is common in many R dialects in the sense of 'to relate' or simply 'to talk'; these include Orjol, Penza, Pskov, Rjazan', Tver', Jaroslavl', Rostov, Kostroma, Olonec, Kursk and the Siberian regions (Opyt; Da). In the BR dictionaries that have the word (Nos, BN, CAN, Kaś, Šat) the meaning given is specifically 'to relate something invented or untrue',

although Opyt gives 'to relate' for the Smolensk dialect (which it considers to be a R one), and Rastarhujeŭ records baić in the sense of 'to speak' for the Horac district of the Mahiloŭ region.⁵⁵

Report, Information

DANOS, Abu(a)(2), BNT10, BR-R, CAN, R, U. Cf. BN, BR-R, dakaz; P doniesienie.

DANAŠEŇNIE, Gar, R (Da), P.

To Report

DANASIĆ, D-M(PT), Kal(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

DAŁAŽYĆ, BSV, BR-R, Dob, R.

ADRAPARTAVAĆ, Gar, "adrapartavaŭ po-saŭdatski", BR-R, CAN, R, U.

Announcement

AB'JAŬLEŇNIE, HDS, RNP, BNT11, BR-R, CAN (only 1 - in a translation from R), R, U. Also BK, F107, SCh.

To Announce, Proclaim

AB'JAŬLAĆ, BSV, BR-R, CAN, R, U. Also Krap.

AB'JAVIĆ, KZ, D-M(j), HDS, EDD, PRPP, Kal(a), RNP, PJH, BB, HŭK, BR-R, CAN, R, U. Also BK, CB, Krap.

VIAŠNIĆ, D-M(j), "Treci čas udaryŭ, znoŭ hudzie harmata, / Zvany pa ŭsioŭ Maskvie viašniać ludziam šviata", none. This may well be a misprint of viašciać in the original, with Cyrillic 'U' being mistaken for 'H'.

ZAHADAĆ, D-M(f), D-M(g), Jel(PT), BR-R, CAN only. Cf. Nos, U, 'to command'; P, 'to accost, ask'.

ĆVIERDZIĆ, Jel(PT), P only with this stress. Nos, BN, CAN(1), ■ have final stress.

HŁASIĆ, Jel(PT), P (głosić) only. A P-ism with altered stress.

HAŁASIĆ, Jel(PT), none with this meaning. A pleophonic form of P głosić; cf. hłasić, found in the same text. Cf. Nos, Šat, Bud, Tich, U, 'to wail, lament'; Nos, P, 'to foretell'; BR-R (coll.), R (dial.), U, 'to shout, make a noise'.

ZAHAŁASIĆ, 'to scream', Jel(PT), Šun, BR-R (coll.), R (dial.), U.

55. P.A. Rastarhujeŭ, 'Da charaktarystyki biełaruskich havorak', Instytut biełaruskaj kultury, Zapiski adździełu humanitarnych navuk, I, 2, Minsk, 1928, p. 199.

Comment Smolensk

UVAHA, D-M(PT)(2), Jel(PT), Abu(a), BNT10, 11, BRS, BR-R, CAN, U, P.

Story, Unverified Information

HADKA, D-M(j)(2), D-M(PT)(2), Nos ('guessing', 'mention'), U ('thought'), P.

HADKA, 'the important part of a talk or discussion', D-M(PT), "Tak i z havorkaj: jana spačatku biez kryka / Pakul dojdzie da hadki, pachožaj na dzika". P has 'talk, conversation', but this specific meaning is rare.

Word, Words, Speech, Mention

SŁOVA, widespread, all.

SŁAŮCO, D-M(a)(2), D-M(j), D-M(PT), Jel(a), Jel(PT), Hur(a), DA, Nos, BR-R (sloŭca is more common), R, U (slivce, slòvcè).

SŁOŮCA, D-M(c), D-M(l), Bļu(a), Tap, Hur(a), Bahu(e), DA, lit. and dial. BR, R (slovco), U (slivce, slòvcè).

SŁOŮKA, Bahu(e), Nos, CAN(8), P. Also BK, CB.

SŁAŮKO, D-M(a), none with this stress.

SŁAVIEČKA, D-M(d), D-M(f), D-M(i), D-M(PT), Tap, BR-R, CAN, R, U.

MOVA, VCJ, D-M(h), D-M(PT), Bļu(a), Jel(PT), HŭK, HP, Hur(a)(2), DA, Abu(a), Nos, Dob, Čud, Bulg, Ras, AP (but not BN, BR-R or CAN), U, P.

MOŮKA, Hur(a), Nos, U, P.

PAMOŮKA, D-M(a), Nos ('rumour', 'proverb', 'plot'), BR-R, U. Cf. Mal, 'slander'.

HAVORKA, En90, D-M(f), D-M(g), D-M(PT), Jel(PT), Abu(a), BR-R, Da (Smolensk).

REČ, PŁ, Hur(a), 'comment'; D-M(d), D-M(g), D-M(PT)(3), SS, Bahu(a), 'word(s)'; D-M(PT), 'conversation'; TP, 'story'; En90, D-M(d), D-M(g), D-M(PT), HSD, Bļu(b), HDS, Abu(a), 'speech'; Nos, Šat, Dob, R ('speech'), U. Also found in OBR and OR. Less widely recorded in the texts, but found in BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Mal, Šat, Fed as well as OR, U, P and OBR documents, are the meanings 'property' (KZ, D-M(j), EDD, DA), 'matter' (Jel(PT), HP, DA) and 'duty' (Jel(PT)). Of the OBR and OR documents that have reč in both these groups of meanings, Krap records more instances of the meaning 'words, speech'.

To Mention, Comment, Remark

NAMIKAČ, Jel(d); BR-R, CAN, Dob, R all have the closely related

meaning of 'to hint'.

NAMIAKNUĆ, Jel(c), as namiakać.

PRYNIECIĆ, PL, BR-R (prykrieć, found also in CAN, but not in the 19th-century texts, is preferred), R, U.

ZAMIECIĆ, Jel(b), R only. A R-ism.

PRYHADYVAĆ, Jel(b), lit. BR ('to ponder, to remember'), R (pop.: 'to ponder'), U ('to recall'), P.

USFAMIANUĆ, Abu(a), lit. BR, R (pop.).

ZACAFIĆ, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also Flu7, zacepiti. Cf. R zacepljat.

SPANETRYVAĆ, HUK, BN (spanatryć), CAN (1 only), Kaś (spanatryć - 'to understand').

To Confess

PRYZNAVACCA, Jel(PT), BR-R, CAN, Fed, R, U, P.

PRYZNACCA, D-M(f), D-M(PT), Łuċ(c), Har(a), Bahu(a)(1), Abu(a), BN ('to consent'), BR-R, CAN, R, U, I.

SAZNAVACCA, MH, Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN(3), R.

News

NAVINA, D-M(d), D-M(f), D-M(j)(2), D-M/PT(3), D-M(1), Flu, Jel(PT)(2), Jel(c), Abu(a); Kaś, U, P give a penult. stress for this word, whilst Nos, BN, BR-R, CAN, Šar, Dob, U have final stress. Of the instances of the word in the texts where the stress can be checked, 6 are definitely penult. and only 1 final. Thus, there is a discrepancy between the norm in the majority of BR glossaries and the forms most commonly found in the 19th-century texts. Cf. navina, 'innovations', Łuċ(a), BR-R, R (arch.), I, I.

NAVINKI, Jel(c), R (coll.), U.

VIEŚĆ, D-M(a), D-M(d)(2), D-M(PT), Syr, Jel(PT)(2), Imā(a)(4), Bahu(a)(5), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. Also BK, Flu7, Kr, Kmā, BCa. Kr states that vieść corresponds to MRP viesica, but the latter word is less common in the 19th-century texts.

VIEŚCI, 'tales', D-M(PT), "Peŋnie ab Szynoryku Ńuŋ, jam, viedied mnoho". This meaning is not recorded specifically, but perhaps Ger is closest with 'rumours'.

VIEŠKA, D-M(PT)(2), Bahu(a)(2), Abu(a), BN, BR-R, U, P, Šar, R (dial.), U. Kr thinks this more typical of MRP than vieść, s.v.

VIESTAČKA, D-M(g), D-M(PT)(2), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

PAVIESTKA, Bahu(c), none with this meaning. Cf. BR-R, CAN, R, U, 'notice, paper with information'; U, 'story'.

VIAŠCINA, D-M(PT), CAN(1) only. Used in D-M(PT) to translate P wieść.

VIADOMAŠĆ, Jel(PT), Jel(c), Nos, Šat, R (of the 17th and 18th centuries), U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, Krap, SCh, Zak. Cf. BNT10, BR-R, CAN, 'fame, celebrity'. Zak calls it a west R word, and Krap stresses that it is not a P-ism, since it appears in various R dialects. Krap supports his assertion by citing Da, who, however, makes no mention of any dial. usages.

Rumour

ČUTKA, BSV(2), HŭK, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Da (W), U.

PAHAŁOSKA, CDMZ, all.

HAVORKA, D-M(f)(2), D-M(PT), BR-R, Da (Smolensk).

SŁUCH, Kal(b), Błu(b), R, U, P.

MAŁVA, D-M(f), R only. This word appears three more times in D-M with different meanings, none of which correspond exactly to those recorded in the glossaries and dictionaries: D-M(f), 'piece of information', "Domka čakać maje z pilnaju małvoju"; D-M(a), 'words', "Bardziej swajej małwoj / Usiech nas tut zaspokoj"; D-M(PT), 'conversation', "Zabaŭlać dziaŭčat małwoj zabyŭ važnu štuku". A R-ism.

(Malicious) Gossip

PLOTKA, EDD, Jel(c)(2), HŭK(3), lit. and dial. BR, P. Also BK, F107.

ZVODY, HŭK(2), Nos, BR-R (coll.), CAN, Fed, Bir. Cf. BN, 'waste', 'pestilence', 'starvation'.

KIEPSTVA, D-M(f), D-M(j), CAN(4) only with this meaning.

SPLETNIA, D-M(f), D-M(h), R only. A R-ism.

KAŠELI, UPN, "košeli plecieć", none. BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, U, P (dial.) all have the meaning of 'woven bags or baskets'; thus, there is a clear link with words like plotka and spletnia. The meaning 'slandorous gossip' is given by the editor (Nosovič) in a note to the text of UPN.

A Secret

SAKRET, D-M(PT)(2), Płu, Bahu(a)(2), all. The spelling is characteristic of BR.

Secrecy

TAJEMNAŚĆ, Abu(a), lit. BR, U, P (rare).

TAJNICA, Abu(a), none. An hybrid form: cf. R tajna - 'a secret' etc. and P tajemnica - 'a secret' etc.

Secret

SAKRETNÝ, D-M(f), D-M(PT), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. BR spelling.

TAJEMNY, Abu(a), lit. BR, U, P. Also BK, CB, Sch.

Secretly

TAJNA, Jel(PT), BR-R, Dob, R, P. Cf. Nos, U, tajemno.

Stealthy

SKRYTNY, Bahu(a), BR-R, R, U, P (skryty).

On the Quiet

KRADKOM, DA, BR-R, CAN. Cf. U krad'komà.

KRADKAJ, DA, none exactly. Cf. ■ ukradkoj, U (dial.) krad'ky.

To Conceal

TAIĆ, KZ, Jel(PT), all.

TOIĆ, D-M(f), Nos alone records this spelling (for the Hrodna region).

Concealed, Hidden

SKRYTY, Bahu(a), BR-R, R, P. Also Fl07.

UKRYTY, 'vague', Łuč(b), "Strach niejki ũsio mućyc ukryty", BR-R, R, U, P. Also BK.

Education

ADUKACYJA, Sch, BN, BR-R, CAN, P (edukacja).

VYCHAVANÑIE, SS, Jel(PT), Abu(a)(2), lit. BR, U, P. Also BK, Sch, Zak. Cf. 18th-century R vychovati - 'to educate'.

AŚVIETA, Jel(c), Jel(d), BNT10, BR-R, CAN, U, P. Also Cz. Cf. R prosvešćenije. Kruk describes the word as a calque from R, with common root, but BR affix, but he makes no mention of its presence in the WSl languages.

Instruction, Lesson

NAUKA, D-M(g), D-M(PT)(2), Ryp(a), BSV, EDD, Kal(a), Kal(b), ŽŠ, Jel(PT)(4), Jel(b), Jel(c)(2), Jel(d). Of the BR dictionaries only Dob gives this ComS word without the epenthetic 'v', characteristic of BR. In R it is now arch. in this meaning.

NAVUKA, HP, UPN, D-M(d), D-M(h), D-M(j), D-M(PT)(9), Bļu(a), Bļu(b), Łuč(a), Łuč(b), Łuč(c), Hur(a), Hur(d), Bahu(a), Abu(a), Nos, BN, BR-R. It is only in D-M that both the spelling with and without the epenthetic 'v' are found. Here, and elsewhere, judgement is rendered difficult and often impossible by the variable degree of editing undertaken in the only editions of many of the 19th-century works at present available. It is only in cases where first editions or mss are available for study that the absence or presence of prothetic and epenthetic 'v' can be taken into consideration. In these the tendency is overwhelmingly towards omission of the 'v' characteristic of the central BR dialects and the modern lit. language, although D-M has examples of both navuka and nauka, as, indeed, of words like vunny and umny (see Part II, Section 2) in his mss.

Scientifically

NAVUČNA, Jel(PT), R (naučno). A BR-ised R-ism.

Teacher, Tutor

VUČYCIEL, Abu(a), CAN(2), Kaś, R, U. Hier states that the word is a R-ism which has now given place to the well-established nastaŭnik (recorded in BR-R). Frequently used at the beginning of the 20th century it was less common after 1917 and had finally disappeared by 1925, although still recorded (erroneously) in some dictionaries: BNT23, for example. Hier considers that the compilers of these works were probably influenced by dialects in Eastern Byelorussia where it lived on under R influence, and also by 'foreign BR editions' (from Poland, Lithuania and Latvia).

DAREKTAR, 'private tutor', D-M(PT)(2), BR-R (arch.).

To Teach

UČYĆ, Čač(b)(2), KZ, En45, Kal(a), lit. and dial. BR (vučyć), R, U, P. VUČYĆ, D-M(d), D-M(e), Bahu(a)(3), DA, lit. and dial. BR. R, U, P, 'uč-'. See also učony, Part II, Section 1.

NAUČYĆ, D-M(d), D-M(g)(2), Kal(a), Bahu(a), Nos, R, U, P.

NAVUČAĆ, D-M(e), D-M(h), D-M(PT), Hur(a)(2), Nos, BR-R.

NAVUČYĆ, D-M(c), D-M(j), D-M(l), Łuč(b), Bahu(a), DA, Nos, BR-R.
It is interesting that Nos gives both naučyc and navučyc and BN
both naućacca and navućacca.

ABUČAĆ, TP, BR-R, R, U (rare), P.

To Enlighten

PRAŠVIACIĆ, Vul, Jel(c), R, U.

To Inculcate

ZAŠČAPIĆ, Abu(a), "Usim dała starannaje vychavańnie i zaščapiła
siamiejnuju luboŭ", P only. MBR (pryščapić) has the same root as
U, P in this sense, but shares its prefix with R, U.

To Drill

MUŠTRAVAC, HSD, DA, all.

VYMUŠTRAVAC, DA, all.

PRYVUČYĆ, 'to train', Bar(a), all. BR spelling.

VYVUČYĆ, DA, all. BR spelling.

To Bring Up, Rear

HADAVAC, HDsaŠ86, D-M(h), Kal(a), Tap, Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR,
U, P. D-M(PT) also has the word in the fig. sense of 'to foster':
"žal viečny za šmierć bački hadavaŭ u dušy".

ZHADAVAC, Čač(b), U (zhodòvuvaty), P.

PADRAŠCIĆ, Bahu(a), "Mianie ciotka, u apieky / Ūziaŭšy, troški
padrašciła", CAN (Bahu(a) only), R, U. This word is more commonly
applied to animals than to persons.

To Grow Up, Be Brought Up

HADAVACCA, Hur(a), Bahu(d), Abu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

VYHADAVACCA, BB, lit. BR, U, P.

UZDYMACCA, Hur(a), BN (uzdymać - 'to blow up', 'to raise'), BR-R.

Learning

HRAMATA, Jel(c), BR-R, R, U.

PIŚMO, ESV, Błu(a), all.

UČENNIE, Błu(a), all. BR, 'vuč-'.
Student, Pupil

STUDENT, Abu(a), all. R, soft 'd'.

VUČAŃ, Abu(a)(2), lit. BR. U, P, 'uč-'.
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To Study, Learn

UČYCCA, Čač(b), all. BR, 'vuč-'.
VUČYCCA, D-M(1), Hur(a), Abu(a), all. R, U, P, 'uč-'.
NAUČYCCA, D-M(g), Nos, BN, R, U, P.
NAVUČYCCA, D-M(d), D-M(PT), DA, all. R, U, P, 'nauč-'.
SUMIEČ, 'to learn, master', D-M(c), "Pansku havorku sumieľa", none in this meaning.

Acquainted

ZNAKOMY, Błu(a), R, U.

Familiar

ZNAJOMY, PŁ, Łuč(a), lit. and dial. BR. Also BK, CB, F107. Cf. U, P, 'acquaintance'.

To Become Acquainted, To Get to Know

ZNAJOMICCA, Gar, lit. BR, P.

PAZNAJOMICCA, Gar, as znajomicca.

ABAZNACCA, D-M(g), none. Cf. BN, BR-R, R, 'to make a mistake'.

PAZNACCA, Łuč(a), lit. and dial. BR, P.

PAZNAĆ, Čač(b), HDsaS86, Łuč(b), Bahu(a), Abu(a)(3), lit. BR, P.

SPAZNACCA, D-M(j), Nos, BN, BR-R (coll.), R (pop., arch.), U.

SPAZNAĆ, D-M(g), none. Cf. BR-R, 'to experience, undergo'; R (pop., arch.), 'to identify, recognise'.

RASPAZNAVACCA, D-M(PT), U (folk.) only.

A Lie, Untruth

NIAPRAŮDA, NS, D-M(g), D-M(1), Pļu, BSV, DA, all. Cf. Šat, niaproŮda. DA also uses the word in the sense of 'injustice', a meaning found in BN, R, U.

Lying

BRECHNI, D-M(1), BB, lit. and dial. BR, ■ (arch., dial.), U, P (dial.).

Liar

ŁHUN, D-M(d), BR-R, CAN, R.

IEŁHUN, D-M(d), Nos, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat.

To Lie (see also To Talk Nonsense, Part II, Section 2)

The two main words, brachać and łhać, appear equally frequently in the texts, but only łhać has compound forms with prefixes.

BRACHAĆ, PN, D-M(a), D-M(f), Płu, BB, Łuċ(a), Bahu(a)(3), lit. and dial. BR, R (pop., dial.: Kaluga, Kursk, Leningrad), U, P (dial.). En90 has the word with a soft 'r' (briachać).

ŁHAĆ, D-M(d)(2), Jel(b), Łuċ(a), Tap, Bahu(a), Bahu(d), Nos (iłhać), BR-R, R, P. Note that D-M, Bahu, Łuċ have both brachać and łhać.

SALHAĆ, PŁ, Bahu(f), BR-R, R. Buł regards this word as a R-ism.

NAŁHAĆ, D-M(f), HŭK, BR-R, R, P.

PADŁYHAĆ, HDsaŠ86, Da (dial.) only. A R-ism.

PADYŁHAĆ, HDsaŠ03, Nos only. Cf. Da (dial.), podlygat'.

VYŁHACCA, 'to get out of something by lying', D-M(d), R (Da), P.

CHŁUSIĆ, Płu, D-M(f)(2), BN, BRS, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Da (W, Kursk, Voronež).

PLAŚCI, HDsaŠ03, Šat, Dob, ■ (pop.), U (coll.), P.

MANIĆ, D-M(c)(2), D-M(d), BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Jan, Stan. Opyt draws no distinction between 'to lie' and 'to deceive', and records the word for certain R dialects (Archangel'sk, Novgorod, Olonec, Tver'). Specifically in the sense of 'to deceive' manić is found in Da, U, P.

NAMANIĆ, HŭK, BR-R only.

ZMANIĆ, 'to deceive', DA, U, P.

ZAMANIĆ, 'to deceive', HŭK, none. Cf. R, U, 'to entice'.

To Slander

BRACHAĆ, D-M(c), Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (Da), U ('to lie' only), P (dial.).

ŠELMAVAĆ, HŭK(2), BN, BR-R, CAN, R, U.

ZHUDZIĆ, HDsaŠ86, Nos, BN, Dob, Ras, U. Cf. Opyt (Novgorod), 'to deceive'. Karski (Kar, I, p. 129) considers this word ■ borrowing from Lith.

False, Forged

FALŠYVY, D-M(d), BN, BR-R, R, U. Also Zak. Cf. P fałszywy.

FALŠYVY, EDD, P.

CHVALČYVY, NS, Šat only.

FIKCYŮNY, Abu(a), all. The 'c' shows P influence: cf. BR-R, fiktyŮny; R fiktivnyj; U fiktyvnyj.

Untruthful

NIAPRAVY, D-M(1), CAN(1), R, U. Also BK, CB, SCh.

To Be Deceitful

PAKRYVIĆ DUŠOJ, D-M(1), lit. BR, R, U.

SKRYVIĆ DUŠOJ, D-M(1), all. Kal(a) has skryvić, 'to distort', "skrywić chce praŮdu", all.

Deception

ABMAN, PRPP, R only. Cf. Nos, Dob, U, obmana. A R-ism.

MANA, HŮK, lit. and dial. BR, U.

Cunning

CHITRAŠĆ, D-M(g), D-M(PT), HSD, BŮu(a)(2), Kal(a), PJH, all.

Trickery, Swindling

AŠUKANSTVA, HP, HDS, Kal(a), PJH, Jel(c), Bahu(a), DA, lit. and dial. BR, U (W only), P.

KRUTNIA, VCJ, Abu(b), lit. and dial. BR, U.

KRUCIELSTVA, HSD, Kal(a), lit. and dial. BR.

A Trick

KRUČOK, D-M(1), Ryp(a), R (Da), P.

PADCHODZIEC, 'cunning stratagem', DA, ■ (coll.), U (coll.).

ŠTUKA, HP, UPN, Arc, D-M(d), D-M(PT), BSV, BŮu(b), Bahu(a), DA, Nos, BNT10, BR-R, Dob, R (Da), U, P. Also Kr. Abu(a) also uses the word in the sense of 'a play', Nos, P. D-M(PT) uses it in the pl. to mean 'arts', U (dial.), P. The meaning 'art' for this word existed until the 1917 Revolution, after which it was replaced by štukarstva, which existed alongside mastactva in the 20s and was finally replaced by it in the 30s (Hier).

CHITRY, widespread, all.

ŁUKAVY, VCJ, TP, D-M(1), BŮu(a), CAN(1), R, U. Buł describes this word as a R-ism in VCJ, but does not mention BŮu(a), D-M(1) or TP.

Swindling

KRYVY, D-M(a), D-M(1)(2), Łuć(b), BR-R, ■ (arch.), U (coll.), P.

KOSY, HDS, none. All share the literal meaning of 'crooked'.

This fig. usage appears to be on the analogy of kryvy which is 'crooked' in both the literal and the fig. sense.

Insidiously

PRANYRNA, D-M(f), none. BR-R, CAN, R, U (rare) share a different suffix.

Swindler, Rogue

AŠUKANIEC, KP, DA, BN, BRS, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, Šat, U (W only), P. Cf. Nos, ošukalnik; Dob, ošukanščik.

AVANTURNIK, 'adventurer', Abu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

DURYCIEL, Jel(c), P only. A P-ism. The verb duryć - 'to swindle' is common to BR, U, P.

FILUT, D-M(d), Nos, P. Cf. Opyt (Novgorod, Pskov), filja - 'a little fool'. D-M(a), "I ja filut - z balszoha swieta", uses the word to mean 'dandy, fine fellow', a sense also found in Nos, P.

KRUCIEL, Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR. Jel(c) has the unrecorded (phonetic?) spelling krucial.

MIŚCIUK, 'smart fellow', D-M(a)(2), Vul; this word is used both approvingly and disapprovingly in the texts. Vul, "Kryknuć na ciabie panoŭja, / Što ty škodnik i miściuk"; D-M(a), "ale i ja miściuk", and "Naum: 'krepisia Naum! i ty miściuk'". Nos has only the approving sense. HBLM, II (p. 59) gives the meaning of 'an eccentric'. Cf. ■ (Da) mistrjuk - 'rude, unsociable person'.

MUDRAHIEL, D-M(i), D-M(j), Ryp(a), HSD, lit. BR, U. Like filut and miściuk, this word is not necessarily pejorative.

PLUCIAHA, VCJ, Nos, R, U. Cf. Dob, plutjuga.

ŠARLATAN, Abu(a), BR-R, R, U, P. Šun has šariataj. This is probably the result of a printing error confusing Cyrillic 'H' and 'U', but there is also a possible analogy with words like R negodjaj.

ŽULIK, Jel(c), BR-R, R, U (rare).

To Deceive, Swindle

The verbs in this semantic group are even more numerous and varied than the corresponding nouns.

ABMANYVAĆ, NS, Kal(b), Nos (obmanivać), Šat (obmaňvać), R, U (obmanjuvaty).

ABMANUĆ, NS, D-M(a), D-M(f), Ryp(a), CDMZ, Šun, CAN (5: 2 (Łyńkoŭ) plus 3 folk.), Dob, R. Cf. BR-R, padmanuć; Nos, Kaš, Šat, Kul,

- Tich, U, abmanić.
- AMAROČYĆ, D-M(a), D-M(1), CAN (D-M(a) and D-M(1) only). Cf. Nos, BR-R, R, U, 'ob-'. DA. 1003/10
- ATUMANIĆ, D-M(1), Nos, BN, R (Da), U ('to muddle'). Cf. BR-R, U, zatumanić.
- AŠUKIVAĆ, EDD, Kal(a)(3), DA(2), Nos, Dob, P. BN, BR-R, CAN have ašukvać, U ošukuvaty.
- AŠUKAĆ, D-M(f), HDS, EDD, DA(2), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W<P), U, P.
- BAŁAMUCIĆ, D-M(1), HSD, all.
- ZBAŁAMUCIĆ, Abu(b), lit. and dial. BR, ■ (vzbalamutit'), U, P.
- BAŁAMUCTVA, 'trickery', Bahu(a), "Ašukanstva i bałamuctva", Jel(c)(3), is the verbal noun; Nos, BN, CAN (1 plus Bahu(a)), U, P, 'fooling around', 'rakishness'. Cf. R (Da) balamučen'je, balamutničan'je, balamutica.
- CHITRAVAĆ, HDsaS86, DA, BR-R, Šat, Dob, U. Cf. Nos, R, P, '-yć'.
- ČMUCIĆ, DA, lit. and dial. BR, Da (Vologda, Irkutsk). Cf. Opyt (Vologda, Irkutsk), 'to slander'.
- ČMURYĆ, Tap, lit. and dial. BR. Opyt (Pskov) records the meanings of 'to talk rubbish' and 'to act foolishly', and these are also found in Nos, in addition to 'to make a fool of'.
- DURYĆ, Ryp(a), PRPP, Kal(a), Jel(c), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Bahu(a) has specifically 'to deceive'. Cf. R, 'to play the fool', 'to act foolishly'. The form durać in HSD is not recorded.
- KRUČAĆ, HDS, none. HDS also has examples of the usual form, krucić, q.v.
- KRUCIĆ, Čač(a), HSD, HDS(2), all.
- PAKRUCIĆ, Abu(b), as krucić.
- SKRUCIĆ, HDS, lit. and dial. BR, Da (Pskov), U, P.
- VYKRUCICCA, 'to get out of a fix', D-M(a), Abu(a), Nos ('to deceive by ruses, tricks'), BR-R, Šat, R, U, P.
- NADUĆ, HŭK, Hur(a), R (pop.), P.
- PADMANYVAĆ, Jel(d), Nos, BR-R ('-nvać'), Dob, Šat ('-ńvać'), R (Da), U.
- PADMANUĆ, Kal(a), BR-R, Dob. Cf. Nos, Kaš, Šat, Da, U, '-iĆ'.

PUSKAĆ TUMAN, D-M(d)(2), all.

ZATUMANIĆ, D-M(f), BN, BR-R, R, U. Cf. Nos, P, 'to confuse, muddle'.

To Pretend to Be Something

PRYKIDACCA, D-M(d)(2), D-M(PT), lit. and dial. BR, U. Cf. Nos, Dob, R, prikiđyvacca.

PRYKINUCCA, D-M(c), lit. and dial. BR, R, U.

PRYTVARYCCA, D-M(g), BR-R, R.

To Say, Speak, Tell

The two main verbs are havaryć and kazać, with the perfective skazać. Havaryć is slightly the more common in the 19th-century texts, although most of the important authors and works have both.

HAVARYĆ, Čač(a), Čač(b), KZ, En45, D-M(b), D-M(d), D-M(PT)(2), Ryp(a), Kal(a), CDMZ, Jel(PT), Łuč(a)(2), Bahu(a), Abu(a)(frequent), BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Dob, R, U. Krap describes the word as a synonym of kazać in his documents.

PAHAVARYĆ, Bahu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN(3), R, U.

ZHAVARYĆ, 'to begin to speak', NS, BR-R ('to come to an agreement', 'to hire'), R ('za-'), U.

KAZAĆ, En45, TP(2), D-M(b), D-M(d), Ryp(a)(2), Łuč(a), Tap(2), Hur(a), Bahu(a), DA, Abu(a)(frequent), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, U), Pod, U.

SKAZAĆ, Čač(a), TP, D-M(d)(2), D-M(PT), Tap(2), Hur(a), Hur(b), BN, BR-R, Kaś, Dob, R, U. SS has the form okazać, "jak okazav starik, tak i zrobiv", apparently the result of a misprint, confusing Cyrillic 'C' and 'O'.

MAŮLAĆ, D-M(d)(2), Nos, BN, CAN(4)(but not BR-R), U, P. Also Kr, Krap; the latter considers that the word, which is also found in the Olonec dialects of R, went from BR to P, rather than vice versa. Jel(PT), gives the word in its P spelling, mawiać.

The word maŭlaŭ, 'one would have said', is widespread in the texts and recorded in all the BR dictionaries, including BR-R, which does not otherwise recognise maŭlać/mović.

MOVIĆ, D-M(d)(2), Nos, BN, CAN(4), AP, R (Krap: Olonec), U, P. Also Kr, Krap. Cf. ■ (dial.) molvit'.

HAMANIĆ, D-M(a)(2), D-M(c)(2), D-M(PT)(3), Ryp(a), Vul, BSV, Błu(a),

Bļu(b), Jel(a), Jel(PT), Jel(c), Tap, lit. and dial. BR, U (rare).
D-M(a), Bļu(a), Bļu(b) also have the meaning 'to talk loudly, to make a row by talking', and this is found in Nos, BN, Jan, Kaš, Šat, R (this is the only meaning in R), U. Cf. Opyt, 'to chat quietly' (Pskov) and 'to make a row' (Smolensk) - Dob gives only 'to talk'.

PAHAMANIĆ, D-M(a), lit. and dial. BR, U (rare).

HUKAĆ, Bļu(a), Bļu(b), BSV, Tap, Nos, BN (huknuć), Kaš, Da (Kaluga, Smolensk). Čač, in the 1846 edition of his Piosnki, says that the word is used with this meaning in the Lepiel region. In Navahrudak it means 'to call or summon loudly'.

MAŁOĆ, D-M(d), Pļu, Bļu(a), lit. and dial. BR, ■ (pop.), U (pop.), P (mleć). This word is purely coll., and in R, U, P is often followed by 'with the tongue', i.e. 'to grind with the tongue'.

Three words meaning literally 'to (begin to) sing' are used in the sense of 'to speak'.

ZAPIAJAĆ, D-M(d), BR-R (dial.), U (dial.: zapijaty).

ZASPIAVAĆ, D-M(d), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U, P. Cf. Nos, BR-R, 'to catch someone in the act'.

ZAPIEĆ, En90, TP, lit. BR, R, U (arch., dial.), P ('to crow').

To Express

VYHAVARYĆ, D-M(PT), BR-R, Šat, R.

VYKAZAĆ, D-M(f), D-M(j), Abu(a), lit. BR, U. Also Kr, Srez. Cf. 'to demonstrate, point out', D-M(f), Abu(a)(2), P only.

VYSKAZAĆ, Abu(a), Šat, R.

To Utter

VYMAVIĆ, DA, lit. BR, U, P.

PRAMAŮLAĆ, D-M(d), lit. and dial. BR, ■ (promolvljat'), U, P (przemawiać).

PRAMOVIĆ, D-M(PT), Jel(PT)(2), lit. and dial. BR, R (promolvit'), U, P (przemówić). Also BK, Fl07, Kr.

To Mutter

BAŁMATAĆ, Pļu, Nos, Ras, AP ('to speak quickly').

BARMATAĆ, En45, R, U (bormotity).

BARUŹDZIĆ, En90. Šak (p. 203) states that this dial. word (not recorded in any of the glossaries) is characteristic of the Mahiloŭ,

Viciebsk and Smolensk regions.

BURKNUĆ, TP, Łuć(a), all.

ZABUBNIĆ, BSV, lit. BR, R (pop.). Cf. Šat, Opyt (Tula), U, 'to talk, proclaim loudly'; Opyt (Kostroma), 'to talk'; P, 'to gossip, chatter'.

ŠEPTAĆ, 'to whisper', Ryp(a), all. It is not possible to determine whether the stress in Ryp(a) is penult. or final (BR, R, U), as, like the majority of writers in the first half of the century, Rypinski is inconsistent in his conveyance of akańnie.

To Speak in a Strange or Unpleasant Manner

ŠVARHATAĆ, D-M(PT)(2), CAN(4), U, P. HBLM, II describes the word as ■ P-ism in D-M.

ZASVARHATAĆ, D-M(PT), U, P.

To Speak Softly and Rapidly

ZIUKAĆ, Bar(b), UPN, PS, Błu(a)(2), Nos, BN, CAN (3 folk.), Dob, Kaś, Da (W, Kaluga), Jak. Cf. BR-R, Dob, Da (Kaluga), ziuziukać.

ZIUKNUĆ, En90, none. Cf. Da (Pskov, Tver'), 'to beat'.

ZAZIUKAĆ, En45(2), none specifically. Cf. BR-R, Dob, Da (Kaluga), ziuziukać. A N-E BR dialectal word.

RAŻZIUKACCA, 'to get carried away with talking', BSV, Nos only. Cf. BR-R, rażziuziukacca; R razgovorit'sja.

To Babble

LEPIATAĆ, TP, D-M(h)(2), Nos (lepiëtać), BR-R, Dob, Šat, R, U (only of children - otherwise bel'kotaty).

ŁAPATAĆ, Bahu(a), Jan (łopòtać), Tich.

TAROČYĆ, Bahu(a), CAN (1 plus Bahu(a)), R (dial.), U (coll.).

To Cackle, Cluck (fig.)

RASKUDACHTACCA, Łuć(c), BR-R, R. Cf. Šat, raskudàktacca; U rozkuđkuđakatysja.

SAKATAĆ, Pļu(2), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W; cf. Pskov, Tver', sekotāt').

To Repeat Persistently

KLAVŠYĆ, En90, BSV, Opyt (Pskov) only. Cf. Da (W, 'to beat'; Pskov, Tver', klevšit' - 'to smack someone's bottom'). HBLM, II describes the word as typical of the Mahiloŭ region dialects.

To Chat

BAŁAKAĆ, D-M(a), D-M(h), BB, lit. and dial. BR, R (pop., dial.), Bud, Mir, U, P (bałkotać, bełknać, but Lin has bałakać). Cf. Cz blknouti. Buł describes the word as a U-ism in BB, ignoring both the examples in D-M and the word's recognition in all the major BR dictionaries.

BAŁTAĆ, Błu, CAN (1 only), Šat, R. A R-ism.

NABAŁTAĆ, BSV, R only. A R-ism.

RAZBAŁTACCA, 'to be carried away by talking', Jel(PT), R only. A R-ism.

HAVARYVAĆ, Abu(a), W (pop.) only. A R-ism.

HUTARYĆ, Čač(a), BSV, Błu(a), Łuč(a), Łuč(b), lit. and dial. BR, Da (Voronež, Tambov), U (dial.). U also has hutōryty and this form (as regards stress and the vowel in the second syllable) is recognised by ANR (pop., dial.) and is recorded in Da for the Vologda region. Cf. Opyt (Voronež, Don, Kostroma, Penza, Rjazan'), gutārit'.

PRASTAREKAVAĆ, 'to chatter idly', D-M(1), Nos, BR-R (only prastareka - 'talkative fellow', 'joker'), Jan, Šat (prastarekvać - 'to play the fool'), U ('to talk excessively, at great length').

RASPRAŮLAĆ, D-M(PT)(2), P only, but the meaning here is 'to converse, discuss' rather than the stronger P 'to discuss, argue'. Also BK, SCh.

RAZHAVARYCCA, D-M(j), DA, Dob, U (pop.: rozhovorjuvaty). Cf. BR-R, R, 'to be carried away by talking'.

RAZMAŮLAĆ, Čač(b)(2), BSV, Błu(a), Błu(b), lit. BR, U, P. Also Kr.

STARAVAĆ, UPN, Nos, Opyt (Rjazan', Tula).

ŽUPIĆ, Jel(b), Jel(PT)(2), BN, BR-R (dial.), CAN(5), Bir, Serž, Čud. Cf. R (Da) župet' - 'to sing like ■ bird'.

ZAHAMANIĆ, 'to begin to chat', D-M(d), lit. BR, R (pop.: 'to begin to make a row'), Opyt (Pskov), U, P. Cf. Šat, 'to talk loudly'.

To Talk a Lot

ZAHAVARYCCA, D-M(d), BR-R, CAN(2), R, U.

NAHAVARYCCA, 'to say all that one has to say', TP, D-M(PT), BR-R, CAN(2), Dob, R, U.

Talkative

HAVARLIVY, Gar, BR-R, R, U. Cf. Šat, havarki.

RAZHAVORNY, D-M(g), 'chatty', D-M(f), 'well spoken, articulate'. None in either of these related meanings. Cf. CAN(2), R, 'colloquial'.

RAZMOŬNY, D-M(j), Nos, BN, CAN(10), 'conversational' (of style etc.), U (dial.), P.

Talkativeness

SAKATLIVAŚĆ, Pļu, none. Nos, sokotlivy.

To Call, Summon

HUKAĆ, En45, EDD, Bļu(a), lit. and dial. BR, ■ (Da), U, P. PS, En45, Bļu(a)(2), Bahu(a) also have the meaning of 'to shout, howl', lit. and dial. BR, Opyt (Novgorod), U.

HUKNUĆ, D-M(d), Sch(2), as hukać.

ZAHUKAĆ, En90, as hukać. Bar(a), PL also have the meaning of 'to shout, howl', lit. BR, R, U.

MANIĆ, D-M(g)(2), D-M(j), D-M(PT), Kaś, Dob.

ZAZVAĆ, D-M(j), lit. BR, R, U.

To Call, Name

ABZYVAĆ, Bahu(d), BR-R, R (arch., pop.), U.

PRAZVAĆ, 'to nickname', Tap, BR-R, R, U, P (przezywać). Also BK, Sch.

Eloquence

VYNOVA, Jel(PT), P only in this meaning. Cf. Nos, BN, Kaś, P, 'pronunciation'; BR-R, CAN, 'a ticking off' (Kruk: a calque from R vygovor).

Eloquent

KRASAMOŬNY, Abu(a), BN, BRS, BR-R, CAN. Cf. U krasnomŭnyj; P krasomowczy. Buł describes the word as ■ calque from R.

VYMOŬNY, Jel(PT), Nos, BN, CAN(3), P.

History

HISTORYJA, Jel(PT), BNT11, BR-R, CAN, ■ ('ist-'), U (as R), P. Also CE, Sch.

BYLICY, D-M(PT), U only. Used to translate historyi (PT, II, 261).

Cf. CAN(2), 'stories'. A U-ism.

BYLINA, Jel(b)(2), "ajczystaja bylina", none exactly, but BN, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P all have the meaning of 'history in a recorded form', 'an historical song'.

Story

BYLICA, 'a true story' - very close to the meaning 'history', D-M(PT), CAN(2), U.

KAZKA, 'a true story', D-M(PT), not recorded in this meaning Cf. 'an untrue story, fairy tale', D-M(c)(2), D-M(d)(2), D-M(f)(2), D-M(j), D-M(PT), BSV, lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, Rjazan'), U.

HUTARKA, En45, D-M(h), EDD, Jel(b), Łuč(a), CAN(7) only in this meaning. HSD provides the first instance of the word's use to denote a particular literary genre.

RASKAZ, D-M(e), D-M(h)(2), D-M(PT), Jel(PT), Abu(a), BR-R, R. The traditional BR meaning for this word is 'order' (Nos, BN, Stan etc.).

RASKAZA, D-M(h), "Słuchaj lepś raskazu ab karanawańni", none.

ANIEKDOTKA, Abu(a), BR-R ('-ot'), R (as BR-R), U (as BR-R), P ('-ota'), Cz (as P). Cf. CAN, aniekdot, aniekdociec, aniekdocik. Only the WSl languages have a fem. ending as in Abu(a). Cf. idyjot (Part II, Section 2) and ateist (Part II, Section 11) where in each case Abuchovič has the ending in '-t' rather than '-ta'.

Discourses

RASPRAVY, D-M(PT), P only in this meaning. Cf. BR, R, U, 'reprisals'. A P-ism.

Commentary

KAMIENTARYJ, Abu(a), BR-R, R (kommentarij, but Da has also an alternative spelling with single 'm'), U, P (komentarz).

Poetic

PAATYČNY, Jel(c), none exactly. BR-R, CAN, R, U, P all have 'e' in the second syllable.

Dialect

HUTARKA, Jel(a), Abu(a), Nos, BN, R (Da), Opyt (Kursk).

HUTARKA, 'way of speech', HPzS, D-M(PT)(2), EH, Nos, Opyt (Kursk).

HAVORKA, 'dialect' or, from the peasants' point of view, 'language', D-M(PT)(2), Bahu(a), Abu(a), Abu(b), lit. and dial. BR, R (Da), U.

HAVORKA, 'way of speech, accent', D-M(c), "Pansku havorku sumieła", D-M(d), Da (Smolensk), U.

HOVAR, Łuč(a), R, U.

DYJALEKT, Abu(a)(2), BR-R, CAN; R, U, P all have dialekt.

Language

MOVA, Čač(a), UPN, Jel(PT), Hur(a), Bahu(a)(2), Abu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

JAZYK, PE, UPN, Jel(PT), DA, Dob, Fed, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, SCh. Not recorded in any of the lit. BR dictionaries, this word is found alongside mova in both UPN and Jel(PT). Although existing in U it is less common than mova in that language.

Conversation

HUTARKA, HDsa\$86, En45, D-M(c), D-M(PT), HDS, Jel(PT)(2), Jel(c), Łuč(a)(2), Tap(2), Gar, DA, Abu(a)(2), BN, BNT2, BRS, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, Ras, AP, ■ (Da), U (dial.), is far the most common word in this meaning.

RAZMOVA, Čač(a), RPCh, D-M(1), Jel(PT), BB(2), Abu(a), BN, BRS, BR-R, Mal, Dob, Bulg, U, P. Also BK, F107, SCh. Cf. Nos, Šejn, 'dis-agreement'.

HAVORKA, Te, D-M(c), D-M(PT)(3), HDS, BR-R, Kaś, Dob, Da (Smolensk), U (dial.).

HAVOR, D-M(d), "Taki z kniazem zaviou jon havor", none. Apparently an invention of Dunin-Marcinkievič.

RAZHAVOR, D-M(g), D-M(PT), HDS, Jel(PT), Hur(a), CAN (7 plus 3 folk.), R. Cf. Dob, 'fairy story'; Čud, 'quarrel'. D-M and Jel also have the more characteristic razmova.

BIASIEDA, BSV(2), CAN, Kaś, Šat, R, U. The word is found more commonly (D-M(d)(4), UPN, Jel(PT)) meaning 'feast' (BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, U (arch.), P (arch.)), and the verb pa/biasiedavać (HKN, UPN, Abu(a)) is only used in the latter meaning. Kr records the word once in her texts (in the sense of 'conversation') and states that it is no longer found in BR. Cf. Jak (and many other R dialects), 'an evening gathering of young girls at which eligible bachelors are present'.

Power of Speech

MOVA, Hur(a), Bahu(a), BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, U, P.

HAVORKA, D-M(PT), only Opyt (Smolensk) gives specifically this meaning.

Tongue (e.g. 'evil')

JAZYK (found with zły, złosny and synonyms), D-M(a), D-M(h)(3),
D-M(PT), D-M(1), EDD, HůK, Bahu(a), Bahu(c), BR-R, Fed, R, U, P.
Cf. Nos, jazyčný - 'outspoken, slanderous'.

4. GENERAL AND PROSPECTIVE INDIVIDUAL VOLITION

Aim, Purpose

CEL, Jel(c), Jel(d), Abu(a), BNT10, BR-R, R, U, P. Also SCh, Zan.

Purposeful

RAZALUTNY, BSV(3), P only. A P-ism.

Purposeless

NIERAZALUTNY, BSV, P only. A P-ism.

Volunteer

ACHVOTNIK, Kal(a), BR-R (only 'a lover of something'); R, U, P, 'ocho-'. The great majority of 19th-century writers wrote words of this root with '-chv-'. For an example of two texts that have '-cn-' see achotna, infra. Here the spelling is characteristic of BR, although the word has a meaning found in R, U, P, but not BR.

Voluntary

DABRAVOLNY, KZ, Bahu(a), BR-R (but R-BR gives only dobraschvotny), CAN, R, U, P. Also BK, SCh.

Enthusiasm

ZAPAL, D-M(h), BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, U, P. Cf. Nos, 'burn, scald', 'flash of anger, temper'; the second of Nos's meanings is also recorded in Šat. Kruk describes the word as a calque from R, whilst Hier lists it as one of the unnecessary neologisms of the 1920s, equivalent in meaning to entuzyzm, which he considers the standard BR word; the latter is not, however, found in any of the 19th-century texts, and thus his supposition, like Kruk's, seems open to doubt.

PRYCHILNACĆ, 'devotion', Čač(a), lit. BR, U, P.

Willing, Eager

See also the words for 'Desire' and 'To Desire, Wish', Part II, Section 6.

ACHVOČY, Łuč(b), Abu(a), BN, BR-R, Šat. Cf. ■ (pop.), U, P, 'ocho-'.

ACHVOTNY, D-M(e)(2), ■-M(g), D-M(j)(2), D-M(PT), Kal(a), Kal(b), Łuč(a), Hur(a), Bahu(a), DA, BR-R (coll.) only. D-M(PT) also uses the word once as an adjectival noun with the sense of 'lover of, supporter of', "Na achvotnych da Kusa ũsie ũnruń ušsieli", a usage recorded for ■ (dial.) only.

ŽADNY, D-M(d)(2), D-M(f), D-M(PT)(2), Nos, BRS, Šat, R, U.

Eagerly, Willingly

ACHOTNA, BSV, CDMZ, Nos (ochotnie), BR-R (achvotna), Kaš (as BR-R), R, U (ochoče), P (ochoczo). Also BK, SCh, as Nos.

CHENTNA, Jel(PT), is a clear P-ism (used to translate chętnie).

VYTRVAŁA, 'zealously', Jel(c), none in this exact meaning. In Nos, U, F, the meaning is 'firmly', 'perseveringly'.

To Begrudge

ŠKADAVAC, Kal(a), Jel(c), Łuč(c), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Kr has žalovat but not this word in her texts.

PAŠKADAVAC, D-M(l), as škadavać.

Need, Necessity

PATREBA, D-M(c), D-M(h), D-M(l), HSD, EDD, Kal(a)(2), Jel(c)(2), HŮK, DA, lit. and dial. BR, R (arch.), U, P. Krap states that in the sense of 'need, hardship' (D-M(h)) the word is specifically characteristic of BR, although it is also recorded alongside 'necessity' in Pod.

PAVINNAŠĆ, 'obligation', D-M(b), D-M(FT), PRPP, KP, VPNB, Jel(PT), Abu(a)(2), all. Also BK, SCh.

To be Necessary, To Have to

TREBA (impersonal verb), Čač(b), PS, D-M(d), D-M(e), D-M(h)(2), HSD, Bļu(a), Łuč(a)(many), Łuč(b), Tap(3), Hur(a), Bahu(a)(many), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Da (W, U), U, P.

UNADZICCA, D-M(l), "Hdzie unadzicca jurysta, / Vymiecie chatu dačysta", none. Cf. unadzicca - 'to get into the habit', supra.

MUSIĆ, HSsaŠ86, PL, Bļu(a), Kal(a), Jel(PT), BB, HŮK, DA(2), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, SCh. Krap and Žur describe the word as a P-ism of the 16th century, but Žur also acknowledges that it is found in the majority of BR dialects.

Obligated

DOŮŽEN, PL, Bļu(a)(2), Dob, R. A R-ism.

VINNY, D-M(f), DA, BN, BR-R (pop.), CAN(3), U, P.

FAVINNY, CDMZ, BSV, Kal(a), Bahu(a), Bahu(c), DA, Abu(a)(3), BN, BR-R, Šat, R (arch.), U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, SCh. The word is also widely found in the closely related sense of 'duty-bound, ought',

(D-M(f)), D-M(PT), Kal(b), Jel(PT), BB, HŭK, Bahu(a), DA). Cf. Nos, 'submissive'.

Necessary

PATREBNY, BSV, HSD, Kal(a), CDMZ, HŭK, Łuċ(a)(2), Tap, Gar, Hur(c), DA, Abu(a), all. In Kr's texts and in Srez the word is a synonym for nužny(j), which, however, no longer exists in BR.

Inevitable

BIEZVYCHODNY, Hur(d); only BR-R, CAN, P (rare) have penult. stress. BR-R prefers the stress on the second syllable as in R, U; CAN, however, has no examples of this preferred stress.

Unwanted, Undesirable

NIEPATREBNY, Abu(a), lit. BR, R (arch.), U, P. Also BK, Fl07, Sch.

Fortune, Fate, Lot

DOLA, widespread; most common simply as 'lot', it is also widespread as 'a happy lot, good fortune'. D-M(e), Łuċ(a)(2), Bahu(a)(3), have the sense 'evil lot, misfortune', but they also use the word elsewhere as 'happy lot' or simply 'lot'. Bahu(a) also uses the word freely to mean 'life': "U toj astrožnaj ċoli". Dola, 'fate, lot' is characteristic of lit. and dial. BR, R, U, P. Dola, 'snare', D-M(PT), BB, is found in BN, BR-R, Šat, R, U (rare).

FARTUNA, Jel(PT), BR-R, R, U (arch.), P. Also Sch.

LOS, Hur(c), Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(d)(2), BN, BRS, BR-R, CAN, P. Also BC (lios), Sch. Ž describes the word as an early P-ism of G origin known to most of the western and central BR dialects, but not those of the eastern districts. Like dola it can mean both 'good fortune' and 'ill fortune'.

ROK, Bahu(a), CAN(1), R. Characteristic of BR is the meaning 'year' found in Nos, BN, Fed, Krap, Zak, U, P, but described by Šak as a P-ism. As used in Bahu(a) rok is clearly a R-ism.

SUDŽBA, Hur(c), Dob, R. A R-ism.

SUDŽBINA, BSV, CAN(1), ■ (arch., pop.). ■ R-ism.

Fated

SUDŽANY, D-M(c), all. BR, U spelling.

Wilfulness, Stubbornness

KAFRYZY, SS, lit. BR, R, U, P ('-sy').

SVAVOLA, Čač(b), VCJ, D-M(g), D-M(h), D-M(PT)(2), Nos, BN, BR-R (svavolstva), CAN(6), U, P. Also BK. Buř describes the word as a P-ism in Čač(b) and D-M(PT).

SVAJAVOLA, Čač(b), Jel(PT)(2) is recorded only in Nos (where svavola is preferred), but is close to R svojevolije.

SAMAVOLA, Abu(a), Nos (samovolstvo), BR-R (as Nos), CAN (as Nos), Kaš (as Nos), R (samovolije), U, P (arch.).

A Wilful Person

SVAJAVOLEC, BSV, R (coll.) only. Cf. BN, BR-R, svavolnik; BK, svojevol'nik.

Wilful, Stubborn

SVAVOLNY, VCJ, D-M(g), lit. BR, U, P. Also SCh.

SVAJAVOLNY, D-M(d), D-M(PT), Jel(c), R only. A R-ism.

SAMAPRAŮNY, 'arbitrary', Bahu(a), Nos, U. Cf. BR-R, R, U, samaŮ-
praŮny.

HUMARYSTY, Bahu(c), P only. A P-ism.

NARAVISTY, SS, BR-R, Fed, R (coll.), U, P.

UPARTY, D-M(PT)(2), Jel(PT), lit. and dial. BR, U (upertyj), Lys, P. Hier describes this word as an old and well established P-ism, whereas Buř suggests that Dunin-Marcinkievič helped it to become fixed in BR. In view of its presence in the dialects (Kaš, Šat, Fed) the former supposition seems the more likely.

To Act Wilfully

SVAVOLIĆ, VCJ, lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Cf. R svojevolit'.

To be Capricious, Stubborn

KAPRYSIĆ, Jel(b), Nos (refl. only), BR-R (kapryzić), R (pop.: kap-
rizničat'), U (kapryzuvaty), P.

KAZYRYCCA, D-M(1), "... kab jana pryzvoliła pajšci za mianie zemuž. Bac'ki bľahasľauľajuć, a jana kazyrycca." BR-R (coll.) gives two meanings for kazyrycca: 'to be stubborn' and 'to put on airs'; either would fit the context in D-M(1). In the sense of 'to be stubborn' Da records the word with the stress on both the second and the penult. syllable for Tver' and Kursk. With only second syllable stress he records the meaning 'to put on airs' for Tver' and Beřov. U (kozyrýtysja) also has the latter meaning.

Choice, Selectiveness

VYBAR, D-M(j),

"Skazaŭ by ja śmieła, jak my tamu rady,
Što, majučy dziećak niaśmietny kramady,
Jon palaku, ruskim, synak Rusi-biełaj
Siez vybaru bačkam dla kramady cełaj."

This word, common to BR, R, U, P, is used here in an unusual meaning close to 'favouritism'.

To Choose

VYBIRAĆ, Jel(PT), Łuć(b), Tap, BR, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

VYBRAĆ, D-M(d), D-M(f), D-M(PT), Bru(a), Abu(a), as wybierać.

Habit, Custom

ABYĆAĆ, Ćać(a), D-M(d)(2), D-M(PT)(3), D-M(1), Jel(c), Jel(PT)(2), Łuć(b), Abu(a). Nos, BNT4, CAN (2 plus 5 folk.), Pr(XBR), Fed, Šat, Dob, R, U (rare), P. Also BK, F107, SCh. Nos, Pr(XBR), Šat, U have final stress, and R, U, P penult. stress. It is not possible to check the stress in the majority of the texts, but Łuć(b) definitely has final stress, and D-M appears to have examples of both penult. and final.

ZVYĆAĆ, more characteristic of BR, is also found more widely in the 19th-century texts: IP, D-M(c), D-M(PT)(2), CDMZ, Jel(PT)(3), Łuć(a), Łuć(b)(2), Tap, lit. and dial. BR, Da (3, w), Fed, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, SCh, Zak.

NOGAŮ, D-M(g), D-M(h)(2), D-M(j), D-M(PI), lit. BR, R (coll.), U. Cf. P narów - 'a bad habit'.

IKRYŮKA, Jel(c), Panu(a), BNT10, BR-R, R.

A Bad Habit

NALON, Ćać(a), Jel(c), Nos, BK, P. Also BC. In Nos, BK the word means any kind of 'habit', whilst in P it is an 'addiction' or 'vice'. CAN records the R meaning of 'tax'. Buł describes nalon as a P-ism in Ćać(a).

Manners, Habits

MANIERY, Abu(a), BR-R, R, P.

Everyday Usage

ABYVACIEŁSTWA, Abu(a), none with this suffix. Cf. BR-R, CAN, R, U, '-šćyna'.

Usual

ZVYČAJNY, TP(SV), Łuč(b)(2), DA(3), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U, P. Also Opyt (Kostroma).

Irregularity

NIEFARMALNAŚĆ, Abu(a), none in this meaning.

Unconventional

ARYHINALNY, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

Unusual

NIEZVYČAJNY, Abu(a)(3), lit. BR, U, P. Cf. SCh, nezvyklyj.

To Grow Accustomed, Get into a Habit

PRYVYKAĆ, widespread, BR-R, Fed, R, P.

PRYVYKNUĆ, widespread, as pryvykać.

ZVYKNUĆ, D-M(PT), Jel(PT)(2), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also BK, F107, SCh. D-M and Jel both also use pryvyknuć on a number of occasions.

UNADZICCA, Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (Da), U. See also 'to be necessary, to have to', infra.

ASVOICCA, D-M(d), Abu(a), BR-R, R, U, P.

ZŻYCCA, Hur(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

To Get Out of a Habit

ADVYKNUĆ, Čač(a), D-M(a), Syr, BR-R, CAN, R, U (vidvyknuty), P (refl. only).

As a Rule

ZAZVYČAJ, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN.

Fashion

MODA, D-M(PT)(3), Jel(PT)(2), Tap, BR-R, CAN, Šat, R, U, P.

Fashionable

MODNY, D-M(PT), Jel(PT)(2), Jel(c), BR-R, CAN, Šat, R, U, P.

Dandy

CHVIRCYK, Jel(PT), P (fircyk) only. A BR-ised P-ism.

MADNIŚ, Jel(PT), P (modniś) only. A P-ism, with altered stress.

To Play the Dandy

FRANTAVAĆ, Jel(c), U (dial.) only. Cf. R, lit. U, frantit'.

PYŠYĆ, HKN, "Saška skačać, pišać, pyšać, / Umaryšsia, ledva dyšać", 'to look fine, proud', R (Kr: Archangel'sk), U; Nos, BN, BR-R, P all have the refl. form only. Kr gives the R meaning of 'to breathe heavily', but says that the sense of 'to put on airs', related to that in HKN, is found in the Archangel'sk region; it was also formerly to be found in some BR dialects, but no longer exists in MBR.

Ceremony

ABRAD, D-M(d), all.

POMPA, PL, all.

Ceremonial

ABRADAVY, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, R, U (obriadový).

To Entice, Tempt

CHINUĆ, D-M(c), D-M(l), Jel(b), BR-R only. Cf. Nos, BN, Šat, Opyt (iskov, Tver'), 'to incline' (lit.).

KUSIĆ, Banu(a), P only. A P-ism.

MANIĆ, D-M(e), D-M(g), D-M(h), D-M(PT)(2), Banu(a), R, U, P (mamić). BR, U, P, manić means 'to deceive'. See manić - 'to lie', Part II, Section 3.

PRYMANYVAĆ, EDD, R, U.

ZVADZIĆ, EDD, Jel(c), Luč(b), Hur(d), Banu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W); U, P have penult. stress in the infinitive and other forms that take the stress of the infinitive, and of the 19th-century texts, Jel(c) and Hur(d) may, in theory, contain examples of forms from the U, P style infinitive.

NAZVADZIĆ, HŮK, P only with this prefix indicating quantity or length of time.

To Arouse

RAZBUDZIĆ, Hur(c), "Z krepkaj dumy razbudzi / Uvieš šviet našy", BN, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

ZBUDZIĆ, Hur(a), U, P.

To Be Aroused

ZBUDZICCA, Abu(a), U, P.

To Prompt, Urge

NUKAĆ, D-M(j), CAN(6), Šat ('to say "nu"'), ■ (pop.), ■ ('to shout "nu"').

To Foster, Encourage

PATURAĆ, HDsaŠ86, HP, Abu(a)(2), BN, BR-R, Da (S, W), U.

To Incite

CKAVAĆ, Bahu(a)(2), BN, BR-R. Cf. Nos, ckuvać; U nac'kuvaty.

PADŽYHAĆ, HP, lit. BR, R (coll.), P.

To Persuade

UHAVARVAĆ, D-M(1), BR-R, R.

UHAVARYĆ, KP, as uhavarvać. It is interesting to note that all the other BR words based on the root havaryć in the 19th-century texts have the same prefixes as their P equivalents (although, of course, different roots).

To Inspire

ULIVAĆ, Abu(a), "šviata, katoraje ŭlivaje narodu vieru ŭ biasśmiercie dušy", BR-R, R, U, P. Also CB.

Bait

PRYMANKA, D-M(d), CAN(8), R, U. Cf. Nos, '-ana'.

ZACIEJ, 'incitement', Ryp(a), Nos only.

Temptation

PAKUSA, EDD, Nos, U (dial.), P.

Instigator

PADSTRAKACIEL, Jel(c), R only. A R-ism.

ZAČYNŠČYK, Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN, R.

Influence

UPLYŮ, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, U, P. Kruk describes this word as a calque from R, but in view of its presence in P it seems more likely to be an earlier calque, from Lat via F, as is the R vlijanije.

Influential

UPLYVOVY, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, U, P. Buł describes the word as a calque from R in Abu(a); see uplyŭ.

Bribery

PODKUP, HSD, HDS, BR-R, R, U, P.

To Bribe

PADKUPIĆ, HSD, CDMZ, all.

Intention

ZAMIAR, Jel(PT), P only. Cf. lit. BR, R (Da), '-ēr'; U, '-ir'.

Intent

UMYSIEL, DA(2), Nos, R, U. Also BK, CB, Fl07, Krap, Sch.

With Intent

ZNAROK, Jel(b), "Kažučy: 'Aj synok! Musić z nieba ty znarok!'", BR-R only. Cf. Nos, Da (W), znaròkom; U (Hr) znaròk - 'intent', 'happening, event'.

UMYŚNIA, 'with bad intent', HŮK, CAN(1) only. Cf. Nos, umysła; BR, U, umysna; BR-R, U, naŭmysna; P umysłnie; also R umysłenno.

Predisposition

NACHIL, Abu(a), BN, BRS, BR-R, U (rare).

Favourably Inclined

PRYCHILLIVY, BSV, none. Cf. BR-R, prychileny; Sch, U, prichilnyi.

Intrigue, Plan, Plot

INTRYHA, Abu(a)(3), all.

PLAN, Abu(a), BR-R, R, U, P.

ZMOVINY, D-M(c), lit. BR, U (arch.), P (pop.). Cf. Šat, 'a wedding feast'.

To Plot

ZMAŮLACCA, Bahu(a), lit. BR, U, P. Also Niac.

ZMOVICCA, HDS, Bahu(a), DA, lit. BR, U, P.

ZHAVARYCCA, D-M(d), HDS, PREPP, Nos only in this exact meaning. Cf. BR-R, R, 'to come to an agreement'; U, 'to get into conversation with'.

Way, Path (fig.)

DARCHA, D-M(f), Bhu(a), Luč(b), Tap, Hur(a), Abu(a), all.

PUĆ, Hur(a), lit. BR, ■, U. Kr suggests that puć is not characteristic of MBR, although in her texts it was a synonym of darcha.

ŚCIEŻKA, D-M(PT), Abu(a), lit. mod dial. BR, Da (S, W, Rjazan', Tambov, Novgorod), U, P. Also BK, Sch.

TRACHT, KP, Pšč. None; presumably a phonetic spelling of R, U, P, trakt. See also prachtyka, supra.

Means

SPOSAB, KZ, D-M(PT), BSV, Kal(a), Kal(b)(2), Jel(b), Jel(PT), Žuč(c), DA(3), Abu(a), Abu(b), BN, BR-R, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, SCh, Zak.

Manner

ČYN, D-M(j), lit. BR, U.

OBRAZ, Jel(PT)(2), Nos ('icon'), BR-R (vobraz, abràz, 'icon'), R, U. Also BK, CB, F107, SCh. One of the two instances in Jel(PT) preserves penult. stress in the instrumental sing.: "ot jakim abrazam".

Sufficiency

DASTATAK, widespread, BR-R, Šat, Fed, R, U, P. Also BK, F107, SCh.

Adequate

DASTATAČNY, Jel(c), R, P.

DASTATNY, Jel(c), U, P. Cf. BR-R, dastatkovy.

Enough

DAVOLI, Kal(b), lit. and dial. BR, Da, Opyt (Tver', U).

DAVOLNA, Pšč, Dob, R. A R-ism.

DOSYC, SS; lit. BR, U, P have soft 'ć/t'.

DOŚĆ, Bahu(a), BR-R (pop.), P. Buż describes the word as a P-ism in Bahu(a).

It is Enough

HODZIE, Arc, D-M(c), D-M(d)(3), D-M(f)(3), D-M(l), HDS, PRPP, PJH, Šun, DA, lit. and dial. BR, U.

To Suffice

CHVACIĆ, DA, BR-R (but chapić is preferred), Kaś, Bir, R, U.

STAĆ, Bahu(a), Abu(a), BR-R, Dob, R, U, P.

STARČYĆ, D-M(d)(2), U (dial.), P. Šak describes the word as a P-ism in D-M(d).

VYSTARČAĆ, Sch, Bahu(d), Nos ('to obtain by dint of great effort and trouble'), CAN (7 plus Bahu(d)), U (dial.), P. Hier describes this word as an old P-ism (occurring occasionally in the 16th and

17th centuries), found mainly in the 19th and early 20th centuries, but no longer in the lit. language. But, on the other hand, call it a P-ism in Bahu(d) that is now accepted as semi-literary.

Satisfied

DAVOLNY, BSV, Kal(a), CAN(8), R.

SYTY, P-M(a), Lač(a), Tap, Bahu(a)(2), all.

To Make Do With

ABCHODZICCA, Bachr, Bahu(d), all. R has penult. stress.

To Do Without

ABCHODZICCA (plus biez), DA(2), all. R has penult. stress.

To Do to One's Fill

ZDAVOLICCA, Jel(PT), BR-R, Šat.

Insufficiency

BRAX, Jel(PT), BN, BR-R, Šat, U, P.

NIEDASTATAK, PS, ŽG, CAN (5 plus 1 folk.), Šat, Fed, R, F. BN, BR, Krap, Sch, Zak. Cf. BN, BR-R, U, niedastača. Krap stated that nieduchot (recorded by Kaš alone) is the lit. NBB word.

Default

KIAJAČKA, Bahu(a), ENTIC, BR-R, R.

There is Not Enough

BRAX, Jel(a), BR-R, CAN, P.

To Be Insufficient

BRAXAVAČ, Har(a), Jel(PT), lit. BR, U, P. But describes this word as a former P-ism, now semi-literary.

Not Overstocked, Empty

NIASTTY, Lač(a), "praűdy niasyta Kaci-Ziamlica", CAN(1), R, U, P.

Excess

LIČAK, Arg, ENTIC, BR-R, CAN, Šat, Dob, R (pop.), U.

Excessive

LIČNI, UKN, Bla(a), Bla(b), HŮK(2), Tap, BR-R, CAN, Dob, R, U.

Importance

VANA, D-N(PT), lit. BR, Da (arch., rare: S, W, Nižegorod), U, P. The other, related meaning of this word, which is a loan from G

via P, is 'weight'. For the latter meaning Nos has final stress; BR-R, U final stress for both meanings, and Da, P first syllable stress for both meanings. Several of the dial. dictionaries quote only 'weight' (Šat, AP, Mir), but Ras has also 'significance' and Bulg also 'heaviness of heart', 'grief'.

VAŽNAŠĆ, Jel(PT), BNT10, BR-R, Šat, Fed, R, U, P. Also SCh, Zak.

ZNAČENIE, Jel(PT), BN, BNT10, BR-R, CAN, R, U (znáčinnja), P.

NAŮDA, Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(c), Nos (navdà), BN, CAN (Bahu(a) only), Šat (naŭdà); the word is also recorded in this meaning by Čačot in the glossary of words likely to be unfamiliar to a Polish reader which accompanies his Piosnki in the 1846 edition. Taken from Lith naudà - 'a small unit of money', it is always used ironically in the meaning of 'importance'. Recorded in BN and other dictionaries of the 1920s it began to be considered dialectal in the 30s and is now rarely used except in certain fixed phrases or for stylistic reasons (Hier). The spelling nòŭda can be found at the end of the 18th century. Bahu(a) also uses the word in another sense not recorded in the glossaries: 'need'; Šak and HBLM, II describe this as a dial-ism in Bahu(a).

Important

PAVAŽNY, D-M(h), Abu(a)(2), lit. BR, U, P. Also CB, SCh. Pavažna is commonly found in the related meaning of 'solemnly', UPN, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), Jel(c), BR, U, P.

VAŽNY also means both 'important' and 'important looking', 'self important', 'solemn' and is widespread: Nos ('worthy of respect'), BR-R, CAN, Kaš, Šat, R, U ('heavy'; cf. važlyvyj), P.

Main

HŁAŮNY, Płu, Abu(a)(2), CAN(2), R. Cf. Nos, BR-R, U, pleophonic hałou̯ny; P główny.

To Have Importance

ZNAČYĆ, Jel(PT), "ciapier staŭ na karonnu słužbu, kab znaczyć u pawiecia"; in this construction and sense the word is characteristic only of P.

To Mean

ZNAČYĆ, EDD, Kal(a), VPNB, Tap, Gar, Abu(a)(2), all.

ZNAČYCCA, Błu(a), Łuč(c)(2), DA(2), BR-R, R ('to be recorded'), U (dial.), P.

Solemnity

STATAK, Jel(PT), P (arch.) only. Jel(b) has the meaning 'herd of cattle', found in lit. and dial. BR, U (dial.). The related, more general meaning of 'property' is found in Zak and lit. U, and that of 'sufficiency' in Da (W, Pskov) and lit. U.

Serious, Solemn

SUR'JOZNY, D-M(1), BR-R, Dob, ■ (ser'joznyj), U (as R).

Sobriety

TREZVAŠĆ, Jel(d), R, P.

Sober

ĆVIAROZY, HP, Pfu, Jel(c), lit. and dial. BR, U (tverezyj). Cf. Opyt (Archangel'sk), tvereznyj.

TREZVY, Čač(a), Jel(d), CAN(1), R, F (trzeźwy). Hier refers to this word as an individual R-ism of the modern writer C. Hartny.

Puritanism

PURYTANIZM, Abu(a), CAN(1), P. Cf. BR, R, U, '-stva'. A P-ism.

Small Matter

DROBIAŻ, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, Šat, P (drobiażę). Cf. lit (coll.) drabazi - 'underclothes'.

Detail

PADROBNICA, Abu(a), BN (padrabiázak), P (podrobnost'), U (podrobo-voja). But considers padrobnica a calque from the R form.

Ineffectual, Without Significance

NIAVAŽNY, KZ, all.

Use

UŽYVAINAŠĆ, RNP, BR-R, U (užyvannja), P.

Useful

VYSLUŽNY, Jel(c), Nos only in this meaning.

To Use

UŽYVAĆ, TP, Bfu(a), EDB, Jel(PT), Jel(d), Abu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, Da (U, W: 'to use as food'), U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, JCH, Srez.

To Be Useful

PRYHADZICCA, BSV, Nos, R, P. Cf. U, 'to happen'.

PRYMIANICCA, Błu(a)(2), BR-R, R. This word always refers to a specific purpose.

ZNADABICCA, PS, Nos, CAN (1 folk.), Da (Novgorod), U. Cf. pryznad-abicca, 'to be necessary', NS, Nos only. Cf. also CAN(4), znado-bicca.

Practice

PRACHTYKA, Jel(c)(2), Fed only. A phonetic spelling of MBR, U, P, praktyka, R praktika. Cf. Nos, praktyka - 'an unexpected event, circumstance'. See also tracht, supra.

Practical

PRAKTYČNY, Abu(a), BNT10, BR-R, CAN(3), R, U, P. Also BC.

Impractical

NIEPRAKTYČNY, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN(2), R, U, P.

Good

DABRO, widespread, all. The meaning 'goods, property' is also widely found in the 19th century, as in the present day; Kaś records only the latter meaning.

Loftiness

VYŠŠAŚĆ, Abu(a), P (wyższość) only. A P-ism.

Good

DOBRY, widespread, all, but limited in R: in some general usages (e.g. dobraja pogoda) it is characteristic of the Kamčatka, Novgorod, Orjol and Perm' dialects (Dub), rather than the lit. language.

CHAROŠY, Čač(a), Čač(b), D-M(c)(2), D-M(d)(2), D-M(e), Kal(b), Jel(PT), HŭK, Łuč(a), Tap(2), Bahu(a)(4), Bahu(d)(2), Abu(a)(2), BR-R, Dob, R, U, is less common than dobry; Hrab records only 5 instances of this word as against 78 of dobry. D-M is thus once again typical of the general trend. Kr records the word in the sense of 'attractive, good looking', but states that it is no longer found in MBR.

CHARAŠENKI, Čač(a), BSV, Kaś (charošanki), Da (and with the same stress as Kaś), U. Usually used to mean 'attractive, pretty' (Čač(a)'s meaning); BSV refers to moral qualities.

LADNY, Čač(b), D-M(b), D-M(c), D-M(e), BSV, Błu(a), KP, lit. and dial. BR, R (coll.), U. Also found in the sense of 'attractive': Čač(a), BSV, Jel(PT), Abu(a), Kaś, Šat, R (coll.), U, P. Nos.

BR-R refer only to moral and general characteristics.

BŁAHI, D-M(PT), R (arch.), Kul, U (arch.), P (błogi, 'blissful', 'beneficial'). Vas, in contrast to the BR dictionaries, cites the word for BR in the meanings of 'bad' and 'pretty'.

HARNY, D-M(1), Nos, Kaś, AP, U. Cf. Da (Nižegorod, Penza, Saratov < U), 'nuptial'; P (dial.), 'proud', 'rude', 'bold'. Šak calls this a U-ism in D-M(1). BB, "z licom razumnym i harnim", has the same word with 'i' for 'y'. In a document translated from the U this almost certainly means a confusion of the phonetic significance of Cyrillic 'H' in BR and U.

PIEKNY, 'fine', Jel(PT), "piękna ■ była sława", Łuč(b), Nos, BN, CAN, P. Kr and Hier describe the word as a P loan, common in the 16th and 17th centuries, but now replaced by pryhoży ('good looking').

Pleasing, Pleasant

PRYHODNY, Łuč(a), BR-R, R. Cf. Nos, BN, 'useful, profitable'.

UHODNY, BSV, Błu(a)(2), CAN (2 folk.), R, U.

PRYJATNY, Błu(a), Abu(a), CAN (1 folk.), R. Also BK. Hier refers to this word as an individual R-ism of Kołas.

SIMPATYČNY, Abu(a), BR-R, R (soft 't'), U, P.

VIETLY, En90, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, Opyt (Pskov). Cf. Kaś, 'polite'.

Affectionate, Kind

ŁASKAVY, Čač(b)(2), HDsa\$86(2), D-M(1), Błu(b), BB, Łuč(b), DA(2), all. Dob, łaskòvyj. ChH, D-M(j), Błu(a) and Bahu(d) also have the related meaning of 'magnanimous, generous'.

UČYNNY, Abu(a), P only. A P-ism.

Pure, Innocent (See also Part II, Section 11)

ČYSTY, Čač(b), D-M(PT), Jel(PT), HŭK, Tap, Hur(a), Hur(c), Bahu(a), all.

ČYŚCIUSIEŃKI, Bahu(a), lit. BR, U (čystisín'kyj), P.

Sweet

SAŁODKI, D-M(d), D-M(e), Kal(a), Łuč(b), Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U. Cf. R sladkij, P słodki.

Decent, Positive

ŚVIETLY, Abu(a), all.

DADATNY, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, U (not abstract), P.

Praiseworthy

CHVAŠLIVY, Jel(c)(2), none. Cf. R, U, 'boastful'. PTM

Marvellous, Outstanding

CHVACKI, Łuĉ(a)(2), BR-R, Dob, R (pop.), U, P.

VYDATNY, Abu(a)(2), BNT10, BRS, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, U, P. Cf. Nos, 'reckless in spending'.

Ineffable

NIASKAZANNY, BSV, Nos, Dob, R, U.

Tolerable, Quite Good

ZNOSNY, Jel(c), Nos, R (snosnyj), P.

MAŻEBNY, Jel(d), P only. A P-ism in this sense. Cf. Nos, U, 'possible'.

Properly, Well

ŁADNA, TP, Błu(a), CAN, Kaś, R, U, P.

ŁADAM, D-M(g), D-M(1), D-M(PT), lit. BR, U (ładom). D-M(1)(2) also has the characteristic BR meaning of 'greatly'.

ZDORAVA, Pšč, BR-R, R, U. Also BK.

ŁOŮKA, Arc, Pšč, CAN(45), Kaś, Šat, R, U. The word is also used in Bar(c) and VHP in the related sense of 'pleasantly'. In view of the large number of examples in CAN, it is hard to understand the word's omission in Nos, BN and BR-R.

Pleasantly

SKŁADNA, KP, BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, R (pop.), U, P (składnie).

Evil, Bad

LICHA, widespread, all. U is dial., the preferred spelling being lycha. This word is very wide in application.

ZŁO, D-M(f), D-M(g), D-M(PT), Błu(a), Jel(c)(2), Gar, Abu(b), BR-R, CAN, Dob, R, U, P. Also BK.

Evil Deed(s)

BRYDA, Gar, "Kali ůsiakuju brydu na Boha zvalivaĉ, a samomu siadzeĉ ĉa ciarpieĉ, - to heta treba, bratka, nie ĉalaviekam byĉ, a skacin-aju", Nos (bryd), BN (brud), BR-R ('a revolting person'), CAN, Kaś, Šat, Ćud, Ras (as Nos), Ća ('a tiresome person'). Cf. U brzykisto, brydota; P brzydactwo, brzydota.

NIEPRYJAT, NS, "Adzin druhomu niepryjat hatujut", none.

Revoltng Object

BRYDAŚĆ, Jel(c), lit. BR. Cf. U brydkist'.

Scandal

SKANDAŁ, Abu(a), BR-R, R, U, P.

Bad, Evil

The adjectives with the meaning 'bad', 'evil', 'unpleasant' are far more numerous and varied than their antonyms 'good' etc. The relative frequency of their occurrence in the 19th-century texts reflects the mood of sorrow, discontent and protest that characterises the majority of the writers and works, particularly in the second half of the century.

ZLY, widespread, all.

PRAZLY, NS, R (coll.). A R-ism.

LICHI, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, R, U (dial.), P (dial.). Less common than my, lichi is found in a few works that do not provide examples of the former word: Tap, KP, PRFF, HSD. Cf. D-M(j), Bahu(d), 'the evil one, the devil'.

KIEPSKI, Čač(b), D-M(c), D-M(PT), D-M(l), Kal(a)(2), Kal(b), Jel(b), Jel(c), Luč(b), Gar, Bahu(a)(4), Bahu(c), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. D-M has kiepski; this use of a soft 's' in the suffix '-ski' is not found elsewhere in the 19th century, but is characteristic of some E BR dialects, including that of Babrujsk (HBLM, II, p. 54).

BLAHI, D-M(h), Hur(a)(2), Bahu(a), DA(3), lit. and dial. BR, R (arch., dial.), Dub (Pskov, Simbirsk; cf. Kursk, 'stupid'; Vologda, Rjazan', Tambov, 'restless, anxious'), U, Lys (N.B. Berneker⁵⁶ fails to mention existence of blahyj in U), P (arch.). Cf. MP, 'insignificant'. Kruk describes the word as one of the very few OCS-isms in BR, but V. Dubouška⁵⁷ rightly distinguishes between blahi < OCS (meaning 'good') and blahi < Lith blōgas ('weak') meaning 'bad'.

56. E. Berneker, Slavisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, 2nd edition, Heidelberg, 1924, vol. I, p. 58.

57. V. Dubouška, 'Pra našu literaturnuju movu', Uzvyšša, II, 1927, pp. 167-181.

DURNY, Kal(b), Nos, BR-R ('stupid'), R, U (as BR-R). See also Part II, Section 2.

CHUDY, Bar(a), UPN, BSV, Błu(a)(2), EDD, CAN (2 folk.), Kaś, Dob, R (rare), U (rare). Cf. BR-R, Šat, R (usual), U (usual), P, 'thin'.

HARATNY, PL, CAN (1 only), BR-R (harotny), P (narować - 'to toil').

PŁOCHI, VCJ, Nos, Dob, R ('-oj').

NIADOBRY, D-M(1), BR-R, R, U, P. Also CB.

NIAČYSTY, Te, En90, D-M(a), D-M(d)(3), D-M(f), D-M(h), D-M(l), EDD, PRPP, Hur(a)(2), Bahu(a), Bahu(b), lit. BR, R, U, P. Also BK, F107, Sch.

NIAHODNY, KZ, D-M(e), D-M(PT)(2), D-M(l), BSV(2), Błu(a)(2), Jel(c), Gar, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Dob, R, U (nehidnyj; cf. Lys, nehodnyj), P. Also BK, Sch.

NIECHAROŠY, Bahu(d), CAN (3 folk. plus Bahu(d)), R, U.

NIEPAMYSNY, 'unpleasant', Abu(a), "niepamysnyja viestki", Nos (niepomysłny), BR-R, P (niepomysłny).

Base, Shameless, Worthless

PODŁY, Kal(a), Jel(c), Bahu(a)(2), Abu(a), BR-R, Dob, R, U, P. Also BC, BK, F107.

VYRODNY, Jel(b), P only. A P-ism.

DRENNY, DA, lit. and dial. BR, R (drjanno).

NIKČEMNY, Abu(a)(2), all.

Revolting

BRYDKI, Čač(a), Čač(b), Te, TP, TP(G), TP(Z), D-M(a), D-M(d)(2), D-M(h), D-M(l), Łuč(b)(2), Abu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, Da (the Ukraine and neighbouring regions), U, P. Also BK, F107. In addition to the BR spelling, brydki, Čač(a) also has an example of the P spelling brzydki.

HADKI, VCJ, BR-R, CAN(4), R, U (hydkyj).

HIDKI, Čač(b), Nos, BN, BR-R (dial.), Kaś, Šat, Jan, Dob, Ras, AP, Da (S, W), U (hydkyj), more characteristic of BR than hadki which is now considered the lit. form, possibly under the influence of R.

PAHANY, VCJ, D-M(h), Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (coll.), U, P.

PAKASNY, D-M(f), D-M(h), Nos, CAN (D-M(f) and D-M(h) only), R, U.

PASKUDNY, EDD(2), BR-R, R (pop., vulg.), U. Cf. Kul, 'poor,

beggarly'.

PRYKRY, BSV, Jel(b), Jel(c), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Da (W, Siberia < P), U, P. Also BK, F107, Kr, Krap, SCh.

Unbecoming, Unsuitable

NIEPADOBNY, BSV, BN, BR-R, Dob, R (coll.), U, P. Also CB, F107, SCh.

NIEPRYSTOJNY, Jel(c), Abu(a), BR-R, R, U, P. Also F107, SCh.

Accursed

PAHANY, Čač(b)(2), VCJ, D-M(g), D-M(h)(2), PRPP, Kal(b), PJH, Jel(c), BB, DA, all.

PAHAŃSKI, D-M(d), Nos, P (literally 'pagan, heathen').

PRAKLATY, VVV, Arc, KP, Jel(c), Jel(d), BB, Bahu(a)(2), BN, BR-R, Dob, R, U, P. Also BK, F107, SCh.

Terrible, Terrifying

AKROPNY, DA, Nos, Kaś (akropnaść - 'terror'), P.

STRAŚNY, widespread, BR-R, Kaś, Dob, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, SCh.

STRAŚENNY, D-M(f), D-M(g)(2), D-M(j), D-M(PT), Kal(a), BB, Abu(a)(2), BN, BR-R, Šat, R (pop.), Mag, U (coll.), P (dial.: straszemny - 'immense'). Of the texts in which straszemny is found, neither Kal(a) nor BB have straśny.

Hard, Difficult

ŻORSTKI, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, U. Cf. R żostki.

ČORNY, D-M(c), BR-R, Kaś, R, U, P (czarny).

Bitter

HORKI, widespread, all.

Sour

KISŁY, D-M(c), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

Poisonous

JADAVITY, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), BR-R, R, P.

Unpleasant (adv.)

NIASMAČNA, DA, lit. BR, U, P. BN, Kaś, Šat only record the literal meaning of this word: 'tasteless' rather than 'distasteful'.

MŁOSNA, Šun, BN, BR-R, Šat, 9ob, Ras, R (Da), U.

CIOPLEŃKA, D-M(c), BR-R, R, U, P (dial.). U scares the P penult.
stress.

Vulgar

MUŻYCKI, Łuč(b), Bahu(a)(2), lit. BR, R, U. ■

Of a Dog (fig.)

SABAČY, Kal(a), "z jeho sabaczym rądom", Łuč(a), Bahu(d), all.
Nos, Kaś, Šat, spell the word with double 'č'.

To Behave Disgustingly

HADZIĆ, D-M(h), BR-R, R (pop.), P (dial. < BR).

To Become Distasteful, Foul

APASTYĆ, Hur(a), CAN (1 only - in a translation from Puškin),
R (pop.). A R-ism.

PRYJEŚCISIA, En45, BR-R, R, U.

ZBRYDNUĆ, D-M(h), CAN(1), U (dial.), P. Cf. BR-R, zbrydzicca;
Kaś, zbrydzeć; Šat, zbrydać; Fl07, zbryditi.

SPRYKRYCCA, D-M(e), D-M(j), Nos, BN (prykryć - 'to sicken'), U, P.

NAPRYKRYCCA, Bar(a), Nos, BR-R (naprykrać - 'to sicken'), U, P.

This word also appears in Błu(a)(2) with the spelling napryklacca,
recorded in none of the glossaries.

To Sicken, Make Fed Up

ZBRYDAĆ, Šun, "mnie užo sbrydała dauno", BR-R, Šat, P (zbrzydzać).
Cf. U zbrzydty - 'to make disgusting'.

Example

PRYKŁAD, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, ■ (arch.), U, P. Also BK,
CB, Fl07, Krap, SCh.

PRYMIER, Bar(b), D-M(d), Ryp(a), Błu(a)(2), EDD, HŭK(2), BN, CAN (1
plus 6 folk.), R. The word is characteristic of N-E BR dialects.
Błu(a) also has przykład.

UZOR, D-M(PT), all.

Footstep

ŚLED, HKN, all.

Sign

ADZNAKA, Bahu(b), BN, BR-R, CAN. Cf. U, P, oznaka.

PAZNAKA, Ryp(a), U only. A U-ism.

ZNAK, Łuċ(b)(2), Tap(2), Bahu(a), Bahu(d), BNT10, BR-R, CAN, Fed, R, U, P.

ZNAČOK, Bahu(d), "mazol pracavitych značok", BR-R, CAN, R, U, P (znaczek).

Imitation

NAŚLEDAVAŃNIE, Abu(a), "Ab naśledawaŃni Chrysta" (by Thomas à Kempis), Nos (naśledować - 'to imitate'), BR-R, U, P (naśledownictwo is more common). Cf. R, 'inheritance'.

MAŁPAWAŃNIE, Jel(PT), U, P.

To Imitate, Emulate

MAŁPAVAĆ, Jel(c), U, P.

PRYNARAŮLAĆ, D-M(c), CAN (D-M(c) only). Cf. R, U (rare), 'to adapt'.

Similarity

PADABIENSTVA, UPN, lit. BR, P.

Decline

UPADAK, Jel(PT), lit. and dial. BR, R. Also BK, F107, Sch, Zak.

To Decline

HINUĆ, Čač(a), FJH, Jel(PT), BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Ras, R (pop.), Kul, U, P. HSD, Kal(b), Šun, Jel(PT) have the word with the prefix 'z-', and HSD with the prefix 'pa-', all in the related sense of 'to perish', BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, R (Da only, as an alternative to '-gibnut'), U, P.

PAMARNIEĆ, Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, Ras, U, P. Jel(c), also has zmarnieć - 'to be ruined, perish'.

Depravity, Corruption

RASPUSTA, EDD(2), Jel(b), Jel(d), Hur(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Cf. R rasputstvo.

RASPUĆCIE, D-M(PT), "Było to zło raspućcia, vialika svavola", none. Cf. Nos, R, 'a roadless state'; U, 'a fork in the road'.

Depraved

RASPUSTNY, Jel(c), P only. Cf. BR raspušny; R, U razputny.

RASPUŠČANY, Jel(c), Nos ('spoiled'), BR-R, R, U, P.

To Go To Seed

RASKIDACCA, Błu(a), none with this meaning.

Gone to Seed

ŻDZIČAŁY, Jel(c), BR-R (żdzičely), P.

Wild, Uncouth

DZIKI, Kal(b), all.

HRUBY, D-M(PT), P. Cf. BR, R, U, 'rough, crude', 'rude'.

ŻVIERSKI, Jel(d), BR-R, R.

To Civilize

CYVILIZAVAC, Jel(PT), Jel(c)(2), BR-R, R, U, P.

Civilized

CYVILIZOVANY, Jel(c), R, U, P.

Safety

BIASPIEČNAŚĆ, Kal(a), Jel(b), BNT11, BR-R, CAN(2), R ('carefree-ness'). Cf. U bezpieka; P bezpieczeństwo. Also Zak.

Safely

BIASPIEČNA, D-M(PT), BR-R, CAN, U, P, Cz. Hier describes this word as an old well-established P-ism, but Krap denies this on the ground that it is widespread in the BR dialects; (the latter contention is not supported by the evidence of the dictionaries, none of which records the word.) Krap, noting that it appears in documents of the 14th century when P influence was very weak, classifies it as a dialectal word, coinciding with P. His classification of it as dialectal may in part derive from its absence in Nos and BN.

To Render Safe

ZABIASPIEČYĆ, Abu(a), lit. BR, U, P. Cf. R obespečit'.

Danger

APASNAŚĆ, D-M(1), R only. A R-ism.

Refuge

PRYTUŁAK, Bahu(d), Abu(a), lit. BR, Šat (<P), U, P. Cf. Kaś, Dob, prytuł.

PRYTUŁAČAK, Bahu(d), CAN (1 only plus Bahu(d)), U.

To Find Shelter

PRYTULISCA, Har(c), Banu(a), lit. BR, Da (S, W, Pambov, Rjazan', Iver', Vologda), U, F. Kaš, Šat, Dob, Ras give only the literal meaning of 'to press against something'.

Warning

PIERASTROHA, Jel(b), Nos, F.

To Warn

AŚCIERAHAĆ, Jel(c), BR-R, R, U (osterihaty), F (ostrzegać).

AŚCIERAHCY, Bahu(a), Abu(a), BR-R, R (ostereč'), U (osterahy), F (osterzeć).

PIERASĆIERAHCY, Jel(d), BR-R, U.

ZASĆIERAHCY, HSD, BR-R, U. Cf. P, 'to reserve'.

PAFLAREDZIĆ, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, U. Cf. Šat, 'to overtake'.

Saving, Salvation

PARATUNAK, NS, lit. and dial. BR, U (rare; porjatunek is more common), F (ratunek).

ZBAVIEŃNIE, KZ, D-M(j), EDD, Nos, BN, BR-R, F. Also CB, Fl07, Sch. Cf. R izbavlenije.

SPASIEŃNIE, D-M(c), D-M(d), D-M(l), Nos, CAN(S), Šat, Dob, R. Also Kr, who says that the word is not characteristic of KBR.

Saved

ZBAVIONY, Bahu(e), Nos, CAN (1 plus Bahu(e)), F. Cf. BR-R, zbaŭleny; Fl07, zbavlenyj; R izbavlennyyj - 'relieved of; freed, saved from something'; U zbovlennyyj - 'spoiled', 'lost'.

To Save, Preserve, Protect

RATAVAĆ, widespread, BN, BR-R, Da (S, Novorossijsk, Kursk), U, F. Recorded with this meaning in all the BR dial. dictionaries; Bulg also give the OR and R dial. meaning of 'to fight' (found also in Nos) which was originally connected with the BR, U, F sense, as the word derives from G retten, which has both meanings.

VYRATAVAĆ, KZ, BR-R, P.

ZBAVIĆ, D-M(s)(2), D-M(r), D-M(j), EDD, lit. BR, R ('izb-'), U, F. Also BK, CB.

IZBAVIĆ, D-M(h), D-M(j), Dob, R, U. Also Fl07, Sch.

KRYĆ, D-M(d)(2), Luč(a), Har(a), DA, lit. and dial. BR, U, F.

ZAKRYĆ, BSV, "Ach, zakryj-ža nas Bože at takija volnašci", none in this meaning.

SPAŠCI, D-M(j), Dob, R. Also BK, Fl07, SCh.

UPAŠCI, Pšč, R (arch., pop.). Also BK, Fl07, SCh.

BARANIĆ, BSV, Bļu(a), BB, HŭK, Bahu(f), Pšč, BR-R ('to defend'), R (Da only with this meaning), U, P. As with ratavać the meanings of 'to save', 'to struggle' and 'to defend' are very close.

ACALIĆ, Bahu(d), "acaliŭ jamu žyćcio", CAN (2 plus Bahu(d)), P.

To Redeem

ADKUPIĆ, KZ(3), EDD, all.

To Emerge Unscathed

UCALEĆ, Bahu(a), BR-R, R, U, P.

Preparation

PRYHATAŬLEŬNIE, Abu(a), BNT10, CAN(3), R, U, P (przygotowanie).

To Prepare

NARYCHTAVAĆ, Tap, BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Ras, U (coll.), P.

To Prepare Oneself

NAHATOVICCA, Tap, R (usually 'to be prepared by someone or something'), U, P (nagotować się).

To Get Round to Doing Something

PRYBRACCA, Abu(a), "Doŭhi čas nie prybraŭsia ja skazać ab hetym", Nos, BN, R (arch.), U (dial.).

Effort, Striving, Attempt

STARAŬNIE, Vul, Nos (stareŭnie), BR-R, R, U, P. Also BK, Fl07, SCh, Zak.

SPROBA, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U.

To Attempt, Try

STARACCA, widespread, BR-R, Dob, Fed, R, U, P. Also BK, Fl07, SCh.

PRABAVAĆ, DA, Abu(a), Nos, BR-R. R, U have first syllable stress; P penult.

PAPRABAVAĆ, D-M(1), Bahu(d), as prabavać.

PROBAVAĆ, Jel(PT), Abu(a), R, U.

PAPROBAVAĆ, HŭK, as probavać.

PYTACCA, D-M(PT), R only. A R-ism.

PAPYTAC, D-M(a)(2), D-M(1), D-M(PT), Nos only.

To Strive

VAŽYCCA, Abu(a), BR-R (coll.), Stan, U.

PARYVACCA, 'to strive to reach something', Bahu(b), "Hizie-ž nam paryvacca - / Z mudrymi raŭniacca", all.

Fainstaking

STARANNY, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Cf. R staratel'nyj.

5. ACTION (INDIVIDUAL VOLITION)

Act, Action, Deed

DZIEJA, Abu(a), BN, BRS (pl. only), BR-R, R (Da), U. Kruk, commenting on the suffix, describes the word as a calque from R.

DZIEJKA, Jel(d), "Paŭsiudu, zatym i u krai našam, brydkija wielmi byli dziejki harełki praz doŭhi čas", Nos, BN, BR-R (dial.), CAN(4), Kaś, Šat all give the meaning 'rumour'; Nos also gives 'happening', which is related to the P (pl.) dzieje - 'fact', 'history', 'the past'. None of the recorded meanings fit the context exactly.

DZIEŁA, D-M(d), D-M(h), Kar(a), Kal(a), KP, Bahu(a), CAN(11), Šat, R, U, P. The word is also widespread as a synonym of sprawa in the sense of 'business', 'affair', see infra.

MIERA, Bahu(a), BN, BR-R, R, U, P. Also found frequently in the sense of 'measure, quantity'.

PASTUPAK, Abu(a), CAN(3), R, P. Also BK, FlO7, Kr, Sch, Zak. Cf. BR-R, Stan, U, učynak. Kr records the word in its "modern meaning", not, however, troubling to explain that this is the modern R rather than BR meaning, thus implying an attitude that characterises her thesis as a whole. Učynak, which is recorded elsewhere in her texts, but not in those of the 19th century, is recognised as the standard MBR word.

To Perform, Do

ČYNIĆ, PN, D-M(b)(2), D-M(f), D-M(h), D-M(PT)(2), Bļu(a), Jel(d), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (arch.), OR, U, P. D-M(c) has the spelling cynić, which reflects, for comic effect, the speech of the innkeeper (in Hapon). Cokańnie, reflected elsewhere in the texts (notably in D-M: see, for example, curacca/čuracca, adcuracca/adčuracca, Part II, Section 9) is characteristic of the northern dialects of Byelorussia, as well as the Smolensk, Novgorod and Pskov regions. TP, "Niaptun na laucy činić sieti", appears to have the R meaning of 'to mend'. Widespread in OR and OBR, čynić is now only poet. in MBR, having been replaced by rabić and stvarać.

UČYNIĆ, D-M(h), D-M(PT), lit. and dial. BR, R (arch.), U, P.

RABIĆ, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, R (dial.: ròbit'), U, P. Nos gives ròbić in the sense of 'to do'; robić in the sense of 'to work'.

FARABIĆ, widespread, as rabić.

ZRABIĆ, widespread, as rabić.

DZIEJAĆ, D-M(c), Bahu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, ■ (dial., arch.), Bog, Pod, U. Hier says that dziejać is limited in usage in MBR, and accepts only the refl. form as being in general use (in the meaning of 'to happen'; see Part II, Section 12).

DZIEŁAĆ, Bar(b), HKA, BSV, Tap(2), CAN (4 folk. only), R, U, P (działać).

ŻDZIEŁAĆ, En45, D-M(j)(2), CAN (2 folk. only), R, U, P. Hrab records only 2 instances of this word in D-M as against 18 of zrobić.

TVARYĆ, D-M(g), Aba(a)(4), all.

SPAVARYĆ, 'to create', Čač(a), Kal(a)(2), BN, BR-R, U, P. Cf. R, 'to close'.

SATVARYĆ, KZ, Błu(a), EDD, the characteristic R (<SSl) perfective form of tvaryć, is a R-ism. It is interesting that two of the three texts in which it occurs are of Polish eccles. origin, reflecting the influence of CCS, the language of Orthodoxy.

VYČAŮILAĆ, Kal(a), "zdzierstwo jakoje u nac wyczauplajuć, to nie dla toho robić sia szto u naszom kraju niema ludziej zdatnych na czynounikou ..."; this is a purely dial. word (of the Hrodna region) and is recorded only once in the glossaries: CAN (Vasilonak),

"Ech harelica maja
Što ty vyčauplaješ,
Ty nad nami, mužykami
Litašci nie maješ."

VYPRAŮILAĆ, DA, P only with this meaning. A P-ism.

ZACIEJAĆ, 'to undertake, take up', BSV, Kos, R, U. HBIM, II describes the word as a R-ism in BSV.

Work

RABOTA, widespread, all. Also BK, CB, Fl07, Kr, SCh, Zak.

PRACA, widespread, BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Bog, AP, Ras, Da (S, W, Kursk), U (pracja), P. Also BK, CB, Fl07, Kr, SCh, Zak. A P loan of the 14th century, Kariski states it to be of Greek origin, but is unable to explain how it came to P (Kar, I, p. 196). Brū suggests that it came to P from Rusatian proca. Zak states that this word is no longer found in lit. GR or lit. BR (on what grounds is not clear), but that it is found now only in the Kursk dialect.

The majority of major 19th-century authors and texts have both rabota and praca, but some have only the former: RPCh, En45, Blu(a), ŽŠ, BB, Gar.

TRUD, Čač(a), BSV, Bļu(a), Jel(d), Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(d), CAN (6 plus 1 folk. and Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(d)), R, U, P. Also BC, BK, F107, Sch. Cf. Dob, 'illness', 'pain'. Šak describes trud as a R-ism in Bahu.

Effort, Labour

FATYHA, DA, BN, BR-R (dial.), CAN(20), Šat (< P), P.

NATUHA, Łuč(b), lit. and dial. BR, R, U.

ZMOHA, Bļu(a), Nos (zmohà), BR-R ('strength', 'exhaustion'), Šat ('the strength with which one may accomplish something'), Dob (smohà - 'possibility', 'strength'), U ('possibility'). Cf. Kul, izmoga - 'possibility'.

Life of Hard, Involuntary Labour

PANIAVIERKA, Bahu(d),

"Nie bładziū-by i ja sierad łomu
I kalučak, što raniać mnie nohi!
Oj, raniać i nohi, i serca,
U sercy nianaviśc, złośc rodziać,
Dziarżać u tvajoj paniaviercy,
Da zdrady viaduć, ad praŭdy advodziać ..."

BN ('doubt, hesitation', 'mockery'), BR-R ('hesitation'), U (dial.: 'suffering'; cf. lit. U ponevirjannja), P. Buł describes this word as a P-ism in Bahu.

Honest Toil

PRACAVITAŚĆ, Jel(c), BR-R, U, P.

Creation, Work

UTVOR, Jel(PT), U (utvir), P (utwór).

To Work

PRACAVAĆ, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

RABIĆ, Čač(b), Sch, Jel(c), Gar, lit. BR, R (dial.), U, P. Pl has the word with penult. stress (robić). All the texts also have examples of pracavać.

RABOTAĆ, D-M(f), Bļu(a), Pšč, CAN (2 folk.), R. A R-ism. D-M(f) and Bļu(a) also have examples of pracavać.

RABATAĆ, BSV, Hur(d), only Nos, Bud with final stress. There are also examples of pracavać in BSV and Hur(a).

To Toil

TRUDZICCA, Bļu(a)(2), Jel(c), CAN (4 plus 2 folk.), R, U, P. Also

BK. Cf. BR-R, Kr, truuzić - 'to overwork, exhaust'; Dob, 'to be in torment'; Jak, 'to be ill'.

HARAVAĆ, Čač(b), Kal(a), DA, BN, CAN, Fed, P (harować). Cf. P (arch.: horować).

NATUZYCCA, Jel(c), BR-R, R, U, P.

To Set About Doing Something

NALEHČY, D-M(h), Nos (nalehcy), BN, BR-R, R (nalesč'). Cf. U, napoljantŭ. Also BK.

Worker

TRUŽANIK, Jel(c), R only. A R-ism.

Workers'

RABOTNICKI, Har(d), BN, BNT11, CAN(3).

Working

RABOČY, Bahu(a), DA, Abu(a), BNT10, BR-R, Kač, Šat, R, U, P. Šak refers to this word as a R-ism found in (unspecified) anonymous works of the 19th century, none of which, however, have apparently been used for the present study.

Hard Working, Eager

PRACAVITY, MH, D-M(f), D-M(h), Piz, Val, BSV, Jel(c), Jel(d), Ljč(c), Bahu(d)(2), DA, lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also CB.

DZIELNY, D-M(g), CAN(4), R, P (rare in this sense). Also BC, BCh. D-M(j), D-M(PT), also have the sense of 'serious' ("dzielna pryczyna").

PILNY, RPCH, PS, D-M(f), D-M(PT), Val, Jel(PT)(2), Jel(c), Jel(d).

This ancient COMS word is found with two main meanings in the modern Slavonic lit. languages: 'eager, assiduous' and 'urgent'. Of these only the former is definitely found in the 19th-century BR texts, although in certain contexts it is difficult to ascertain the exact meaning intended. In the 19th-century meaning it is recorded in Nos, BK, BR-R (but closer to 'careful, painstaking'), Šat, Da (s, W < P), Opyt (Tula), U, P. Words with this root are found in the following regions of Russia (in addition to the South, the West and Tula): Kursk, Orjol, Kaluga, Smolensk. Dob, however, records only the sense of 'urgent' for pilny.

ŠKORY, D-M(d), D-M(PP)(2), all.

DASUŽY, Arc, Bahu(a), lit. BR, Opyt (Smolensk); Bahu(a) also has the related meaning of 'talented', Šat, R (Da), Kal. Cf. Dob,

R (usual), 'empty'; Jak, 'curious, inquisitive'. CAN records the word a number of times, but it is difficult to tell from the contexts (particularly Bahu(a)) whether it is the lit. BR meaning or the Šak, R (Da), Kul one that is intended. This difficulty in determining which of two alternative recorded meanings is the relevant one is a problem that recurs on a number of occasions in this study, particularly when one meaning is more characteristic of R and another of Šak. For another example see pryspasabić, Part II, Section 6.

To Be Zealous

RADZIEĆ, EDD, R only. A R-ism.

To Do Vigorously

ŽARYĆ, Bahu(a), Bahu(d), Pšč, BR-R, R. Dob and Šak are close with 'to walk quickly', 'to beat hard'.

To Be Carried Away With

ZACIECIARAVICCA, D-M(PT), P (zacierzawić się) only. A BR-ism; P-ism.

To Take an Active Interest In

PRYČYNICCA, BSV, BR-R, Kaś, P.

Lively

BOJKI, Bļu(a), Bļu(b), lit. and dial. BR, R.

REZVY, ŽŠ, Jel(PT), BR-R, R, U (rare).

ŽVAVY, Jel(PT)(2), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. CG (p. 71) and Karski (Kar, I, p. 145) describe the word as a P-ism in BR and U.

ŽYVY, D-M(d), D-M(PT), Jel(PT), Bahu(a), all. R has final stress.

CHUPAVY, En45, CAN (En45 only), Da (W). Cf. BN, Kaś, 'graceful, elegant'; U (dial.), 'beautiful, resplendent'. Šak describes chupavy as a N-E BR dial-ism. En90 also uses the word to mean 'skilful', but this meaning is not recorded at all.

Skilful

ŠAKŲNY, Jel(PT), Nos, BN, BR-R ('appropriate'), U, P.

Way of Life

ŽYĆCIO, widespread, all. R, coll. § The word is also used specifically in the sense of 'a happy life', 'a life worth living' in D-M(c), D-M(h), KP.

BYT, D-M(PT), Jel(c)(2), Abu(a)(3), BN, BR-R, CAN, R, P. Cf. Nos,

Stan, byćcio; U pobyć.

Life-Giver

ŻYVICIELKA, Jel(c), "Ziamielka naša zaci, nasiakła kroǳu i potam predkaǳ, żyvicielka naša!", P only. A P-ism.

Long-Lived, Resilient

ŻYVUŠČY, D-M(f), "jak kot żyvušča", CAN(1), Šat, U. Cf. Nos, BR-R, Kaš, R, BK, CB, F107, SCh, '-učy'.

To Come to Life

AŻYĆ, D-M(j), all.

AŻYVICCA, Abu(a), all.

ZAHARACCA, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

To Warm (fig.)

RAZAHREĆ, Jel(PT), "luboǳ razahreća sercy Biełarusaǳ", all.

To Turn Cold (fig.)

ACHAŁADZIEĆ, D-M(e), "Čamu-ż tvajo serca tak achalaǳieć", CAN(5), R (ochladet').

Matter, Affair

SPRAVA, VOJ, VO, Are, D-M(c)(3), D-M(h)(2), D-M(PT)(4), D-M(l)(many), Syr, Łuč(a), Łuč(b), Abu(a)(5), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U, P.

DZIEŁA, widespread, CAN(7), Šat, R, U, P. Hrab records 62 instances of this word in D-M as opposed to 23 of sprawa. Apart from D-M, dzieła is found in NE, En45(2), TP, Kar(a), Kal(a), Jel(c), Łuč(a)(P), Łuč(b)(2), Tap, Hur(b), Bahu(a)(5), Bahu(d), Bahu(f), and is thus more widespread in the 19th century than its more characteristically BR equivalent. Other examples of this phenomenon include stviet/odkaz (Part II, Section 1), vialeć and prykazać/zahadać (Part II, Section 7), lubić/kachać in the sense of 'to love' (Part II, Section 10), bahactva/bahacście (Part II, Section 8). There are also a number of instances where the R spelling of a word is found more frequently than its BR equivalent: for example, astaroǳny/aścioroǳny (Part II, Section 1).

STAĆ, UPN, lit. BR, R, U.

To Deal With

RASPARADZICCA, DA, BR-R, R, U, F.

UPRAŬLICCA, En45; BR-R, R (coll.), U have this word, but with the

epenthetic 'l' in the imperfective infinitive only; its appearance here in the perfective infinitive illustrates the unliterary nature of En45.

To Look After One's Affairs

SPRAŮLACCA, Łuċ(c), all.

SPRAVICCA, Hur(a), all.

ZAPRAŮLAĆ SABOJ, DA(2), "treba, kab sam saboj narod zapraŮlać staŮ", none with this meaning.

ZAPRAŮLACCA, DA, none with this meaning.

URONDZICCA, Jel(c), P only. A P-ism.

Busy

ZANIATY, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, Dob, R ('-oj'), U.

Too Busy For Something

NIEDASUŻY, VCJ, "do molitvy niedosużi", R (dial.) only. Cf. R (arch.) nedosużnyj. A R-ism.

To Exercise, Occupy

ZANIMAĆ, D-M(d), D-M(PT), R only. A R-ism.

To Be Occupied

ZAJMACCA, DA, BN, BR-R, Kaś, U.

ZANIACCA, D-M(PT), BSV, HŭK, BN, BR-R, Kaś, R, U.

Career

KAR'JERA, Abu(a)(2), all.

Trade, Occupation

RAMIASŁO, Čač(b), Hur(d), BNT11, CAN(2), R, U, P (rzemiosło). Also BK, CB, F107, SCh. Cf. BN, BR-R, Kaś, U (coll.), ramiastvo.

Inactivity

BIASČYNNASĆ, Jel(PT), P only. A P-ism. Cf. CAN (1 only: Bahdan-ovič), Da, 'bad behaviour'.

Laziness, Idleness

HULTAJSTVA, D-M(d), EDD, lit. and dial. BR.

ŁAJDACTVA, D-M(a), ŽŠ, BR-R, CAN. Cf. P, 'villainy'.

LANCIAJSTVA, Błu(a)(2), R (coll.) only. Cf. P lenistwo. A R-ism.

LEŃ, D-M(h), Jel(b), CAN(7), R. Cf. BR-R, lanota. A R-ism.

MARUDNI, PŁ,

"Światych dnief nie pačytali,
I Ź niadzielu zastaŹlali
Robić panu jak u budni;
Bili rozhaj za marudni."

None. This appears to be an invention based on the adj. marudny meaning 'slow, protracted' which is recorded in. BN, BR-R, CAN, Serż, Šat, Da (S, W), Opyt (Smolensk), U, P.

Lazy, Worthless Person

HULTAJ, Čač(a), ELD, Jel(c), Šan, Tap(2), PA, lit. and dial. BR, R (pop.: gul'tajaj), Da, U (hul'tajaj is more common), P.

HULTAJKA, Čač(b), D-M(d), lit. BR, U, P. This fem. form is not recorded separately in the R dictionaries. Cf. Kaš, hultajka.

JARYHA, En90, Mir, Kul only in this meaning. Cf. AMR, "1. 'a representative of the poorest level of population in 16th-17th-century Muscovy'; 2. 'th lowest rank in the police'". The passage from this to Mir's 'trickster, boozier, wrangler' or Kul's 'lively, inventive person who is at the same time not always above moral reproach' is interesting but not difficult to imagine. Cf. also Opyt (Vologda, Rjazan'), 'a worker'. For comparable examples of semantic development see drab and hizal, Part II, Section 12.

LADAČY, BaŹu(a), BR-R, CAN, Fed.

LADAŠČY, BB, BN, BR-R, Ras, AP, Dob, Da (S, Y, Jakov, Tver'), Jak. Cf. Šat, ladašty; Bulg, Dob, 'thin'.

LAJDAK, Luč(c), lit. and dial. BR, R (pop.), U (dial.), P. Cf. Lith origin (Kar, I, p. 154, Og p. 35). Cf. Lith laidiskas; Latvian laidaks, laiduks.

LIDAŠČYCA, VCI, U (lešaščycja). A U-ism in a verse originally translated from the U Vyrša na Velik-dan' (Bał).

LIACHOFA, Tap(2), P (arch.) only. A P-ism.

NIABALICA, EEL, lit. BR, Šejn. Cf. U (coll., arch.) niedmala; P niedbalach.

NIABDARA, Luč(b), BR-R, Šat, U (coll.), I.

NIEHADZIAJ, Čač(a), R only. A R-ism.

Lazy, Not Working

LAZYVY, D-M(l), EEL, Jel(c), Bał(a), BaŹu(b), BR, BR-R, CAN, P, U, P. Also FLOT.

LAŽAČY, Bahu(a), all (literally 'supine, lying').

To Be Idle

HULTAVAĆ, Jel(c), P only, but here with final stress. Cf. Da (S, W), gul'tait'; U hul'tjajuvaty. A P-ism.

LANICCA, VVV, Bļu(a)(2), CAN (1 plus 3 folk.), R, U, P.

ŁAJDAČYĆ, Bļu(a), BN, BR-R, P (rare - the refl. form is more common). Cf. Nos, 'to live dishonestly', 'to be feckless'.

RAZŁAJDAČYCCA, 'to become idle', Bahu(a), BN, BR-R, U (dial.; the non-refl. form is more common).

TLEĆ, 'to vegetate', Ryp(a),

"Duszaż Mikity prasta!

Jon u siale usim swat,

Susiedam dorah jak brat;

Susiedki jaho lubili, -

A, czym mahli tym daryli.

I wot-tak jon sabie tleu:

Iwan zrabiu, Iwan zjeu."

Tleć is known to BR, R, U, P in the sense of 'to smoulder', but this fig. sense of 'to vegetate' is not recorded in any of the dictionaries.

Dilly-Dallying

MARUDSTVA, D-M(PT), P only. Cf. BR, U, marudnaść. A P-ism.

To Loiter

ZAMARUDZIĆ, VCh, Šun, lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U (coll.), P.

Pause, Respite

PRASTANAK, Bahu(a), "Sama sabie biez prastanku / Budzie żalić poki zhinie ...", U (dial.: perestanok), P (przestanek).

Postponement

ADKŁAD, HDsaŠ86, HP, D-M(c), lit. and dial. BR, R (Da), P (arch.). Cf. U, 'the laying of an egg'.

To Postpone

ADKŁADYVAĆ, Jel(PT). The R form. Cf. Nos, Kaś, Dob, Fl07, SCh, otkładać; BN, BR-R, adkładać.

ADŁAŻYĆ, D-M(PT), BR-R, R, U (rare), P. Cf. Nos, BN, '-kłaść'.

ABVIAŚCI, D-M(PT), "abviaści ůkaz da zaůtra, u polu", none with this meaning.

Holiday

ŠVIATA, D-M(e)(2), D-M(h), D-M(PT), Łuċ(a)(2), Tap, Bahu(a), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W, Pskov), U, P.

PRAŽNIK, HKA, HP, Łuċ(a), Nos, CAN (1 folk. only), R (prazdnik), U. But describes this word as a R-ism in Łuċ(a).

ŠABAS, Čač(b), lit. and dial. BR, P. Cf. R, U, šabaš. From Yiddish. Cf. Hebrew šabbāth - 'rest'.

Holiday (adj.)

ŠVIATOČNY, Abu(a), Nos (šviatošny), BN (šviatačny), BR-R, Šat, U, P (święteczny).

To Celebrate

ŠVIATKAVAČ, Bahu(d), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U. Cf. P świętować.

Behaviour

PAVIADZIEŃNIE, Jel(c), R only. A R-ism.

Role

ROLA, Abu(a)(2), BN, BR-R, P. Cf. R, U, rol'. For another example of BR, P sharing one spelling of a word, and R, U sharing another see šabas, supra.

Advice, Suggestion

RADA, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U, P; also BK, CE, F107, SCH. D-M(j), D-M(PT), DA, Łuċ(b), Jel(PT) also have the sense of 'council'. Hier notes that in this meaning rada formed the stronger half of a doublet with saviet before 1917. After the revolution saviet gained strength, and by the end of the 1930s rada was not used with this meaning except in an historical sense. Another meaning found in the 19th century is 'method of action', 'remedy', (NS, DA), which is specifically recognised in BR-R, Šat, Dob, U, P. Krap suggests that the latter meaning came to BR from P or G, but denies that the word is basically a P-ism, citing the large number of BR dialects in which it is found. Pr, Brū and Žar, however, state that it entered BR from G via P not later than the 14th century.

PARADA, BSV, lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also BK, F107, SCH.

RAVUKA, D-M(e), Biu(b), a coll. rather than lit. use of a ComC word; BR spelling.

SAVIET, D-M(c), R only in this meaning. A R-ism.

SKAZ, 'suggestion', Gar, BR-R, R (pop.), Pođ.

To Advise, Give Counsel

RADZIĆ, D-M(a), D-M(d), D-M(h), Bļu(a), HDS, Kal(a), PJH, Jel(PT)(2), Jel(b), Łuč(b)(3), Łuč(c), Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, SCh.

PARADZIĆ, D-M(1), Pļu, as radzić.

DARADZIĆ, HP, Bahu(a)(2), BR-R, CAN(3), P. Cf. Nos, 'to find a way of getting rid of something', 'to help'. The first of Nos's two meanings is exemplified in BSV. The word is not recorded in any of the other dictionaries.

ZARADZIĆ, Kal(b), Nos, P (arch.). HBLM, II describes this word as a narrow dial-ism (of the Hrodna region). Cf. U, 'to help'; MP, 'to remedy', 'to obviate'.

RAIĆ, BSV(2), Bļu(a), PRPP, Jel(b), HŭK, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U (dial.), P (arch.).

PARAIĆ, Čač(a), as raić.

To Take Counsel, Discuss

RADZIĆ, D-M(d), U (dial.), P.

RADZICCA, D-M(d), BR-R, U, P.

NARADZICCA, BSV(2), U (dial.), P.

Conference, Discussion

NARADA, Jel(c), Abu(a), BN, BNT11, BRS, BR-R, U, P.

Sincerity

ŠČYRAŚĆ, BSV, Kal(b), lit. and dial. BR, U, P (szczerość). Also SCh. Cf. Bulg, 'goodness'. Pļu(2) also has the related meaning of 'conscientiousness', characteristic of BR and U, but not P.

ŠČYROTA, Bahu(e), CAN (Bahu(e) only), appears to be an invention.

Sincere

ŠČYRY, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U, P (szczery). The word is also commonly found in the meaning of 'conscientious' and also 'genuine', e.g. "ščyraja praŭda", "zołatam ščyrym". D-M(d) and D-M(f) have the spelling with 'e' in the first syllable in the sense of 'sincere', and D-M(d), D-M(e), D-M(PT), Bahu(a) have this spelling in the sense of 'genuine'. Both D-M and Bahu have many more examples of the lit. BR spelling with 'y'.

ŠČYREŃKI, Čač(b), Šun, is not specifically recorded in any of the dictionaries.

SARDEČNY, D-M(h), Kar(a), Jel(PT), Aou(a), all. The hard 's' and 'd' are characteristic of BR and F.

SIARDZIEČNY, D-M(b), D-M(PT), all, with the R, U soft consonants.

Insincerity

NIASČYRAŚĆ, Čač(a), BR-R, U, P (nieszczerość).

Insincere

NIASČERY, D-M(1); only CAN (D-M(1)) with this (P-type) spelling of the root, but with akańnie reflected in the prefix.

6. ANTAGONISM AND RESULTS OF ACTION (INDIVIDUAL VOLITION)

Hard, Heavy, Unpleasant

CIAŽKI, widespread, both as adjective and adverb (e.g. ciažka mnie - 'it is hard for me'), all.

TRUDNY, Bahr, HP, MH, NS, D-M(c)(3), D-M(h)(2), Bļu(a), Bļu(b), Jel(PT), Šun, HŭK, Łuč(b), Hur(a), Bahu(a)(3), Nos, R-BR (but not BR-R), CAN(17), Dob, Fed, R, U, P. Kr records the word in her texts, and says that it has now been replaced by ciažki in MBR. A number of authors and texts have trudny but not ciažki (Bachr, MH, NS, Bļu(a), Bļu(b), Šun, HŭK), but ciažki is generally much more common, and with 15 instances of ciažki as against 5 of trudny (Hrab) D-M is again typical of the 19th century as a whole.

NIALOHKI, DA, lit. BR, Kaś, R, U, P.

CIESNY, Hur(a), "Ciaśniej i harčej / Zdajecca na šviecie na hetym žyćcio", Abu(a), BR-R, Kaś, Dob, R, U (arch. in fig. meaning), P (ciasny). Also BK, F107, SCh.

DASUŽNY, 'serious, hard', D-M(c),

"Nie kirmaš to, bratki, rabota dasužna,
Nie čutno viasiella, niadielka daloka;
Voš tam za karčmoju sabrałaš družna
Małada hramadka."

Nos (dosužlivy - 'free of work'), CAN (1 (Kupała) only: "Hlań, karabl pływie dasužna"), Da (Nos's meaning), U (dosužy.j - Nos's meaning). The meaning in D-M(c) (not entirely clear from the context) appears to be purely dialectal. See also dasužy, Part II, Section 5.

A number of words meaning 'difficult, unpleasant' are found only in their adverbial form:

CIAŽAŃKA, D-M(c), "Ciažańka-ž mnie na dušy", lit. BR, U (tjažèn'ko).

CIŽAŁO, PL, a R-ism, but with spelling characteristic of neither lit. BR nor of R.

VAŽKA, BB, Nos, BR-R ('weightily', 'convincingly'), U, P.

To Encumber, Make Difficult

UTRUŽDAĆ, Bļu(a), R only. A R-ism.

UTRUŽAĆ, D-M(PT), none with this form. Cf. BN, utrudzać.

Easy, Light

LOHKI, Syr(a), Kar(a), Łuć(a), Hur(a)(2), Hur(b), Bahu(a), Bahu(d), Apu(a)(3), lit. and dial. BR, R, U (lehkýj), P (lekki).

To Facilitate, Ease

PALEHŃCÓC, HSD, Kal(a), Nos, BR-R, U (polęhszyć).

Fuss, Difficulty

AMPARAC, Bahu(d), Nos, BN, BR-R (coll.), CAN (? plus Bahu(d)), Kaś, Fed, P. Hier describes this word as a P-ism widely used in the 15th-17th centuries as a doublet for original BR kłopat (q.v.), but now no longer in literary usage. The word was assimilated into not only the lit. language but also a number of dialects - not, as one might have expected, in the S-W, but in the N-E of the region (through Polish settlers). The contradiction in evidence on the modern language suggests that it is still to some extent a regional word.

KŁOPAT, Čač(a), D-M(1), BSV(3), Jel(PT), Jel(c), imě(c), lit. and dial. BR, R (chłopotà / pl. chłopoty), U (klōpit), P. In Jel(PT) the word appears in the nominative plural with the penult. stress preserved.

ZABOTA, Bzu(a)(1), Dob, R. A R-ism.

To Fuss, Take Trouble

KŁAPKACÓC, BSV, Nos, CAN(9), R (chłopotat'), U, P. Cf. ŚMTŁO, BR-R, Kaś, Śat, Dob, kłapacicca.

Hindrance, Obstacle

PIERAŚKODA, Kal(b), lit. and dial. BR, U, P (przeszkoda).

PPAŚKODA, Bahu(a), Nos, P (przeszkoda).

PREPONA, D-M(1), CAN (1 only), R, U (arch.: peresona).

ZAKŁATHA, Gor, none in this meaning. A second translation came in 1946 has pieraśkoda at this point.

Constraint, Restraint

ŚCIAŚNIEŃNIE, Šun, R only. BR-R has the verb (ściasnić). A R-ism.

To hinder, Delay, Prevent

MIĄSAĆ, UPH, VS, D-M(c), D-M(PT), HSD, all.

PAMIĄSAĆ, D-M(c), HŪK, all.

UNIĄŠACCA, 'to intervene', D-M(PT), all.

ŠKODZIĆ, TP, Hur(d), lit. BR, U. TP(ML) has final stress (to rhyme with chadzić), but this is not recorded in the glossaries.

PIERAŠKADŽAC, HDS, lit. BR, U, P (przeszkadzać).

PIERAŠKODZIĆ, Kal(b), lit. BR, U, P.

PRADZIARŽAC, Bahu(d), R, U.

UDZIARŽAC, TP, Nos (udzierżywać / udzierżyć), R, U.

ŻDZIARŽAC, D-M(h), D-M(PT), VCJ, R, U, P (rare).

SPYNIAC, Kal(a)(2), BN, BR-R, Kaś, U.

PIERAPYNIAC, Kal(a), BR-R, U.

PIERAPYNIĆ, TP, BR-R, U. TP(K) has pierepunić for pierapynić, but this form is not recorded in any of the dictionaries or glossaries.

PIERANIAĆ, Hur(a), BR-R, Dob, R, U.

SUTRYMAC, Jel(c), none. Cf. lit. BR, U, P (arch.), 'str-'.
[unclear]

VIAZAC, HP, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, R, U, P.

ŚCIAŚNIAĆ, 'to constrain', Abu(a), BR-R, R.

Unfettered

RAZHUKANY, Jel(c), P only. A P-ism.

Help, Support, Assistance

DAPAMOHA, BSV, BR-R, CAN, U.

POMAC, NS, D-M(d), D-M(g), D-M(j), D-M(PT)(2), Błu(a)(2), KP, Jel(c), Łuč(b), Abu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, Bog, U.

POMAŠĆ, BSV, PRPP, RNP, BB, Łuč(a), R only. A R-ism.

POMAC, Kal(b), KP, P only. A P-ism.

PAMOHA, BSV(2), Nos, CAN(3), Dob, R (arch., pop.), Bog, U (arch.).
Cf. Pod, 'relief from pain'.

SPAMOHA, D-M(f), D-M(h), D-M(j), Błu(a)(2), Błu(b), none. An hybrid form. Cf. Nos, spomożeńnie; U (coll.) spomohannja.

USPAMOHA, Kar(a), CAN (2 plus 1 folk.), R (Da), P.

USPAMAŻEŃNIE, BSV, R (Da), P. This word appears in Fl07 and SCh with the spelling 'vsp-', and also once in SCh with the spelling 'usp-'.

RATUNAK, NS, Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(d), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

RATUNAČAK, Bahu(d); this diminutive form is not recorded in any of

the dictionaries.

PADPORNA, 'support', Tap, all.

Of Assistance

PANAHALNY, D-M(1), only CAN (D-M(1)). Apparently an invention.

A Good Turn

DRUŽBA, D-M(1), "Ja hatoŭ vam saslužyc družbu", none specifically.
Cf. the KaR, R phrase saslužyc službu.

To Help

PALAHAC, widespread, all.

PALAHOT, widespread, BK, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, R (pomoc'), U (pomociv),
P (pomoc).

PAFANAHAC, Kal(a), RNP, ŽŠ, HŮK, lit. BR, R (Da), U, P. Also BK.

SPANAHAC, BSV, Nos, Da (Novgorod; eccl.), U (coll.), P (arch.).

USPANAHAC, Štu(b), Nos, R, P. Also SCh.

UDPAHOT, BSV, Nos, R, P (wepomoc).

ZAFANAHAC, Jel(b), Nos, BR-R (coll.), U (coll.).

PASABHAC, TP(ML), CAN, Kaś, Bir, Dob, R (arch., pop.), Pon, P
(coll.).

PASABIĆ, PL, BSV(2), Kaś, Dob, R (arch., pop.), U (coll.). But
describes the word as a R-ism in PL.

PASOBIĆ, Šch, the less common penult. stress is recorded in Bir and
Dob.

PBYSPASABIĆ, HF,

"Žonka mužyka lepiaj lubić
Kali chaty jen nia hubić.
Ů jaho jeść čym dzieci pakarmić,
Jeśm čym ich pryspasabić;
Ad jaho dobrych zahad
I u chaci budzia had."

Nos (ironically), 'to do someone an ill service with a gracious
air'; R, P, 'to prepare for a certain purpose'. The latter mean-
ing may fit the context here as well, if not better than 'to assist'.

UHADAĆ, Štu(a), "Boh choča ciabie uhadać", Nos only.

SPRYJAC, Kal(a), Nos ('to perform loyally', 'to show devotion'),
BR-R, Kaś, Šat, U, P. Also SCh.

Resistance

ADPOR, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, P. U has only the adj., vidpornyj
(rare). Also SCh.

NIEPADATLIVAŠĆ, Kal(b), BR-R, R, U.

Opponent

PRACIŮNIK, D-M(PT), Abu(a), BR-R, R, U (rare; suprotyvnyk is more common), P. Also BK, Sch.

SUPRACIŮNIK, Bahu(a)(2), Abu(a), BN, BNT2, CAN(9), Kaš, Dob, U.

Opposed, In Opposition

PRACIŪNY, Ka1(b), R, U, P. BN, BR-R, Kaš record only the word's other meaning, 'disgusting'.

SPREČNY, Kal(b); lit. BR, P have the meanings 'polemical', 'argumentative', the latter of which is close to that in Kal(b).

In Resistance

ADPORNA, Abu(a), "ludnašč sialanskaja stanula adporna, zabarykadava-
lasia ŭ dvare", none. R (Da), U (rare), P have the adj.

To Oppose

PREČYČ, Jel(PT), Nos only.

SPRACIŹLACCA, Kal(a), Kal(b), Nos, BR-R ('su-'), R ('so-'),
P (sprzeciwiac się).

To Resist

DMUCHAĆ, D-M(j), "treba ž paśluchać / Ludziej, nie przystoić protiũ usich dmuchać", none specifically. Cf. Nos, BR-R (dźmuchać), U, P, 'to blow'; U, 'to dash', 'to seize'.

To Contradict

PIAREČYČ, Bahu(e), lit. BR, R (coll.), U.

Protest, Outcry

HOMAN, Jel(b), "Ludzi homan padniali, raili skarhu padać", none specifically, but the usual meaning of '(the sound of) chattering', lit. and dial. BR, R, U, P (arch.), fits the context here.

Faction, Clique

CHAÛRUS, Hur(a), lit. and dial. BR. Of Yiddish origin.

KLIKA, D-M(PT)(2), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. This word, which came relatively recently to the SI languages from F, is recorded in ANS

with the dates 1898, 1910; it is not recorded in Hr, but is found in the Slovar čužych sliv of Zenon Zuzel' (Černivczi, 1910) and in ANU; not in Lin, it is first recorded for P in Karł. Thus its usage in D-M(PT) seems to be a very early one.

STARANA, Jel(PT), Abu(a)(5), all.

Estate, Class

STAR, NS, D-M(e), Jel(PT)(2), Jel(c), HŭK(4), BN, BR-E, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, SCh.

Argument, Quarrel, Quarrelling

SVAR, Čač(b), NS, D-M(a), Nos, U (dial.), P. Also BK.

SVARY (pl.), D-M(PT)(3), Nos, Dob, Da (svara), U (svara; svar (dial.)), P (svar). Nos and U distinguish semantically between svar - 'cursing', 'strife' and svara - 'quarrel', 'cursing'.

SVARKA, D-M(PT), Bŭ(b), EDD, HŭK, Łuč(b), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U.

PASVARKA, D-M(a), D-M(PT)(2), Nos, BN. Cf. BC, BK, posvarek.

SVADA, D-M(PT), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, OR, U, P. Also BC, BK, SCh, Zak. Šak describes this word as an archaism in Bahu(d), and Zak states that it is found in neither MR nor MBR, although the latter assertion is not borne out by the BR dictionaries and glossaries. HBLM, II calls the word a P-ism in D-M(PT).

SVADKA, VCJ, lit. BR.

SKLYKA, Jel(c), BR-R (skłoka), ANR (as BR-R), Opyt (Don, Karsk).

SVIANA, D-M(PT)(2), lit. and dial. BR, R (Da), Opyt (Pskov), U.

ZDOR, Bar(b), none. Cf. R, U, razdor, of which this may be a variant. HBLM, II relates the word to ■ vzdor.

KRUPIA, D-M(h), none with this meaning.

RASPRAŬLAŬNIA (pl.), D-M(PT), P only. A P-ism.

BAKA, 'cursing', Bahu(a)(2), Nos, CAN (Bahu(a) only), R (Da), U.

Quarrelsome Person

SUCIANA, VCJ, BR-R, R, U.

To Quarrel, Curse

As with the nouns, it is often impossible to distinguish between the meanings of 'argue', 'quarrel' and 'curse' in BR and, indeed, the Sl languages in general.

SVARYCCA, HP, VCJ, En45, D-M(PT)(2), Ryp(a), Błu(a)(3), BR, lit. and dial. BR, Da (svārit'sja, S, W, Kostroma, Vologda, Jaroslavl'), Opyt ('-it'sja', Vladimir; '-ārit'sja', Kostroma), U, P. Cf. Opyt (Smolensk), 'to be saddened, grieved'.

ZASPRAČACCA, D-M(1), lit. BR, U, P. AC

HRYŽCISIA, Błu(b), Jel(c), all.

AHRYZACCA, 'to answer rudely', Abu(a), BR-R, CAN(5), Šat, Dob, R (coll.), U, P (odgryzać się). AC

INDYČYCCA, D-M(1), "pahadzicie ich z saboju - niachaj bolš nie indyčacca"; CAN, P give the meaning of 'to puff oneself up, put on airs', and this may well have to fit the context, since no others are recorded.

ZAJEŠCISIA, D-M(PT)(2), lit. BR, Šat. AC

To Cause to Quarrel

RAZDORYĆ, D-M(h)(2), R (Da). Cf. the other meaning in Da of 'to quarrel', recorded also (with refl. form) in Opyt (Kostroma). R-ism.

Peace, Harmony

MIR, VCJ, "Niema řadu, niema miru", BR-R, Šat, R, U, P. In Krap's document the word is a synonym of pakoј. AC

PAKOJ, PS, D-M(d)(2), D-M(PT), Ryp(a), EDD, Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(c), Nos, BN, Dob, R, U (coll.: pòkij), P. Also BK, F107, Krap, SCh, Zak. Tap and Abu(a) have examples of the word in the meaning of 'room', BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, Šat, R (arch.), U (pokij), P. The later meaning, an expansion from the original 'rest' to 'place of rest', is the only one recorded in Kr, and is found together with 'rest' in BK, F107. AC

SPAKOJ, NS(2), D-M(PT), D-M(g), D-M(h)(2), BSV, HSD, Błu(b), Łuś(a), Abu(a), BNT10, BR-R, Kaš, Šat, Dob, Fed, U (spòkij).

SUPAKOJ, BSV(2), lit. BR, Šat, U (supokij).

UPAKOJ, D-M(d), Nos, CAN(1), Dob, Fed, R (arch., pop.), Opyt (Novgorod). Also BK, Zak.

SPAKOJSTVA, SCh, CAN(1), R (spokojstviје).

SPAKOJNAŠĆ, 'peace of mind', Jel(d), Hur(a), BR-R, Fed, U (rare), P. AC

PIERAMIR'JE, D-M(PT)(2), BR-R, R, U. Cf. BK, CB, SCh, prizir'je.

Peaceful, Calm

SPAKOJNY, D-M(c), BSV, EDD, Kal(a), Luč(a)(2), Hur(a)(2), Abu(a),
BNT11, BR-R, Fed, R, U, P. Also BK, F107, SCh.

In Peace

SPAKOJNA, NS, Bļu(b), HDS, Hūk, BR-R, R, U, P. Also BK, SCh.

To Reconcile

PAHADZIĆ, D-M(PT), D-M(1)(3), lit. BR, U, P. Also Krap.

PAMIRYĆ, D-M(1), BR-R, Dob, R, U.

To Be Reconciled

PAHADZICCA, D-M(1), HSD, lit. BR, U, P.

PAMIRYCCA, D-M(1), BR-R, Dob, R, U.

Harmony, Agreement

ŁAD, HP, D-M(e), D-M(h)(5), JT, HDS(3), Kal(a), KP, Jel(PT), Hūk,
Luč(a), Tap, Bahu(a), all.

ŁAHODA, NS, BR-R, CAN(4), Dob ('humility'), U.

ZHODA, D-M(1), Abu(a), BR-R, U, P.

SAHLAŚCIE, BSV, Bļu(a)(2), Dob, R. A R-ism.

BŁAHADAĆ, 'harmony, security', NS, CAN(3), R, U (coll.).

In Agreement

ZHODNA, PRPP(2), "żyli zgodnie i szczęśliwo", lit. BR, U, P.

To Get On (With)

ŁADZIĆ, D-M(j), D-M(PT), Bahu(a), lit. BR, Kaś, R, P (dial.).

Attack

NAPAŚĆ, Bahu(a)(lit.); PL, D-M(c), Bahu(a)(fig.); Nos (fig. only),
BR-R, R, U, P.

To Attack

NAPAŚĆ, VVV, all.

APANAVAĆ, 'to attack in a pack', HPzS, lit. and dial. BR. Also BK,
F107, SCh. Cf. U, P, 'to take possession of', a meaning also found
in BR (BR-R, CAN, Kaś). Buł mistakenly suggests that the word came
to BR in the 20th century.

To Lie in Wait For

PILNAVAĆ, D-M(a), lit. and dial. BR, Da (W, Smolensk, Kaluga,

Orjol, Tver'), U, P.

PRITINAVAC, Luč(a), lit. and dial. BR, U ('to look after'), P.

ŚCIERAHCY, D-M(PT), BR-R, R, U, P (arch.).

ŠCATAVAC, NS,

"Brat na brata vojuja, na zdorov'ja šcatuja, AI

Kab ža zradzić,

Štob i jaho ułović i ũ nieščašcia sprovadzić."

None exactly. Cf. U čatuvaty; P czatować. The poem in question (No. 9) was collected in the Mahiloŭ region. An earlier poem (No. 3) collected in the Homiel region has the phrase šcaty šcatuja ("Siadit' nahij, bies povahi, šcaty šcatuja") which Nosovič explains in a footnote as meaning 'blowing into his fist'.

Defence

ABARONA, D-M(PT), DA, BN, BR-R, R, U, P (obrona). Also BK, F107, Kr, Sch, Zak.

SAMAABARONA, 'self defence', Kal(b), BN, BR-R, R, U, P (samoobrona).

ZAŠČYTA, Błu(a)(2), R only. A R-ism.

To Defend

BARANIĆ, D-M(PT), Syr, HSD, PRPP, Kal(a), Kal(b), KP, CDMZ, Jel(PT), HŭK, Bahu(a)(3), DA, lit. and dial. BR, R (arch., dial.), U, P (bronić).

BRANIĆ, RNP, none, is a non-pleophonic variant of baranić.

ZAŠČYCIĆ, Bahu(a), Nos, CAN (1 folk. plus Bahu(a)), Dob, R. Also Kr.

ADSTAJAĆ, CDMZ, BR-R, R, U.

STAJAĆ (plus za), D-M(c), "Za svaich umieŭ stajać", BR-R, R, U. Also BK, F107, Sch.

PRASTAJACCA, 'to stand firm', Hur(d), none.

ZASTUPAĆ, KP, BR-R ('to block the way'), R (Da only; cf. MR zastupat'sja), U (coll.), P (arch.).

USTUPICCA, 'to intervene, defend', BSV, BR-R, R ('vst-'), U.

Guard

VARTA, PL, HDS, PRPP, Jel(PT), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Nos states the word's origin to be from G "Wer da?", the cry of a night watchman, but in fact it is from G Warte - 'a watch tower'.

STAROŽA, HDsa886, D-M(e), D-M(1), Nos, Dob, CAN (only D-M), Stan, ■ (arch.), U (arch.). Also BK, F107, SCh. Cf. BR-R, storaž.

To Guard

PILNAVAČ, VCJ, TP, D-M(e), EDD, Tap, lit. and dial. BR, Da (W, Smolensk, Kaluga, Orjol, Tver'), U, P.

ŚCIERAHCŲ, D-M(e), D-M(PT)(2), EDD, Kal(a)(2), Jel(PT), Hur(c), Bahu(a), all.

ZASCIERAHCŲ, 'to protect', Syr, BR-R, R, U, P ('to reserve').

ŚCIERAHCŲSIA, 'to beware of', 'avoid', NS, D-M(c)(2), D-M(j), EDD(2), PRPI, BR-R, R (arch., pop.), U, P.

ŚCIERAHCŲ, 'to beware of', 'avoid', HDS, Bahu(a), none with the non-refl. form; see ścierahcŲsia.

Struggle

BARBA, Hur(d), R. Also BC, BK. A R-ism also found in the earlier period.

Violence, Force

BOJ, Bahu(a), all.

HVAŁT, Arc, PRPP(2), DA, Nos, BN, BR-R, Kaś, Fed, Tich, U, P. Also Kr, Zak. Cf. Nos, BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Ras, AP, Fed, R (pop.), Opyt (Kursk), U, P, 'uproar'. This word came to BR from G via Yiddish and P not later than the 17th century (Žar).

Concession

USTUPKA, Abu(a), Nos (ustup), BNT10, BR-R, R, U, P (ustępstwo).

Submissive

PAKORNY, D-M(a)(2), D-M(d), D-M(e), D-M(PT), Ryp(a), BSV, Bhu(a), all.

To Surrender, Submit to

PADDACCA, PL, Hur(d), Bahu(a), all.

USTUPAĆ, D-M(PT), Hur(d), all. P ustępować.

KARYCCA, D-M(c), Nos, BR-R (coll.), CAN, Dob, R (pokorit'sja), U.

Fulfilment, Completion

VYPAŬNIENNIE, Jel(PT), CAN(3), R, U, P (wypełnienie). Also BK, Zak.

DAKANANENNIE, Abu(a), P only. A P-ism. Also SCh. The verb is common in BR, U, P in the sense of 'to complete, finish'.

To Fulfil

SPAŮNIAĆ, PŁ, Błu(a), KP, VPNB, BN, CAN(9), Kaś. Also BK, SCh.
Cf. R, 'is-'.
SPOŮNIĆ, Sch, BN, CAN, Kaś, R ('is-').

SYPAŮNIAĆ, PŁ, none. This may well be a misprint for vypauniać, resulting from confusion between cursive Cyrillic 'C' and '6' in the ms.

SUPOŮNIĆ, BSV(2), Błu(a), Nos, CAN (2 folk.).

VYPAŮNIAĆ, D-M(1), CAN(8), Dob, R. Also BK, F107, SCh.

VYPAŮNIĆ, Bahu(a), CAN(3), Dob, R.

Success

UŚPIECH, SS, R, U (ùspich).

PUĆ, 'the way to success, prosperity', Bar(a), Błu(a), Błu(b), Nos,
■ (arch.), U (coll.).

ŁAŮRY, 'laurels' (fig.), Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

Ascendancy

PIERAVAHA, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P (przewaga).

To Dominate

AKULBAČYĆ, Arc, Nos, BN, P.

To Win by Force

ADVAJOŮVAĆ, Bahu(a), all.

To Overcome

ZMAHČY, D-M(d), D-M(h)(2), HSD, Jel(b), lit. and dial. BR, U.

PIERAMAHČY, Kal(b), Gar, Hur(a), Abu(a), all.

PRAMAHČY, D-M(j), "pramahli my hoład", Kaś only.

PADOLEĆ, Bahu(a)(2), BR-R, Šat, U, P.

PAPRAĆ, 'to crush', En45, Nos, R (arch.), U (arch.).

Failure

NIAŮDAČA, Abu(a), BNT10, BR-R, Šat, R, U.

PRAMACH, Ryp(a), BNT10, CAN (3 with final stress; 5 with first syllable stress); BR-R, R, pròmach.

Prosperity, Good Time

ŁADY, KP, R (pop.), U.

To Bloom, Flourish

ČVICIEČ, Jel(d), Kaś only.

ČVIAŠCI, PS, D-M(d), D-M(PT), BR-R (čvišci), Šat (as BR-R), Dob (čviesti), R, U (cvisty).

RAŠĆVIATAČ, D-M(g), BR-R, R, U.

KRASAVAČ, D-M(h)(2), Abu(a), Nos (refl. only), BN (as Nos), BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, U.

ZAKRASAVACCA, Jel(PT), R (coll.), U.

To Bring Good Fortune

ŠANCAVAČ, Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, P (arch.). The construction is impersonal, analogous to R vezti.

PAŠANCAVAČ, D-M(g), "Voś boh pašancavaŭ, - troje dzietak daŭ", none. The impersonal construction is only recognised with a dative case.

AŠANCAVAČ, D-M(PT),

"Voś kali ŭsiak spaznaje, jak kamu prystała,
Šanavač čaŭavieka česnaść, viek i čyny,
Sam siabie ašancuje dziela toj pryčyny."

None with this type of construction: see pašancavač.

At the beginning of his translation of PT D-M uses the word in a strange construction, not apparently recognised in the modern lit. language: "Ty, maŭlaŭ, zdarouŭje, / Toj ciabie ašancuje, kamu biezhaŭouŭje."

Misfortune, Evil Lot

NIADOLA, VCJ, D-M(g), PRPP, Kal(a), Łuč(a), Łuč(b), DA, lit. and dial. BR, ■ (arch., folk.), Da (S, W), U, P.

DOLA-NIADOLA, Bahu(a), as niadola, but even more specifically restricted to folk-type works.

BIAZDOLA, Kal(a), only Kaś with this spelling. Cf. Nos, BN, Jan, U, biazdolle; R bezdol'je. Listed by Čačot as a rare word.

NIANAŚCIE, PS, U (rare). Cf. CAN(1), R, U (lit.), 'bad weather'. A U-ism.

NAPAŚĆ, 'sudden misfortune', Kar(b), Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN, Šat, Dob, R (dial.), U, P. Also Krap, StaP.

CHMARA, 'cloud' (fig.), Łuč(b), "-Spi! - a mary zhoniac onary", lit. and dial. BR, R (Da), Opyt (Kaluga: 'thick mist'), U,

P (chmura; cf. chmara - 'crowd, host', a meaning also found in the 19th-century BR texts).

CIEŃ, 'shadow' (fig.), Hur(d), BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Dob, R, U, P.

To Become Bright (fig.)

PAJAŚNIEĆ, Bahu(a), "Až mnie u dušy pajašnieła", BR-R, R, U, P.

ZAŚVIECIĆ, Łuć(b), "Pakula dola nam zaświeci", BR-R (zaśviacić), R (zasvetit'), U (zasvityty), P (zaświecić).

7. INTERSOCIAL VOLITION (EXCEPT POSSESSIVE RELATIONS)

Authority

PAKAVAŃNIE, HDsaŃOŃ, Kal(b), Łuĉ(a), Bahu(a), lit. BR, U, P. Also BK, CB, Krap, SCh, Zak. Cf. R (Da), 'a lord's life'; in addition to 'reign, authority' Nos gives also 'a life of luxury'. Bahu(c), DA have the word in the specific meaning of 'reign'.

To Rule

PAKAWAĆ, D-M(d), Sch, KP, CENZ, Jel(c), DA, lit. and dial. BR, Da (B, S), P. Also BK, CB, FlC7, SCh. Kr denies strongly the P origin of this word which first appears in BR documents in the 14th century. Krap suggests that the word has a more general application in R and BR dialects than in the other languages where it is found, for example P and Cz, where it means specifically 'to rule'. Of the BR dial. dictionaries Kaś and Šat give 'to live like a lord'. Jel(PT), Abu(a) use the word in the sense of 'to reign' (fig.), and Bahu(c)(2), Bahu(e) in the sense of 'to hold sway'.

KIRAWAĆ, DA(2), lit. and dial. BR, U (keruvaty), P (kierować). This word is normally followed by the instrumental case in BR and U, (possibly under the influence of R pravit'), but by the accusative in P. Abu(a), however uses pakirawać with a direct object in the sense of 'to guide, rule': "Čyślenaje swajo pakaleńnie p. Ruža duža dobra pakirawała, usim dała staranaje vychawańnie i zaščapita siamiejnaju luboŭ." Other examples of the word in the sense of 'to guide', Bahu(d), DA(3), are all followed by the instrumental. Bñ states incorrectly that kirawać came to BR in the 20th century.

SKIRAWAĆ, 'to guide', DA, all BR, U, P.

PRAVIĆ, D-M(g), D-M(n), Łuĉ(b), BR-R, Dob, R, U.

KNIAŻYĆ, D-M(d), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P (rare).

RONDZIĆ, Kal(a), Jel(c), P only. A P-ism. HBDM, II describes the word as a neologism in Jel(c).

Politics

PALITYRA, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), BN, BNT11, BR-R, Kaś, R, U, P. Cf. Nos, Kaś, 'politeness'.

Political

PALITYŃNY, Jel(PT)(2), BK, BR-R, R, U, P. Cf. Nos, 'polite'.

Councillor

RADNY, D-M(d), U, P.

Government

URAD, Jel(PT)(2), lit. BR, U; from the 13th century.⁵⁸

ROND, Kal(a)(3), Kal(b), P (rząd) only. A P-ism.

Of the Government, State

KAZIONNY, Jel(c), DA, BR-R, CAN, Dob, R, U (kazènnnyj).

SKARBOVY, RNP, Bahu(c), DA, Nos, BN, BR-R (arch.), Kaś, U (arch.), P. Cf. R (skårbovyj), 'belonging to an estate in the Ukraine' (arch.); Šat, 'belonging to an estate'.

Independence

SAMARONDSTVA, Kal(b), P (samorząd). A P-ism, but with an altered suffix.

Democratic

DEMAKRATYČNY, Abu(a), BNT10 (demokratyčny), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

Dictator

DYKTATAR, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. Abu(a) also has an example of the word retaining its penult. stress in an oblique case, but this is in a little verse at the beginning of the fourth chapter of his Papiery, and it is not clear whether the verse is his or whether he is simply quoting:

"Dzień moj bačyŭ Robiesp'jera
Advakatom i aktorom,
Dy nie dumaŭ, što kar'jera
Jaho zrobić dyktatorom."

Manifesto

MANICHVIEST, Sch, RNP, none with this spelling. Šak calls it a R word in local spelling, but in the spelling with 'f' in place of 'chv' it is found in BNT10, BR-R, CAN, U, P as well as R.

58. Hiermanovič states that the word pravicielstva was used alongside urad at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries, pravicielstva finally disappearing from lit. usage at the end of the 20s. His first example of the word, however, is from Hutorka abo tym, kudy mužyckyje hrošy iduć, dated 1903. I.K. Hiermanovič, 'Z historyi leksičnaj dubletnaści ŭ biełaruskaj litaraturnaj movie', Z žyćcia rodnaha słowa, Minsk, 1968, p. 88.

Severity

STROHAŚĆ, Jel(PT), BR-R, CAN, Dob, R, U, P (srogość). Zak, Żur give the word in its P spelling and Żur describes it as being of P origin, but Zak denies this, pointing out that the absence of 't' in the first syllable of this word is characteristic not only of P, but also of OCS (sragyj).

Severe

STROHI, HDsaŚC3(2), D-M(c), D-M(g)(2), D-M(h)(2), D-M(PT)(2), D-M(l), Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R, U.

SROHI, HDsaŚS6, D-M(PT), Bahu(a), Bahu(c), P. Also BK, Fl07. Hier states that this form is found in some south-west and central BR dialects, and Kaś that it is not found in works written in north-east Byelorussia; on the other hand, writers of the south-west region like Dunin-Marcinkievič and Bahuševič use the (P) form quite frequently. Nonetheless, it was not the lit. form even before 1917. Buł simply describes srohi as a P-ism in D-M(PT).

Stern

SUROVY, Jel(PT), Jel(c), BR-R, R, U, P. Also BK.

Merciless

NIAMIŁAŚLIVY, NS, BR-R only. Cf. Nos, niemiłościwiy, miłościwiy; R, '-stivij'; U, '-stivij'.

Magnanimity, Pity

LITAŚĆ, HDC, Jel(PT), Bahu(d)(2), lit. and dial. BR, P. Also Fl07.

ŽLITAVAŃNIE, Kal(a), Nos, CAN(3).

LASKA, 'act of kindness', 'mercy', 'favour', widespread. all.

MILAŚĆ, 'niceness', 'kindness', 'mercy', Bar(c), VS, KZ, D-M(a), D-M(j)(2), Kar(a), BSV(2), Bla(a), EDD, Kal(b), KF, Bahu(a), Bahu(e), DA, BN, BR-R, R, U. Cf. P, 'love'. Kar(a) retains penult. stress in the genitive (sing.) to rhyme with złości; Buł describes this as a P-ism, but Łob simply as dialectal usage. See also domysiel, Part II, Section 1.

MILASERDŹEIE, KZ, HSD, EDD, CAN(2), Šat, R, U, P. Also BK, Fl07, Kr, SCu, Zak. This word, of OCS origin, appears to have been rejected by lit. MBR despite its commonness in the early BR texts and its continuance in R, U, P.

Magnanimous, Merciful

LITAŚCIVY, Bahu(c), Bahu(d)(2), BR-R, CAN, P.

MILAŚCIVY, SS, BR-R, R, U, P. Also BK, F107, Krap, SCh.

MILAŚLIVY, BSV(2), Nos, BN, BR-R (miłaścivy preferred), Kaś, Šat, Čud, R (Da), Jak (milòslivyj).

PRAMILAŚLIVY, BSV, R only. A R-ism.

MILASERNY, NS, D-M(d), D-M(e), Kal(a), BR-R, CAN(6).

MILASIERNY, HSD, EDD, PRPP(2), P only. A P-ism.

MILASIERDNY, Jel(b), Jel(d), R, U. Also BK, F107.

MILASIERDY, BSV, R (arch.), U.

LUDSKI, 'humane', Kal(b), all.

To Have Mercy

MILAVAC, Gar, lit. BR, Kaś, R, U.

PAMILAVAC, NS, D-M(1), HŮK, as miłavać.

ŽMILAVACCA, En45, D-M(h), HSD, Kal(a), VPNB, Bahu(a), DA, lit. BR, R (arch., coll.), U, P.

UMILASIERDZICCA, D-M(j), R (arch.), U (arch.). Also BK.

UŁASKAĆ, NS, none. Cf. BR-R, ułaskavić; R (arch., pop.), 'to win over'.

To Soften (fig.)(trans.)

RAŻMIAKČYĆ, D-M(h), "Tadoru serca rażmiakčyli", Nos (rażmiakcy), BR-R, R (razmjagčit'), U (rozm'jakšuvaty), P (rozmiękcząć).

To Soften (fig.)(intrans.)

RAŻMIAKNUĆ, Bahu(d), all. Also F107.

To Spare

ŠČADZIĆ, D-M(a), R, U, P (szczędzić).

Order

PRYKAZ, widespread, BR-R, CAN, R, U (coll.). HBLM, II describes the word as a R-ism in Kal(a).

ZAHAD, HDsaŠ86, HP, PŁ, D-M(b), D-M(c), Tap, Abu(a), BNT10, BRS, BR-R, CAN, Dob, U (coll.: zāhad). Abu(a) and Tap have only zāhad (i.e. not prykaz); all the others have both. D-M has only 2 examples of zāhad as against 10 of prykaz.

PRYKAZAÑNIE, KZ(2), D-M(PT), D-M(1), Błu(b)(2), EDD, BNT10, CAN (3 plus 1 folk.), R. Also BK, CB, F107, Kr, SCh. In D-M(PT), KZ, EDD the meaning is 'commandment'.

RASPARADAK, Jel(PT), BR-R, R, U.

PAVIALENNIE, BSV, R, U, P. HBLM, II describes the word as a R-ism in BSV.

ZAPAVIEDŽ, 'commandment', Biu(a), Biu(b), Jel(b), BR-R, CAN, R, U. Also Zak. Cf. BN, 'matrimonial announcement'; P, 'announcement', 'prophecy'.

Command, Charge

KAMANDA, Abu(a), "Kossiloŭski pryniaŭ kamandu", BR-R, CAN, R, U.

Decree

UKAZ, D-M(j), D-M(PT), BSV, Biu(a), Seh, Kal(b), all. D-M(PT) also uses the word in the sense of 'matter, affair' to translate P sprawa, but this usage is not recorded in any of the dictionaries or glossaries.

UKAZIEJA, Biu(a), none. Apparently an invention. Cf. ukazleja and ukazieja, Part II, Section 12.

NAKAZ, D-M(PT), BN, ERS, BR-R, R, U, P. Cf. Dob, 'punishment'.

URAD, BSV, Nos, P (urząd).

USTANOŬ, KP, none with this ending. Cf. lit. and dial. BR, U '-ova'.

USTAŬ, BSV, KP, Nos ('-ava'), BR-R, R, U, P (as Nos).

To Order

KAZAĆ, Bar(b), En45, D-M(a), D-M(c), D-M(e), D-M(f), D-M(h), Seh, Banu(a), DA, lit. BR, U, P.

PRYKAZYVAĆ, DA, BR-R, R, U, P. R, P spelling. Also BK, Kr, Krap, 3Ch.

PRYKAZAĆ, widespread, BR-R (zabadać preferred), R, U, P.

NAKAZAĆ, Kal(a), Jel(b), Hur(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, Dob, R (arch., pop.), Mir, U, P. Cf. Nos, Kaś, Šat, Isk, Stan, 'to announce'.

ZAKAZAĆ, En45, D-M(a), BSV, Jel(PT), lit. and dial. BR, R, U. Also BK, Krap, 3Ch. Cf. Nos, U, P, 'to forbid'.

VIALEĆ, widespread, CAN(15), R, U. Also Kr (not MBR), Krap. But describes this word as a R-ism in D-M, but although it is not found in any of the printed BR dictionaries it is more common in the 19th century than most of the words like nakazać and zabadać that are. The 15 entries in CAN indicate that the word continues to be used by BR writers.

ZAHADAĆ, HDsaŚ86, D-M(f), Bahu(a), Bahu(f), Abu(a)(3), lit. and dial. BR, U. Of the texts and writers with zahadać, D-M has also both prykazać and vialeć, Abu has only prykazać, and HDsaŚ86 and Bahu have neither.

To Decree

NARADZIĆ, D-M(PT), P. Also Krap. Cf. U, 'to advise'. A P-ism.

To Appoint, Ordain

PRAZNAČYĆ, KZ, D-M(PT), HŮK, Gar(2), DA, BR-R, R, U (arch.), P. Also BK, Sch.

PRAZNAČYĆ, D-M(PT), Jel(c), P only. A P-ism.

PRYZNAČYĆ, D-M(PT), Sch, BB, Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, U.

To Lay Down

UŁAŻYĆ, D-M(c), Abu(a), R (Da), OR, U (dial.), P. Also BK.

Predestined

PRADNAZNAČANY, Jel(c), R only. A R-ism.

Obedience

POŚLUCH, DA(2), Nos, BN, BR-R (eccl.), U.

SŁUCH, Bahu(d), "Kab mnie dzieci byli u słucho", none. Probably a dialectal usage. Cf. Da (S, W), sluchan'je; U sluchannja.

SŁUCHMIANAŚĆ, BSV, Nos, BN, CAN(1), Pod, U (sluchnjaniŝt'). Cf. P (dial.) sluchniane and sluchmienny.

Obedient

PASŁUŠNY, D-M(a), Kal(b), KP, Bahu(a), CAN(15), Fed, Dob, R, U, P. Also BK, F107, Sch. Cf. Nos, BN, posłuchaćy; BR-R, pasłuchmiane.

SŁUCHMIANY, Łuĉ(c), Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, Tambov, Kostroma), Pod (sluchmjannoŝ), Bud (posłuchmonnyj), U (sluchnjanyj), P (dial.: sluchniane, sluchmienny). Cf. Tich, sluchmonayj - 'with good hearing'.

To Obey

SŁUCHAĆ, widespread, lit. BR, Šat, Da (S, W, N), U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, Sch.

PASŁUCHAĆ, widespread, as sluchać.

SŁUCHACCA, CDMZ, Nos, BN, BR-R (non-refl. form preferred), Da (S, W, N), U.

To Keep, Obey

SACHRANIAĆ, Błu(b)(2), R only. A R-ism.

Disobedient

NIEPAKORNY, VCJ, BN, BR-R, Dob, R, U. Also BK.

Revolt, Protest

BUNT, Kal(b), DA, all.

Disturbances, Unrest

ZAMIEŚKA, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), a P-ism in this sense. Cf. MBR, 'delay'.

To Revolt

BUNTAVAĆ, D-M(c), BN, BR-R, Šat, R, U.

BUNTAVACJA, D-M(c), Kal(a), DA, BN, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

ZBUNTAVACJA, Kal(a)(2), DA, BN, BR-R, CAN, R ('vz-'), U, P.

UZBUNTAVAĆ, BB, BN ('z-'), BR-R (as BN), R, U (as BN), P (as BN).

To Lead in Revolt

PABUNTAVAĆ, Kal(a), BB, BN, BR-R, CAN, R, U (arch.), P.

Compulsion

NIAVOLA, Kal(a), all.

MUS, DA, Nos, BN, U (dial.), P. Also BC. Cf. CAN(2), 'mouasse'.

PRYMUSZCIE, Šun, Nos ('-ańcie'), BN, BR-R, U, P (przymus).

Coercion (esp. in Eating and Drinking)

PRYNOKA, D-M(b), D-M(f), Hur(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (Da), U, P (rare).

To Compel

PRYMUSZĄĆ, Jel(PT), Abu(a), lit. BR, Kaś, Šat (<P), U, P. The form prymuszać is found in CDMZ; R < OCS in style, it is not recorded in any of the dictionaries.

PRYMUSIĆ, D-M(1), BSV, HSD(2), Kal(b), Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also BK, F107, Sch.

ZMUSIĆ, Kal(a), Bahu(c), DA, lit. BR, U, P.

NIAVOLIĆ, UPN, all.

PRYNIAVOLIĆ, HDS, PJH, BB, all.

ZASTAVIĆ, BSV, HŭK, Nos, BR-R, R, U (rare). Krap has only the meanings 'to leave' and 'to pledge', and these are the main meanings

in Nos, BR-R, and U, and the only ones in BN and P.

PANUŽDAĆ, Bļu(a), Nos (ponužać), R. Cf. Pev, Mag, Bog, as Nos.

PRYNASIŁAVAĆ, BB(2), none.

Ruler

MACAR, D-M(a), D-M(d), D-M(g), P (mocarz). Also BC, BK, CB. Cf.
U (dial.) mocār - 'strong man'. A P-ism.

UŁADYKA, Bļu(a), BR-R, Fed, R, U.

Leader

STOŮP, Abu(a), 'pillar' (fig.), BN (arch.), BR-R, CAN, R, U. Kruk
points out that 'pillar' in the literal sense is slup, but that in
the fig. sense it is stoŭp.

Master, Boss

CHLEBADAŮCA, Jel(c), P ('benefactor'). Cf. R (Da), chlebodavec -
'God'. A P-ism.

NAČALNIK, Bahu(a)(2), BR-R, CAN(3), R, U, P (naczelnik).

NAČAŁ, Bahu(a)(2), CAN (Bahu(a) only).

NAČALSTVA, 'governing body', Bļu(a)(2), Kal(b), BB, Tap, Bahu(a)(2),
Abu(a)(2), BR-R, CAN, Šat, R, U, P (dial.: naczelstwo). Buł
describes this word as a R-ism in Tap.

Slave

RAB, Hur(a), BNT11, BR-R, Dob (raba), R, U, P. Also BK, Sch.

Servant

SŁUHA, Jel(c), Tap(2), Bahu(a), Abu(a), BNT10, BR-R, CAN, Fed, R,
U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, Kr, Krap, Sch, Zak.

SŁUŻKA, D-M(PT), Łuč(a), Bahu(a), lit. BR, R (arch.), U (arch.),
P (rare).

Servants

SŁUŻBA, D-M(PT), Abu(a)(2), U, P.

ČELADŹ, D-M(d), CAN(20), Bulg, R, U, P. Also BK, F107, Sch. Cf.
Nos, čeladzin - 'domestic servant'; Dob, as Nos and 'member of the
family'; Opyt (Kostroma, Novgorod), 'a large family'.

PRYNADA, PŁ,

"Dziorli škuru, jaz z skatoŭ! "

Bywała chodzim biez štanoŭ,

Bo žnimali každy čas,

I chadzić tak było nada:

Chłop byŭ - panskaja prynada."

The literal meaning of this word in lit. and dial. BR and U is 'bait'. Cf. P przynęta; Zak, Pop, 'a good place for birds (fowl) to live'; Srez, 'addition'. Thus the only evidence for giving the word the meaning 'servant' is the context.

Service

SŁUŻBA, D-M(c), D-M(PT), D-M(l), BSV, Błu(a), Jel(PT), Hur(a), Bahu(a), Bahu(c), DA, Abu(a), BNT10, BR-R, Šat, Fed, ■, U, P. Also BK, F107, Krap, Zak. The word is also used to mean 'an individual act of service': D-M(PT), "służbu tu czynili", Nos, R (Da only, except in the phrase sosłužit' służbu), P. Also Kr, Krap, Srez.

PASŁUHA, Jel(PT), Nos, BN, BR-R (usłuha preferred), Dob, R (arch.), Jak, U, P. Also BK, F107, Krap, Zak.

PRYSŁUHA, D-M(d), D-M(j), Jel(c), lit. BR, R (arch.), Kul, U (dial.), P. Also F107.

ZASŁUHA, NS, PN, KZ, EDD, PRPP, BNT10, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. Also BK, F107, SCh, Zak.

To Serve

SŁUŻYĆ, widespread, all.

To Earn in Service

DASŁUŻYĆCA, Jel(PT), "Dasłużyłisia znātnaści", BR-R, CAN(2), R, U, P.

Freedom

SVABODA, widespread, BNT11, BR-R, Dob, R, U, P. Also BK, F107.

VOLNAŚĆ, HDsaŠ03(2), VHP, D-M(PT)(2), BSV(2), HSD (frequent), HDS, PRPP, Kal(a)(2), PJH(2), HŭK, DA, BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, Šat, R, U, P. Also Kr, Krap, Zak. Of the writers and texts with volnaść the following are without svaboda: HDsaŠ, D-M, PJH.

VOLNAŚĆ, Błu(a)(2), Jel(PT), only BK, CB, F107, SCh. This form is not recorded and may be the result of printing errors in the 19th-century texts.

VOLA, PL, VHP, KZ, TP, HKA, CDMZ, PRPP, Sch, Hur(a), Hur(d)(2), Bahu(a)(2), Abu(a), BNT11, BR-R, CAN (7: all closer to 'will' than to 'freedom'), Šat, Fed, Dob, R, U, P. Sch, HSM, Błu(a)(2), EB, Bahu(a) use the word to mean specifically 'emancipation'. It is widely used in the related meaning of 'will, freewill', and this is the meaning most characteristic of OR (Srez) and OBR (BK, CB, F107,

Kr, Krap); Zak specifically explains that in BR documents of his period, including the Statute of 1588, vola does not mean freedom but that it acquired this meaning alongside 'will' in MR, MBR, MU, MP. * The following 19th-century texts have the meaning 'will, freewill': Čač(b), VCJ, VVV, KZ, D-M(d)(2), D-M(f), D-M(g), D-M(h), D-M(PT)(2), D-M(1), EDD(2), Bļu(a), Kal(a), Luč(a)(2), Luč(b), Luč(c), DA(3).

SŁABODA, BSV(2), Bļu(a), BN, Kaś only. Cf. Kaś, Šat, Jak, Kul, Mag, słabodny.

SŁABODNAŚĆ, Bļu(a)(3), Nos ('free time') only. The meaning in Bļu(a) is broader than that in Nos.

Emancipation

VOLNICA, Bļu(a)(2), KP, Dob only with this meaning. Other meanings found in BR, R, U, P include 'a band of revellers, bandits', 'an undisciplined person', 'a place where unlicensed wine is sold', 'military volunteers', 'a free market for cattle, bread etc.' and 'arable land'. The meaning in Bļu appears to be purely dialectal.

Liberation

UVALNIEŃNIE, Jel(c), R, U, P.

Free

VOLNY, widespread, all.

VOLNY, EDD, BK, CB, Fl07, SCh only. Possibly a printing error. See also voľnaść, supra.

SVABODNY, HKN, VHP, Kar(c), RNP, Jel(c), HŭK, Bahu(a), Abu(a), BNT11, BR-R, R, U (rare), P. Kr records both svabodny and volny. Of the texts with svabodny the following have not also got volny: HKN, VHP, Kar(c), HŭK.

SŁABODNY, UPN, Bļu(a), KP, Kaś, Šat, Jak, Kul, Mag. This form is purely dialectal in both BR and R.

Free, Spare

PAKVOLNY, Bļu(b), "pakvoľnyj čas", Šat only. Cf. Nos, BN, '-lŋy'; BR-R, U, 'slow'.

To Free, Excuse Oneself

ADČAPICCA, Abu(a), "Sialanie adčapilisia ničoŋa nie viedaŋniem", lit. and dial. BR, R (otcepit'sja), U, P.

To Free

VYZVALAĆ, HKA, NS, VCJ, lit. and dial. BR, Da (Perm', Pskov, Tambov), U, P. BSV also has the word in the sense of 'to do a good turn, help out', which meaning is also found in BR, Da (Perm', Pskov, Tambov), Mir, U.

ZVOLIĆ, DA, CAN(20) only.

UVALNIAĆ, Jel(c), R, U, P.

UVOLNIĆ, PRPP(2), Kal(b), R (uvol'njat' / uvolit'), U, P. KZ also has the refl. form in the sense of 'to free oneself'.

SLABADZIĆ, BSV, R (Da only; svobodit' preferred), Opyt (Kostroma, Nižegorod, Novgorod).

APRASTAC, Bahu(d), "'Ja-ż piarwiej mużyka aprastała' / Każa śmierć", Nos, BN, BR-R (dial.), CAN (Bahu(d) plus folk.), Kaś, Dob, R (Da). Cf. BR-R (dial.), CAN(5), R (pop.), U (coll.), P (pop.), 'to empty, make vacant'.

Bondage, Servitude

NIAVOLA, HDsaS36, HSD, EDD, PRPP, Kal(a)(2), PJH, BB, Łuċ(b), DA, Abu(b), all.

PADDANSTVA, HDS, Jel(c)(2), Tap, all.

Captivity

PALON, D-M(c), BN, BR-R, R (plen), U. Also BK, SCH.

Person in Bondage

NIAVOLNIK, Kal(a), all. Also BK, Fl07, SCH, nevolnik.

Serf

PADDANY, Abu(a), all. Čaċ(b) and D-M(d) have the meaning 'subordinate' and Jel(c) that of 'subject'.

Yoke (fig.)

CHANUJ, HP, DA, BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Dob, R, U, P (chomato).

Chain(s) (fig.)

KAJDANY, PRPP, lit. BR, Da (S), U, P. Cf. lit. R kandaly; Da (S, W) kajdaly.

ŁANCUHI, Łuċ(b), Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U (lancjuhi), P (lancuchi). Ż states that the word is a loan from G (Lehnzug) via P of the 16th century.

PUTY, Łuċ(a), lit. BR, R. Cf. R (Da - as an alternative to puty),

U, P, '-ta'.

To Enchain (fig.)

SKUĆ, Kal(a)(2), Nos, BN, BR-R (skavać preferred), U (skuvaty), P.

To Get Rid Of

ADBYĆ, Bahu(d), Nos (only referring to a person), BR-R, R, U, P (arch.).

To Do Away With, Nullify, Repeal

KASAVAĆ, HSD, PRPP, lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

PAKASAVAĆ, Kal(b), as kasavać.

SKASAVAĆ, D-M(1), Kal(b), PJH, as kasavać.

To Break Off From

VYVIAZACCA, Abu(a), "Z apiakunstva p. Nierezyuš vyviazaüşia jak najsumleńniej", none. Cf. BR, R, U, adviazacca.

Permission

PAZVALEŃNIE, Jel(d), Gar, CAN (2 plus 1 folk.), Šat, R, P. Also Sch, Zak.

DAZVALEŃNIE, D-M(PT), CAN(1), R (Da), U (dozvoljannja). Also BK, CB, Kr, Zak. Cf. BR (Nos, BN, BR-R) dazvoľ.

Disposition

DAPUŠČEŃNIE, D-M(c), "z dapuščeńnia boha", Bļu(a), BNT10, BR-R, R, U, P. Also Kr, Sch. Specifically 'divine disposition' in BNT10, P.

Ordination

DOPUSK, Jel(PT), "Bo kali Boh karać zachocza taki Jaho dopusk", none in this meaning. Cf. P dopust.

To Allow, Permit

DAPUSKAĆ, D-M(1), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

DAPUŠČAĆ, HŭK, BN, BR-R (dapuskać preferred).

DAPUŠCIĆ, D-M(c), D-M(j), HŭK, all. Also BK, CB, F107, Sch.

PAPUŠČAĆ, D-M(d), "Nie papuščau ũ kryŭdu biednych muŭzykoŭ", CAN (1 folk.); apart from CAN only R and U ('-sk-') have this meaning.

FRAPUŠCIĆ, 'to tolerate', D-M(g), all.

PAZVALAĆ, D-M(c), Kal(a), DA, CAN (1 plus 3 folk.), Šat, Dob, Fed, R, P. Also BK, CB, Krap, Sch.

PAZVOLIĆ, HSD(2), Blu(a), HDS, PRPP(3), Kal(a), Kal(b), Jel(PT)(2), BB, HŭK, DA, Abu(a), CAN(1), Šat, Dob, Fed, R, P.

DAZVOLIĆ, D-M(f), D-M(g), D-M(PT)(2), D-M(1), Jel(c), BN, BR-R, CAN, Stan, Kaš, Šat, Dob, R, U, P. Krap suggests that dazvolić predominated over pazvolić in BR thanks to P influence.

FRYZVOLIĆ, D-M(PT), D-M(1), Nos, CAN (D-M(1) only), U, P. Also BK, SCh. HBLM, II describes the word as a P-ism.

To Deign

RAČYĆ, Jel(PT), Nos, BN, Dob, OR, Kul, Pev, U (arch.), P. Also F107, SCh. Žur describes the word as an early P-ism no longer present in the lit. language.

It is (Freely) Permitted

VOLNA, Jel(c), DA(2), lit. BR, U, P. Cf. BK, CB, F107, SCh, volno; Kaš, 'slowly'; R, 'freely'.

To Forbid

BARANIĆ, HP, lit. and dial. BR, ■ (arch., dial.), U, ■ (bronić).

ZABARANIĆ, D-M(PT), EDD, Jel(c)(2), lit. and dial. BR, U, P (zabraniać). Cf. R (Da) zaboranivat'.

ZABARANIĆ, Jel(d)(2), lit. and dial. BR, R (Da), U, P (zabronić).

ZAPRACIĆ, HKA, Nos, R.

NIENAZVOLIĆ, KZ, none. Probably a misprint for niepazvolić resulting from confusion between Cyrillic 'H' and 'П'.

Forbidden

NIAVOLNA, DA, Nos, U (dial.), P (nie wolno).

NIELHA, widespread, lit. BR, R (nel'zja).

Invitation

ZOV, UIN, R (coll.), P (zew).

To Invite

PRASIĆ, D-M(d)(2), all.

SFRASIĆ, Čač(a), D-M(f), U, P.

ZAPRAŠAĆ, D-M(c)(2), D-M(f), BN, BR-R, CAN, Šat, R (pop.), U.

SPYIAĆ, D-M(d), none in this meaning.

Uninvited

NIAPROČANY, D-M(PT), BR-R, R, U.

Appeal

APALACYJA, Jel(d), lit. BR (apelacyja), R (apelljacija), U (as BR), P (as BR).

Petition

PRAŠENIE, Gar, DA, BNT10, BR-R, R. Also Zak.

UPRAŠENIE, 'requesting', KZ, all.

PROŠBA, Bahu(a), DA, all. D-M(d), D-M(h), Jel(d) also have the meaning of 'request'.

Entreaty

MALBA, D-M(h), CAN(12), R, U.

Demands

VYMOHI, Jel(c), Da ('forcing, compulsion'), U (výmohi), P.

Asking Permission

SPROS, UPN, Nos, CAN(1), Dob, R, U.

To Request

PRASIĆ, widespread, all.

UPRAŠYVAĆ, CDMZ, all. Nos, uprošać; BR-R, uprošvać.

UPRASIĆ, PRPP, all.

ZAPRASIĆ, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, P. Cf. U, 'to invite' only.

PYTACCA, BSV, Łuč(c), Bahu(a), Abu(a), none in this meaning.

SPYTAĆ, D-M(d), BR-R, R, U.

To Entreat

BŁAHAĆ, Bahu(d), BR-R, CAN(6), Čud, Da (S, W), U, P. Also BK, F107, Sch.

To Demand

TREBAVAĆ, D-M(1), Bļu(a), BN (patrabavać), BR-R (as BN), Dob, R. Cf. U, P, 'po-' - 'to need'. A straightforward R-ism in Bļu(a), it is used for special stylistic effect in D-M(1).

VYMAHAĆ, Arc, Kal(a), Kal(b), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R, U.

Refusal

ADKAZ, D-M(PT), Nos ('a rude reply'), Kaš, Dob, R, U (dial.).

To Refuse

ADKAZACCA, D-M(1), Pļu, BSV, Nos, BR-R (admaŭlacca preferred), Dob,

R, U (dial.).

ADKAZAĆ, Jel(b), Jel(PT), Nos, R.

ADMOVIĆ, D-M(c), D-M(e), D-M(g), lit. BR, U, P. Also Kr.

Promise

ABIATNICA, Jel(c), Nos (obiètnica), U, P (arch.). HBLM, II describes the word as ■ P-ism in Jel(c).

To Promise

ABIACAĆ, KZ, D-M(a), BSV(2), HSD, Jel(PT), Jel(c), Bahu(a), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, Krap, Sch. HBLM, II describes the word as a P-ism in BSV.

PRYABIACAĆ, Biu(a), U, P.

ABIAŠČAĆ, HKA, EDD, Kal(a)(2), CAN (1 folk.), R, U (rare).

ACHVIARAVAĆ, MH, Nos ('of-'), BN, P (as Nos). Cf. BR-R, CAN, U, 'to sacrifice'.

DAKLARAVAĆ, D-M(1)(2), BN, BR-R, Kaš, Šat, U ('to make a declaration'), P.

SULIĆ, VS, D-M(d), D-M(f)(2), D-M(g), D-M(PT), PRPF, Bahu(d), CAN(23), R (arch., pop.), Pev, Kul, U (arch., coll.). But and HBLM, II describe this word as ■ R-ism in D-M.

PASULIĆ, VS, CAN(5), R (arch., pop.), Pev, Kul, U (arch., coll.).

ESULIĆ, D-M(h), none.

Oath

BAŽBA, Šun, BR-R, R, U (arch.).

PRYSIAHA, D-M(PT), all. Nos, Stan, Dob, U have first syllable stress but in D-M(PT) it is penult. as in BR-R, R, P.

To Swear, Promise

BAŽYCCA, Šun, Nos (božacca), BN, BR-R (arch.), CAN, Šat, Fed, R, U (arch.), P. D-M(PT), EDD also have the word in the sense of 'to curse'.

KLĄŚCISIA, widespread, all.

ZAKLĄŚCISIA, D-M(c), all.

PRYSIAHAĆ, Te, D-M(e)(2), D-M(PT), Syr, HŭK, BR-R, Stan, R, U, P. Also Kr, Krap.

PRYSIAHNUĆ, Bahu(a), BR-R, Stan, R, U, P. Also BK, F107, Kr, Krap.

PRYSIAHACCA, 'to take an oath officially', D-M(d), Bahu(a)(2), BR, BR-R (coll.), Stan, U (coll.), P.

PRYRAKAĆ, KZ(2), Nos, CAN(1), U (dial.), (e)M-G, (e)M-G

To Deny on Oath

ADPRYSIAHNUĆ, Abu(a), P only. A P-ism.

To Disavow, Renounce

ADRAKACCA, CDMZ, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, R, U.

ADRAČYSIA, Šun, Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN, Kaś, R, U.

VYRAKACCA, MH, D-M(e), D-M(h), Kal(a), lit. and dial. BR, U (arch., dial.), P.

A Pledge, Gage

PARUKA, D-M(e), D-M(j), BN, BR-R, Dob, R, U, P. Also Zak.

To Guarantee

RUČACCA, Abu(a), BR-R, R, U. Cf. Nos, P, non-refl.

Contract

KANTRAKT, Arc, BSV, Sch, "U kantrakcie padpisać", BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

KANTRAK, Sch, "Zaraz kantrak padpisali", none; either a misprint or, possibly, the product of folk etymology.

PADRAD, BSV, BNT10, BR-R, R, U.

Treaty

UMOVA, Pļu(4), BSV(2), lit. BR, U (rare in this meaning; usually 'condition', which is also the most common meaning in MBR), P. Also BK, F107. HBLM, II describes the word as a P-ism in BSV.

Agreement

DAHAVOR, BSV, BNT10, BR-R, R, U (dohovir).

SAHLAŚSIE, BSV(3), Bļu(a), Dob, R. A R-ism.

SAHLAŠENNIE, BSV, R only. A R-ism.

UHAVOR, Sch, BR-R, R (Da), U. Cf. Nos, BR-R, Šat, 'persuasion'.

ZHODA, VCJ, D-M(PT)(2), HDS, PRPP, Jel(PT), HŭK, lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

Condition

KANDYCYJA, D-M(1), BNT10, CAN, R (arch.), U (arch.), P. Also BK, Sch.

Point, Article

PUNKT, Plu, "treci punkt umowy", BNT10, BR-R, R, U, P.

Agreed

ZHODNY, D-M(c), Kal(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also BK, SCH.

To Come to an Agreement

SYSCISIA, Te, BR-R, CAN, R, U (zijtysja).

ZHAVARYCCA, D-M(j), HSD, BB, lit. BR, R, U.

Sympathy

SPAČUČCIO, Abu(a), BN, CAN(4), U (spočuttjā less common than spivčuttjā).

SPOHADŽ, HDsaŠOž, BR-R, CAN(4). Cf. U spohad - 'memory, recollection'.

To Sympathise, Agree With

SPANADAČ, HDsaŠ86, VVV, HSD, Kal(a)(3), lit. and dial. BR.

To Express an Opinion in Favour of Something

VYSKAZACCA (plus za), Kal(b), R only. A R-ism.

Fidelity

VIERNASČ, D-M(a), D-M(e), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, Kr, SCH.

Faithful

VIERNY, widespread, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, Kr, SCH.

NIEADSTUFNY, 'inseparable', Jel(PT), R, U, P.

Trusty Friend

VIERNIAK, D-M(g), none. Cf. viernik: Nos, BN, R (Da), U (dial.), P (arch.; MP wiernek); also R (Da), 'a sure matter'.

To Entrust

PALACAČ, Jel(b), P only; an old P-ism, but with altered stress; found also in the 16th century.

PARUČAČ, Jel(PT), R, P. Also F107. Cf. BR, U, 'da-'.
P

To Count On

LIČYČ (plus na), Luč(a), DA, P only. A P-ism.

To Remain Faithful to Something

TRYMACCA, D-M(PT), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

Irresponsible, Unreliable

LEHKAVIERNY, Płu, BR-R, R, U. Cf. P latwowiezny.

8. POSSESSIVE RELATIONS

Profit, Benefit

KARYŠĆ, widespread, all. Kal(a) has the unrecorded form karyšć, but this is almost certainly due to a misprint.

BARYŠ, D-M(a), Jel(c), BB, DA, lit. and dial. BR, R, U.

NAŽYVA, Jel(c), lit. BR, R, U.

LEOTA, BSV, Jel(c), BR-R, CAN, Dob, R.

ZDABYPAK, D-M(e), BN, BR-R, CAK, Fed, P (rare).

ZYCK, Čač(a), D-M(j), Jel(PT), Luč(a), BN, BRB, Šat, U, P. Also FIG7. An original P-ism (frequent in the 16th and 17th centuries) that is found in the dictionaries of the 1920s, but which rarely appeared in early 20th-century writing. Hier suggests that this was a purely lit. loan which as a result was not long lasting; in U, however, it remains to this day.

PRACENT, Tap, Bahu(c), lit. BR, R, U. Tap also gives the word with penult. stress as does DA(2).

VYHADA, Btu(a), Jel(c), BB, BNTIO, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, Šat, R, U.

D-M(PT)(2) uses the word to mean 'comfort', but in this meaning it usually has penult. stress (BN, BR-R, CAN, U, P) - only Kaš records the meaning 'comfort, luxury' with first syllable stress.

VYHODA, NS, none. Btu(a)(2), KP, Jel(PT)(2), Bahu(c), BR, Abu(a), have 'comfort, convenience', characteristic of BR, U, P.

INTERAS, D-M(1), Nos, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, Šat, P. See also Part II, Section 1.

INTARES, Bahu(a)(3), Abu(a), BN, Kaš, Dob (intjares), R, L.

INTARESY, Jel(PT), Bahu(a), Bahu(c), Abu(a), BN, BR-R, Kaš, R, U, P.

ANTARESY, D-M(PT), KP, Kul only.

PROFIT, BSV, R (arch.), U (profit), P (arch.). EBLM, II describes the word as a P-ism in BSV.

POLZA, Btu(a), R only. A R-ism.

PROK, Btu(a), R (coll.) only. A R-ism.

Income, Earnings

The words in this group are semantically very close to those in the preceding one.

DAKHOČ, Jel(d), BB(2), Bahu(c), DA(3), Abu(a), BNTIO, BR-R, CAN,

R, U, P.

PROFITABLE

PRYCHOD, HDsa\$86(2), BR-R, R, U.

PRYCHAD, BB, P only with this stress.

DABYTAK, D-M(d), D-M(e), D-M(h), EDD, Kal(b), HŭK, Tap, DA(3), lit. BR, R (arch., pop.), P. This word can imply not only 'income' as such, but also 'property (that has been earned by working)'.

PRYBYTAK, Jel(c), all. D-M(j) also uses the word in the sense of 'shrine' characteristic of P, but not the ESl languages: "prybytak boży".

PAŽYTAK, Jel(c), Nos. Also Zak. Jel(d), Łuč(a), Hur(b) all use the word in the pl. to mean 'property': BR-R, Šat, R. Jel(PT) uses it to mean 'profit, benefit': BN, Šat, U, P.

ZARABOTAK, HŭK, DA(3), lit. BR, Šat, R, U (zarobitok), P. Čač(b), DA also have the meaning 'gain, profit', and Bļu(b) has zarabitka in this meaning (cf. R (arch.) zarabotka).

Profitable

KARYSCNY, Abu(a), BN (karysny), BR-R (as BN), R (korystnyj), U (korysnyj), P (korzystny).

PAŽYTAČNY, Jel(c)(2), Nos, Da (Pskov). Cf. U (pożytecznyj), P, 'useful'.

Profitably

VALHOTNA, PŁ, R only. A R-ism.

VYHADNA, Bļu(a), Jel(c), HŭK(2), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

VYHODNA, Jel(c), none combining this stress and meaning. Bļu(a) has the meaning 'conveniently' which is characteristic of BR, U, P.

SPORNA, Bahu(d), Nos, BR-R (coll.), Šat, Ras.

Unprofitably

NIASPORNA, Kar(a), BR-R only. Cf. Kaś, 'unsuccessful'.

To Get

BRAĆ, widespread, all.

UZIAC, widespread, all.

NABYĆ, D-M(d), lit. and dial. BR, U (nabuty), P. Also Fl07.

NAŚPIEĆ, D-M(d), BR-R (dial.), U (dial.).

NAŽYVAĆ, D-M(c), D-M(d), lit. and dial. BR, R, U.

NAŽYĆ, Błu(a), Błu(b), DA, lit. and dial. BR, R, U.

RAZDABYĆ, Bahu(a), BR-R, R, U.

VYPRAŮLAĆ, DA, "vypraŮlać zbytki", none with this meaning.

ZYSKAĆ, Łuč(b), Nos, Dob (syskat'), R (as Dob), P. Also F107. Bahu(c) has the meaning 'to make a profit' which was found frequently in the 16th and 17th centuries as a lit. P-ism, but has not survived in MBR.

To (Make a) Profit

KARYSTAWAĆ, Kal(a), Kal(b), Jel(c), Hur(a), DA, none both non-refl. and with this type of imperfective ending.

KARYSTAWACCA, Błu(a), BB, R (Da), U.

KARYSTAĆ, Čac(a), Nos, BN, BR-R (coll.), CAN(3), U (dial.), P.

SKARYSTAĆ, Jel(PT), lit. BR, U (rare), P.

PAŻYVICCA, Jel(c), DA, lit. BR, R, U.

To Earn

ZAPRACAWAĆ, DA, Nos, BN, CAN.

ZARABIĆ, D-M(d), Ryp(a), EDD, Kal(a), Jel(c), HŭK, Bahu(d), Abu(d), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

ZARABJACCA, 'to earn one's living', Abu(a), Nos (non-refl., 'to earn with difficulty'), BR-R ('to work very hard'), P (arch.: as BR-R).

ZAŻYWAĆ, D-N(PT), Nos, BN, BR-R (dial.), CAN(2), R (Da only in this meaning), U (dial.). Also BK, F107, Sch.

To Win

VYHRAĆ, Arc, U, P. Cf. BR, R, 'vyj-'. The absence of 'j' before 'a' is characteristic of S-W BR dialects.

Loss

STRATA, HP, Bahu(a), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, U (rare), P. Also Sch, Zak.

UTRATA, Łuč(a), CAN(17), Kaś, Šat, Dob, R, U (vtrata), P. Also F107, Sch, Zak.

ŠKODA, Łuč(a), Jel(c), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), Opyt (Kursk, Pskov), U, P.

UBYTAK, Błu(a), R, P.

To Lose

STRACIĆ, Bahu(a)(3), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

PACIARAĆ, VCJ, D-M(c), D-M(d), R only. A R-ism.

PRAJHRAĆ, Arc, BR-R, Dob, R.

PRAHRAĆ, Jel(b), U, P (przegrać). See also vyhrać, supra.

ZAHAČYĆ, D-M(PT), "jak stolnik naš pamior, ja rozum zahačyŭ", Nos ('to hang on a hook'), P (as Nos). A purely fig. use of the word, not recorded in any of the dictionaries or glossaries.

To Abandon

VYBYĆ, Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

Participation

UČASČIE, Abu(a), BNT2, R, U (učast'). Also BK.

Property

CHUDOBA, Syr, Kal(a), Kal(b), BB, Łuč(a), Łuč(c)(2), Bahu(a)(4), DA, Nos, BN, Kaś, Bulg, Čud, Ras, Da (S, W), Opyt (Kursk), U (specifically 'cattle'), P. Buł describes the word as a U-ism in BB, whilst Šak considers it a dialectal word characteristic of the S-W regions of Byelorussia. Cf. Dob, Kul, Pod, 'illness', 'misfortune', 'poverty'.

CHUDOBKA, D-M(c), D-M(d), none.

MACARSTVA, D-M(g),

"Mužyčok-ža i tahdy cicha
Rađ-by doma pracavaŭ,
Da panki tvaryli licha,
A naš biedny łob traščaŭ.
Majučy svajo macarstva,
Dzierliš ab kusok ralli,
A pryšla śmierć - z haspadarstva
Try łokci brali ziamli."

Buł describes this as a P-ism in D-M(g), but the P meanings are 'power', 'sovereignty'. The present meaning of 'property', apparent from the context, is also given in a footnote to the text.

MAJONTAK, BSV, Jel(c)(2), Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U (majetok), P. Cf. Dob, majontyk; BK, CB, F107, majetnost'. An old P-ism.

RUCHOMAŚĆ, BSV, Jel(c), BN, BNT10, BR-R, U, P. Cf. R dvižimost'.

PASIADŁAŚĆ, Jel(PT), P only. A P-ism.

ULASKAŠĆ, HDS, Jel(c), Abu(a), BN, BR-R, R ('imperiousness'), U, P.
Also CB, F107, SCh, Zak.

SOBETVIENNAŠĆ, PRPP, R only. A R-ism.

SKARB, Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (Da), U (coll.), P. Also BK,
CB, F107, Krap, SCh. The meaning of 'treasure' is widespread in
the texts.

Own, Personal

ULASKY, D-N(h), Jel(PT), Jel(c), Luč(b), DA, BN, BR-R, Kaš, U, P.
This meaning is also found in 18th-century R, having entered the
language from P in the reign of Peter I; in MR the meaning is
'imperious'.

SOBETVIENNY, PRPP(2), R only. A R-ism.

To Belong To

NALEŽAĆ, Kal(a)(2), DA, Abu(a), lit. BR, U, P (naležeć). Also BK,
CB, F107, naležiti.

To Possess

ULADAĆ, Biu(a), Nos ('vl-'), BN, BR-R, Dob ('vl-'), Bag ('vl-'),
Mir ('vl-'), U (rare), P ('wł-').

ULADEIEĆ, Biu(a)(2), Dob, R. Also BK, SCh. A R-ism.

Patrimony

BAČKAŮŠČYNA, D-M(h), D-M(PT), Jel(c), Luč(c), lit. and dial. BR, U.

Inheritance

SPADAK, Abu(a), Kaš (pl. only), Šat (as Kaš), U, P.

Will

TESTAMENT, Abu(a), Nos, U (arch.), P.

To Bequeath

ADKAZAĆ, D-M(d), BN, BR-R, Kaš, Šat, U, P.

ZALISVAĆ, Abu(a), R (arch.), P.

Debt

DOŮH, D-M(c), ŽŠ, Jel(b), Tap(2), Bahu(a), Bahu(d), DA(2), BN, BR-R,
CAN, Kaš, Šat, R. Also BK, F107, SCh, Zak.

Loan

PAZYKA, BSV, lit. and dial. BR, U.

PAZYČKA, DA, Nos, BN, BR-R (pop.), Dob, Da (S, W), Dob (Karsk),

U (pózyčka), P (pożyczka).

PAZYČAŃNIE, 'loaning', DA, Nos, BN, CAN(1), Da (S, W), U, P.

SSUDA, BSV, CAN(1), R. A R-ism.

ZAJOM, DA, R only. A R-ism.

To Lend

PAZYČAĆ, HP, VCJ, VVV, Błu(b), Bahu(c), DA, lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U, P (pożycząć). Also Kr. EDD has the P spelling.

To Borrow

PAZYČAĆ, Tap(2), DA(2), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U, P (pożyczać). Also Kr. EDD has the P spelling.

PAZYČYĆ, BB, Bahu(c), Bahu(d)(2), as pazyčać.

To Seize

ŠČAPIĆ, Kal(a), P (dial.) with altered stress only. A P-ism.

Brigandage (fig.)

RAZBOJ, Bahu(a)(2), all.

RAZBOJSTVA, Jel(d), BN, Šat, R (pop.), P.

Extortion

ŽDZIERSTVA, HDS, Kal(a)(4), PJH, DA(2), CAN(1), Šat (ždzirstva), P. A P-ism.

Extortioner, Fleecer

ŽDZIERCA, Kal(c), DA(2), Nos, P.

ŽYVADZIOR, Gar, BR-R, R.

Bloodsucker (fig.), Parasite

KRAVAPIJCA, Kal(a), R only. A R-ism. Jel(b) has the spelling kravapiviec which is not recorded in the dictionaries.

PIJAŮKA, D-M(a), DA(2), BR-R (p'jaŮka), R, U (p'javka), P.

DARMAJED, D-M(a), D-M(g), BB, DA(2), all.

To Extort, Fleece

DRAĆ, Kal(a)(frequent), HŮK, DA(2), BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Dob, R, U, P.

ABDZIRAĆ, HSD, PRPP, Kal(a)(7), Kal(b), BN, BR-R, CAN, R (pop.), U (coll.), P (obdzierać).

ABADRAĆ, Kal(a)(5), D-M(1), DA, Tap, Bahu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, R (pop.), U (obidraty), P (obedrzeć).

NADRAĆ, HSD, not recorded with this meaning.

SADRAĆ, HSD, Bahu(d)(2), DA, BR-R, R, U, P.

VYDZIRAĆ, KP, DA, none with this exact meaning. Cf. BR-R, 'to remove, pull out'; R, U, 'to remove by force'. Kal(a) has '-ierać'.

VYDURZYĆ, DA(2), P (Karł) only. A P-ism.

ŁUPIĆ, KP, DA, lit. BR, Šat, ■ (pop.), U (pop.), P. Bar(b) has the meaning of 'to plunder, rob', found in Da (arch.), U, P.

ZŁUPIĆ, HŮK, as łupić.

RVAĆ, PJH, "rwuć jak mohuć", ■ (pop.), P (Karł).

SKINUĆ, Bahu(a), "Kab skinuć pađatki jakija iz nas", BR-R, ■ (Da only in this meaning).

HANIAĆ, 'to exploit', KP, HŮK; BR-R, R, U, P all have the meaning 'to drive', here used figuratively.

DAIĆ, Bahu(a), all.

KROIĆ, Tap, "Pazyčyc - procant balšoj krojuć", Nos, CAN(3). Bud describes this word as a R-ism in Tap, presumably taking the infinitive to be kryć; there seems to be no basis for this.

Trade

HANDAL, BB, DA, lit. and dial. BR, P.

TORH, D-M(d)(3), BR-R, Kaš, Šat, R, U, P (targ). Nos, BN, Dob give only 'market'.

Commercial

TARHOVY, D-M(h), CAN(1), R, U, P.

To Trade, Barter

HANDLAVAĆ, RPCb, Bļu(a), lit. and dial. BR, P. Also BK.

TARHAVAĆ, HFzS, VHP, D-M(g), Bļu(a), Bahu(d), DA, BR-R, Fed, R, U, P.

Sale

PRADAŽA, Čač(b), Ryp(a), BR-R (prodaž), CAN (1 only; 7 as BR-R), R, U (as BR-R). A R-ism.

PRADAĆ, widespread, BN, BR-R, R, U, P (sprzedać). Also BK, F10%.

Wealth, Riches

BAHAĆCIE, Bļu(b)(2), Jel(b), lit. and dial. BR.

BAHACTVA, NS, Ryp(a), Břu(a), Kal(a), Kal(b), Jel(c)(frequent), BB (frequent), Łuċ(a), Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(d)(2), CAN (5 plus Bahu(a) and Bahu(d)), Fed, Dob, R, U, P. Also BK, F107, SCh. Comparing bahaċcie and bahactva, it is interesting to note how much less frequently the word that is characteristic of BR alone occurs than the word characteristic of R, U, P.

ZAMOŹNAŚĆ, Jel(c), lit. BR, U, P. Cf. Da (S), zamoga.

KIŠEŃ, Bahu(a), DA, Nos (kišenia), BN, BR-R (also as Nos), CAN, Kaś (also as Nos), Ras (as Nos), Dob (as Nos), Šat (as Nos), U (kyšenja), P (kieszeń). Hur(a) has kiašeń, a form that is not recorded.

Plenty, Excess

IZBYTAK, D-M(d), D-M(e), D-M(h), Nos (zbytòk), R, U (zbytok), P (zbytek). A R-ism.

ZBYTAK, Čaċ(a), DA, Nos (zbytòk), BR-R, CAN, U, P. Also BK, SCh.

Luxury, Comfort

PIAŠĆOTA, Jel(b), lit. BR, R.

RASKOŠA, D-M(c), Bahu(a), Nos, BN, BR-R, Kaś.

ROSKAŠ, D-M(c), Jel(b), Nos, BN, BR-R, Dob, R, U (roskiš), P ('delight, pleasure'). Also BK, CB, F107, SCh. See also 'delight, pleasure', Part II, Section 9.

Rich

BAHATY, widespread, all.

ZAMOŹNY, D-M(e), BSV, CDMZ, Jel(c), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

ZASOBNY, Jel(c), U, P.

PYŠNY, VVV, "pyšny na biednaho nie spohadajet", all (in the sense of 'magnificent'). Jel(b) has the meaning 'haughty', found in Nos, R (Da), U, P.

Extravagant, Luxurious

ZBYTKOŹNY, Jel(PT), CAN(3): 'excessive', P. A P-ism.

Rich Man

BAHAĊ, Čaċ(b), VCJ, BSV, DA(2), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. Also F107, SCh.

To Grow Rich

BAHACIEĆ, Jel(c)(2), BB, Bahu(a), DA, Nos (bohacić), BR-R, CAN, Šat, R, P.

ZABAHACIEĆ, D-M(h), SS, DA, BR-R, Kaś.

RAZBAHACIEĆ, VCJ, DA, BR-R, R.

RAZŽYCCA, Bahu(a), BR-R, Kaś, Šat, ■ (coll.), U.

ZBYTKAVAĆ, 'to be rich at someone else's expense', HSD, Kal(a)(2), Nos, CAN(3), U (dial.), P. Buł describes this word as a P-ism in Kal(a).

FIHURAVAĆ, 'to live on a grand scale', Jel(PT), lit. BR, ■ (figurirovat'), U, P. Also CB.

Hardship, Poverty

BIADOTA, BB, Bahu(a), Bahu(d)(2), lit. BR, U, P.

BIEDNAŚĆ, BB, BR-R, R, U.

BIADA, Čač(b), HDsa\$86, HDS, Tap, Gar, Bahu(a), all. The word is widespread in the sense of 'trouble, misfortune'.

CHUDABINA, Bļu(a), "Jak prydzie chudabina, / To i adčurajucca ũsie", Nos ('bad times'), Dob ('poverty'). Cf. R (Da), U, 'property', 'cattle'.

NUŹA, Bahu(a), Nos, CAN (Bahu(a) only), R (arch., dial.), Vol, Maġ, Bog, Kul, Pod, Opyt (Vjatka and Novgorod). Also BC, BK, Fl07, Sch.

NUŹDA, PS, Hur(d), R, U. PS also has the meaning 'necessity', found in CAN(1), Dob, R, U.

Burden

BIAREMIA, D-M(PT), BN, BR-R (not specifically fig.), CAN (no examples of fig. use), R (pop., dial.), Mir, Kul, Pod, P (brzemie). Nos, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Dob have ■ spelling with hard 'm'.

CIENŹAR, DA(2), Nos, P. A P-ism. Cf. BR-R, Kaś, ciażar; U tjaħar; Zak, teżar.

Poor

The three main words for 'poor' are biedny, hoły and uboży; of these, biedny can mean 'unfortunate', 'to be pitied' (Bahr, D-M(d), D-M(e)(2), Ryp(a), Sch, Kal(a)(2), Hur(a)(2), Bahu(a)(3)) as well as 'poor' in the material sense. Although the major writers (D-M, Bahu) use all three of these words, it is interesting to note the number of texts that have only one of the three.

BIEDNY, Čač(b)(2), D-M(d)(2), Pļu, Ryp(a), Tap(2), Hur(b), Łuċ(a), Bahu(f), BR-R, CAN, Dob, R, U, P.

HOLY, Bar(b), Čač(b), VVV, D-M(d), Jel(c), Tap, Bahu(a)(2), Abu(a),

lit. and dial. BR, R, P.

HOLEŃKI, Hur(a), Nos only. See hoły.

UBOHI, NS, VCJ, D-M(d), D-M(e)(2), HSD, EDD, Bahu(a), all.

NUDNY, VCJ, HP, Nos only. Cf. R, U, P, 'hard', 'tedious'.

Unfortunate

BIAZDOLNY, Łuĉ(a), Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Da (pop.), U.

BIEDNIENKI, D-M(d), D-M(h)(2), BR-R, CAN, R, U (bidnĕn'kyj), P (dial.).

ZŁAŚČASNY, D-M(h)(2), CAN(11), R (arch.), U.

Poor, Unfortunate Person

BIADAK, Čaĉ(a)(biedak), D-M(a), Nos, CAN, Kaś, P (biedak).

BIADNIAK, VCJ, Bļu(b), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

HAŁYŚ, HKN, lit. and dial. BR, R (arch., coll.), P.

BIAZDOLNIK, Abu(a), Nos, CAN(1), R (Da).

NIEBARAK, VCJ, Bahr, BB, all. Also SCh.

NIABOHA, D-M(e), Bļu(a), Bļu(b), Nos, BN (fem. only with this ending: see niaboh), BR-R (dial.), Kaś, Bulg (as BN), Da (S, W), Opyt (Kursk), U (as BN), P (as BN). See also 'sweetheart', Part II, Section 10.

NIABOH, VCJ, "Chto pabožen, daśc ubohu / Zžalivšysia k jemu niebohu", BN only.

NIABOŽA, BSV, HSD, Hur(a), CAN(16), U (nebožà, collective only), P (nieboże, collective only).

Beggar

HAŁADRANIEC, Bahu(c), BR-R, Šat, R, U.

ŻABRAK, Hur(a), Bahu(a), Bahu(c), lit. BR, Kaś, U, P. Also BC.

Landless Peasant

BABYL, RNP, lit. and dial. BR, R.

KUTNIK, RNP, DA, Nos, BRS, BN, CAN(2), Da (W), P (katnik - 'homeless person').

To Become Poor

HALEĆ, Jel(c), lit. BR, Dob, R.

AHALEĆ, Bahu(a), lit. BR, Dob, R, U (coll.: obholity). Also BK.

ZHALEĆ, Bar(b), Čač(b), HDS, BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, P (Karł only).

ŻBIADNIEĆ, Bahu(f), BR-R, R ('za-'), U, P.

To Live in Poverty

HARAVAĆ, D-M(h)(4), D-M(1), Błu(a)(2), Bahu(d)(2), DA, BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Dob, R (pop.), U.

PRAHARAVAĆ, D-M(g), BR-R, Kaś, R (pop.), U.

PRABIVACCA, Hur(a), BR-R, CAN(4), R, U, P.

KIDACCA, Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN(2).

PRAKIDACCA, Jel(c), BR-R only.

ŻABRAVAĆ, Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U. The word is found more frequently with the specific meaning of 'to beg' (D-M(PT), EDD, Kal(a), Jel(b), Bahu(a), Bahu(d)).

NUŻDACCA, 'to be in need', Tap, Dob, R. A R-ism.

To Reduce to Poverty

UBOŻYĆ, Jel(d), Nos, BN, ■ (arch.). Cf. U, 'to become poor'.

Creditor

KREDYTAR, Abu(a), BNT10, BR-R ('-òr'), ■ (as BR-R), U (as BR-R), P.

On Credit

NAPAVIER, D-M(c), lit. and dial. BR.

Redemption

VYKUP, BSV, Bahu(a), Bahu(d), BNT10, BNT11, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

Cf. Nos, BN, Kaś, Dob, vykupka.

Payment

PLATA, Bahu(d)(2), DA, BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, R, U, P (płaca). Also BK.

APŁATA, Bahu(d), all.

RASPLATA, Bahu(d), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

Cost, Expense

KOŚT, D-M(j), D-M(PT), Jel(PT), lit. and dial. BR, R (arch.), U, P. Also SCh.

Expenses

IZBYTKI, D-M(d), Nos (zbytòk), U (zbytky) only with this meaning.

Cf. R, 'excesses'.

RASCHODY, Jel(c), HŭK, BN, BR-R, R.

To Squander

MARNAVAĆ, D-M(e), Kal(a), Kal(b), DA, BN, BR-R, CAN, U, P.

SKRUCIĆ, Bahu(a), Nos only.

Account

RACHUNAK, DA, lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

To Count, Calculate

RACHAVAĆ, En45, DA(2), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U, P.

PARACHAVAĆ, BB, as rachavać.

ABRACHAVAĆ, Jel(c), U, P.

NARACHAVAĆ, DA, U, P.

Value, Price

CANA, D-M(d)(2), EDD, Jel(PT), Łuč(a), Bahu(a), DA(3), all.

VARTAŚĆ, Jel(c), lit. BR, U, P.

Valued

ACENIENY, D-M(k), BR-R, CAN, R (ocenjonnyj), U, P (oceniony).

To Be Worth

STOIĆ, Pšč, CAN(1), Dob, R, U.

It is Worth

VART, HP, Jel(PT)(2), BB, DA, Fed, Jan, U, P.

VARTA, Błu(a), Łuč(a), Hur(a)(2), Abu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

Worth

STOJUŠČY, BSV, R only. A R-ism.

Worthy of

VARTY, PS, Jel(PT), Bahu(a), DA, Pšč, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

To Cost

KAŠTAVAĆ, D-M(f), D-M(1), Kal(a), HŭK, DA, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W, Vologda), U, P.

To Grow Expensive

ZDARAŽEĆ, Bahu(d), lit. BR, P. Cf. R dorožat'; U dorōžčaty.

Low Prices

DZIEŠAVIZNA, D-M(d), CAN(1), R, U.

Cheap

DZIEŠAVY, D-M(d), BN, BR-R (tanny preferred), Kaš, Šat, ■ (dešovyj), U (dešěvyj).

TANNY, D-M(d)(2), lit. BR, P.

Free

DARMAVY, Jel(c), BR-R, R, U.

DARMOVY, Jel(c), Nos, BR-R.

Treating

ČASTAVAŇNIE, D-M(b), D-M(c), lit. BR, Šat, U, P.

HASČEŇNIE, D-M(f), CAN (D-M(f)) only. Cf. Kr, R, U, P, 'u-'.
U (as R), P.

Treat

PAČASTUNAK, Abu(a)(2), BN, BR-R, U (rare), P.

Generous

ŠČODRY, D-M(d), D-M(f), D-M(PT), lit. and dial. BR, R (ščedryj), U (as R), P.

To Treat

ČASTAVAČ, D-M(d)(2), D-M(e)(2), D-M(h), D-M(j), D-M(PT), HDS, Jel(c), HŭK, Łuč(a), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U, P.

PAČASTAVAČ, Jel(a), Bahu(d), as častavač.

UHAŠČAČ, D-M(d), Nos (uhoščyvač), R, U, P.

UHAŠCIČ, D-M(PT), Bahu(a), CAN (1 plus 4 folk.), R, U, P.

ZLASAVAČ, Bahu(a), Nos ('to live in luxury'), BN, BR-R (lasavač), Da (as Nos), U (lasuvaty, as Nos), P ('to scoff, eat').

Hospitality

HASČINNAŠČ, Bahu(e), BN, BRS, BR-R, CAN, U, ■.

Hospitable

HASČINNY, Jel(PT), BN, BR-R, U, P. Cf. Nos, R, 'of a guest'.

Economical, Thrifty

AŠČENDNY, Jel(c)(2), U (oščadnyj), P. A P-ism.

HASPADARNY, Čač(b), Jel(PT), BN, BR-R, CAN, U (dial.), P.

KARYSNY, Abu(a), "U damovym pažyćci ja byŭ žorsetki i karysny", lit. BR, Dob, U, P. Cf. R, 'rapacious, greedy' with BR, U, P, 'profitable, useful'.

To Save, Economise

AŠČENDZIC, Jel(c), U (oščadyty), P. A P-ism.

Miserliness

SKUPAŠ, PS, none with this (phonetic?) spelling of BR, R, U skupašć. Cf. P skupstwo; BC, skupstvo.

Miserly

SKUPY, D-M(d), Jel(c), Łuč(a), all. (200)

Miser

SKNERA, Bahu(a), P only. An old P-ism in BR and U with the spelling sknara, now well established in lit. and dial. BR and U.

SKUPIEC, DA, R, P.

To Be Mean, Miserly

SKUPICCA, Jel(PT), lit. BR, Dob, R. Also BK, SCh. U, P have non-refl. forms.

ŽALEĆ, UPN, VCJ, TP, D-M(d), D-M(f), D-M(g), D-M(h), D-M(PT), PRP, PRPP, SS, R, U.

PAŽALEĆ, BSV, as žaleć.

9. GENERAL AND PERSONAL AFFECTIONS

Mood

HUMAR, Abu(a)(2), BR-R (humòr preferred in this meaning; the usual meaning of humar is 'humour' (e.g. sense of ...)), Da (gumòr), U, P. Kaš, Šat, Fed, have specifically 'good mood'; Nos, BN, 'stubbornness'.

To Be Moved

RAZŽALICCA, D-M(j),

"Skolki jošč « Maskvie zvanou, zahudzieli,
Skolki bylo harmat, usie zaravieli.
Razžaliusia carok, mirhnuu na carycu,
Sa ũsimi kniaziami pajšoũ u švialicu".

P (arch.) only. Cf. lit. BR, Da (E), U, MP, 'to be filled with pity'.

Passion, Flame

PYL, Šun, Nos, Dob, Fed, R.

AHOŇ, D-M(c), Łuĉ(b), Tap, Hur(a), Hur(d), Bahu(a), Abu(a), all.

PŁAMIEŃ, Bahu(a)(2), Nos, CAN (4 plus Bahu(a)), ■ (arch.),
P (plomień). Also F107.

POLYMIA, D-M(e), D-M(f), BR-R, CAN, U (pòlum'ja). Also Kr (polom-ia), Srez. Kaš and Dob give only the literal sense.

ŽAR, D-M(c), D-M(i), BR-R, CAN, Dob, R, U, P. Also F107.

Passionate

HARAČY, D-M(g), Gar(2), BR-R, CAN, Šat, R, U (pylkyj more common),
P (goracy). Also BK, F107, Sch.

Feeling, Sense

ČUĆCIO, Jel(PT), lit. BR, Kaš (specifically 'foreboding'), U (ĉut-tja), P (czucie). Also BK.

PAČUĆCIO, Abu(a), BN, BRS, BR-R, U, P.

ZMYSL, Bahu(a), P only in this meaning. Cf. Nos, BN, R, U, 'significance'. ■ P-ism.

Sensitive, Responsive

ČULY, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), Abu(a), lit. BR, Kaš, ■ (Da), U, P.

ČUTKI, Kal(b), Jel(PT), lit. and dial. BR, R, U.

TKLIVY, Jel(c), Nos, Opyt (Archangel'sk), P.

Unresponsive

HŁUCHI, Bahu(a), all.

To Feel

PAČUĆ, PŁ, D-M(h), D-M(PT), Kal(a), Abu(a), lit. BR, U, P.

Patience

CIARPLIVAŚĆ, DA, Abu(a), lit. BR, R (terpelivost'), U (terpelyvist'), P. Also BK, CB, F107. Kr, Zak have the R spelling.

VYDZIERŻKA, Błu(a), R, U.

Patient

CIARPLIVY, Błu(a), HDS, Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R ('-pel-'), U (as R), P.

CIERPIALIVY, EDD, R, U.

Impatience

NICIERPAČKA, D-M(1), Da (Kursk: neterpjačka), U (neterpljačka).

Impatient

NIECIARPLIVY, D-M(e), Jel(PT)(niaciarplivy), BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, R ('-pel-'), U (as R), P.--

To Disturb, Worry

BIESPAKOIĆ, Błu(a), R only. A R-ism.

TURBAVAĆ, En45, BSV, lit. and dial. BR, Da (P), P. BSV also has turbuvać, Dob (refl.), U (refl.), see turbavacca.

To Worry (intr.)

TURBAVACCA, En45, lit. and dial. BR, P. Cf. Dob, U, '-buv-'.

RUPIĆ, D-M(c), Jel(c), Kaś, Šat, Opyt (Kaluga). Listed by Čačot as a rare word. Cf. Nos, BN, BR-R (rùpieć), CAN, Dob, 'to worry' (trans.). Of Lith origin this word is also used impersonally in certain R dialects (Kaluga, Pskov, Tver', Orjol (Pr)) with the meanings 'to think', 'to fear', 'to foresee ill'.

RUPICCA, BSV, lit. BR, Kaś, Šat.

Restless, Disturbed

BIESPAKOJNY, BSV, CAN(1), R. Cf. Nos, BN, biespokojlivy; U nespokojnyj; P niespokojący. A R-ism.

RASTARHNIONY, Jel(PT)(2), P only. A P-ism. (TS)leL

RUPLIVY, D-M(1), Nos, BR-R, Šat, Da (W), P (dial.). Cf. BN,

rupatlivy; Kaś, rupki. Listed by Čáčot.

RUPYTLIVY, BSV, Nos (rupotlivy), BN (rupatlivy). The vowel in BSV's version of this word may have been influenced by the analogy of pytlivy. HBLM, II describes the word as a N-E BR dial-ism.

Consolation, Comfort

PACIECHA, D-M(h), PRPP, Kal(a), Kal(b), Nos, BN, Kaś, Šat, P.

UCIECHA, NS, all.

To Calm, Console

CIEŠYĆ, D-M(h), Bahu(a), lit. BR, R (Da), Mag. Cf. R, U, P, 'to gladden'.

PACIEŠYĆ, KZ, D-M(a), Bļu(b), BN, BR-R, CAN, U, P. Cf. R, 'to gladden'. HSD, Scn use the word in the sense of 'to fob off'.

UCIEŠYĆ, VPNB, BR-R, R. Cf. U, P, 'to gladden'.

To Mollify, Assuage

UHAMANIĆ, D-M(f), D-M(h), D-M(l)(2), Nos, CAN(2), Šat, R, U. Kaś, Dob have only the refl. form.

UNIMAĆ, HŭK, Nos ('to restrain'), CAN(5), Dob (as Nos), R. Cf. BR-R, sunimać. A R-ism.

UNIAĆ, En45, D-M(b), D-M(c)(2), D-M(h), D-M(j), D-M(l), CAN(4), R. Cf. BR-R, suniać; Dob, 'to understand'. A R-ism.

To Reassure

ZALACAĆ, D-M(d), Nos only. Cf. P, 'to recommend'.

ZASPAKOIĆ, D-M(a), BR-R, ■ (Da), U, P.

SUPAKOIĆ, Bļu(a), BR-R, Kaś. Cf. R, P, 'asp-'; U, 'zasp-'.

To Be Reassured

USPAKOICCA, Łuč(a), R, P.

Inconsolable

BIESPACIEŠNY, NS, BN only. Cf. BR-R, ■ niaŭciešny; U bezutišno, P niepocieszny.

Happiness

ŠČAŚCIE, widespread, all.

ŠČAŚCINIAK / ŠČAŚCINIOK, Hur(a), "Ni ŭ nas doli niet, / Ni ŭ nas ščaścińka", none.

RADAŚĆ, widespread, all. Bahu(d) has radości (the genitive sing.)

twice; in both cases it occurs at the end of a line for rhyme (with štości and hości).

Delight, Pleasure

PACIECHA, Čač(a), D-M(b), D-M(c), D-M(d), D-M(PT), HDS, Jel(PT), Hur(a), Nos, U, P.

UCIECHA, ŽŠ(2), Jel(PT), Abu(a), BR-R, Kaš, R, U, P.

PRYJOMNAŚĆ, Čač(a), U, P.

ROSKAŠA, Čač(a), BN (raskoša), BR-R (as BN), U (roskiš), P (roskisz).
An hybrid form. See also 'luxury, comfort', Part II, Section 8.

RASKOŠA, D-M(i), BN, BR-R.

Happy

ŠČAŚLIVY, widespread, all. Nos alone gives first syllable stress in the long form of this adjective. In none of the texts is it possible to determine the stress.

ŠČASNY, D-M(a), D-M(e)(2), D-M(g), D-M(PT), Nos, BN, BR-R (ščaślivy preferred), Kaš, U (coll.), P (as BR-R).

Glad

RAD, widespread, BR-R, Dob, R, U, P. Also Kr, Krap.

RADZIENKI, D-M(g)(2), D-M(h), CAN (1 plus 1 folk.) only.

Joyful

RADASNY, D-M(d)(3), D-M(h), Vul, BSV, Abu(a), BR-R, R, U, P.

Absence of 't' corresponds to BR, U, P rather than R spelling.

HUČNY, Abu(a), "Dyk viasielle Turynskaje było wielmi hučnaje", Nos, CAN(6), P. Nos, CAN, P also have the word's other main meaning, 'loud', and this is found in BN, BR-R, Kaš, U.

VIASIOŁY, widespread, BR-R, CAN, Dob, Fed, R, U, P. Also Kr.
Cf. F107, Sch, vesolyj; BK, F107, Sch, veselyj.

VIESIALEŃKI, D-M(b)(viasialenki), D-M(d)(2), D-M(e), U only. Cf. R vesjolen'kij. A U-ism.

Content

KANTENTY, Čač(a), HDS, U, P.

Sorrow, Unhappiness

FRASUNAK, Bahu(d), P (arch.). Also BC, BK, CB, F107, Kr, Krap, Sch, Zak, Żur. Kr, Krap, Żur correctly describe the word as a P-ism of G origin, but Zak believes that it came to BR from G via

Cz (fresunk). NS has pracunak, an unrecorded dial. form.

HORA, widespread, BN, BRS, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, Šat, Dob, R, U. Also F107.

HORAČKA, En45, an unrecorded dial. form. Cf. R gorjuško.

HORUŠKA, Hur(d), R (gorjuško) only. A R-ism.

HORAŠĆ, Blu(a), R only. A R-ism.

HORYČ, Kal(a), BR-R, CAN, R, P.

KRUČYNA, D-M(h)(2), D-M(j), CAN(4), R. A R-ism.

NIASČAŚCIE, KZ, D-M(h)(2), Hur(d), BNT10, BR-R, Kaš, Dob, Fed, R, U, P. The word is commoner in the related sense of 'misfortune':

Čač(a), NS, D-M(j), D-M(PT)(2), Flu, Blu(a), EDB, KP, Jel(d), Bahu(a), Bahu(d).

NIEMARAŚĆ, 'gloom, despair', Bahu(a)(2), BN, CAN (5 plus Bahu(a)). HBLM, II describes the word as a dial-ism in Bahu(a).

NUDA, Čač(a), D-M(d), D-M(g), Luč(b), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

PIAČAL, NS(2), CAN(1), R, U.

SMUTA, D-M(PT), Nos, CAN(2), Dob. BR-R gives only the R, U meaning of 'disorders, confusion'.

SMUTAK, Čač(a), NS, ŽŠ, Jel(PT)(2), Jel(b), Luč(a)(2), Hur(a), Bahu(a), Bahu(b), Bahu(f), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U, P. Also Kr, Krap. Krap states that this word is not a P-ism since it appears in some GR dialects; he cites Da, who, however, only mentions those of the S and W.

LUŠKA, VCh, D-M(e), R only. A R-ism. D-X(h), Flu(a) have the related meaning of 'longing'.

TUHA, Čač(b), D-M(g), D-M(h), D-M(PT)(2), Kar(b). Nos, Dob, U have first syllable stress whilst BR-R, R (arch.) have final stress. Of those texts in which the stress can be identified Čač(b) has it on the first syllable, and D-M(g) and D-M(h) on the last. Kr notes that in her texts the word was synonymous with piačal, but that the latter has dropped from MBR leaving only tuha.

ŽAL, D-M(PT), BSV, Šun, Luč(a), Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(e), BN, BR-R, Balg, Dob, U, P. Also Zak.

ŽALAŚĆ, D-M(PT), Nos, BN, CAN(8), Kaš, Dob, R (arch., pop.), U, P.

ŽALOBA, Čač(a), D-M(PT), Jel(PT)(2), lit. BR, U, P.

Anguish, Torment

3-DMG

BALEŚĆ, D-M(j), D-M(PT), Nos, BN, CAN(1), P. Nos, BN, P also have the meaning of 'illness' as do Kaś, Šat, Dob, Kul, Mir. None, however, has the final stress found in D-M.

BOL, Bahu(a), all. Kr gives only a lit. meaning to bol whereas in her texts bolest is used both literally and figuratively.

MŁOŚĆ, Jel(b), Nos only. Cf. BR-R, R (Da), U, P, 'weakness', 'sickness'.

MUČENIE, Błu(a), all.

MUKA, widespread, all.

PAKUTA, D-M(h), Bahu(a), BN, BRS, BR-R, Kaś, Šat. The word is also used in the sense of 'atonement': NS, KZ (frequent), PRPP, Nos, BN, Dob, Da (W), U, P. Also Zak.

PATENPIENIE, PJH, P only. A P-ism.

RANA, 'wound' (fig.), Bahu(a)(2), BR-R, Šat, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107.

STRADAŃNIE, Błu(b), CAN(1), R. Also F107. Cf. U strażdannja. A R-ism.

Care, Worry

HĄDKA, VS, D-M(h), Ras, U. A U-ism.

Sad, Melancholy

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MARKOTNY, D-M(f), D-M(g), D-M(j)(2), D-M(PT)(2), VPNB, Šun, Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(d), DA, lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

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NIEŠČAŚLIVY, Čač(a), D-M(d), D-M(PT), Hur(a), Abu(a), BR-R, R, U, P.

NIASČASNY, Čač(a), Čač(b), NS, D-M(d)(2), D-M(e), D-M(g), D-M(h)(3), Pļu, Błu(b), PRPP, VPNB, Hur(a), Bahu(a), BR-R, Fed, R, U, P. Also Krap.

1 2402

PLAKUČY, Bahu(d), U only. A U-ism.

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SŁOZNY, Bahu(a)(2), BR-R, R, U.

3813

SMUTNY, Čač(a), D-M(d), D-M(e), D-M(g), D-M(h)(2), Jel(b), Jel(c), Łuč(a), Hur(a)(4), Hur(c), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also Kr.

133

ŻAŁASNY, D-M(d), D-M(PT)(2), BR-R, P (żałosny).

ŻAŁOSNY, Jel(PT), "Żałosny pa ajczyzny stracia", BR-R, P.

Mournfully, Sadly

133

PANURA, Jel(b), BR-R, R, U, P. Cf. Nos, 'from under one's eyebrows'.

SUMNA, Jel(a), BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Serž, ANR (dial.), Da (S, W: 'thoughtful', 'dangerous', 'doubtful', 'terrible'). Cf. Nos, 'dubiously', 'fearfully'.

TOŠNA, 'sick at heart', Kar(b), Kaś, R, U. Listed by Čačot as a rare word.

A Melancholy Thing

PLAČONCA, Bahu(a), "płaconcu dudku-samahraǵku", none. Cf. P placzący - 'weeping'.

Sullen, Gloomy

CHNURNY, Jel(b), BB, Šun, Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Cf. R chnuryj.

NEVIAŠIOŁY, D-M(PT), BR-R, Dob, R, U, P.

PRYŮNYŮNY, D-M(f), D-M(i), none apart from CAN (D-M(f) only).

TOMNY, D-M(f), CAN(1), R, U (rare). A R-ism.

UHRUMY, Hur(a), Dob, R. A R-ism.

To Be Painful

BALEĆ, D-M(h), BR-R, CAN, Šat, R, U, P.

ŠČYMIEĆ, Bahu(a)(2), Nos, BR-R, Šat, R (ščemit'), U (ščemity).

Painful, Unpleasant

BALUČY, Abu(a), lit. BR, U.

BOLNA, D-M(h), CAN(4), R. A R-ism.

To Be Miserable, Pine, Grieve

HARAVAĆ, D-M(e), D-M(h), D-M(1)(2), Jel(b), BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Dob, R, U.

SMUCIĆ, Čač(b), "Czy wiesielacca, czy smuciać, / Ŭsio rozum jeǵu muciać", none. BN, BR-R, Šat, Da (S, W), U, P all have the refl. form only. It is interesting that in his P translation of the poem Čačot also uses the non-refl. form: "Czy weselą się, czy smęą, / Zawsze rozum wódką męą".

SUMAVAĆ, Arc, D-M(1), BR-R, CAN(2), U. Also SCh. Cf. Da (S, W), 'to ponder deeply'.

SUMNICCA, BSV, none. Cf. Dob, sumit'sja; U sumnity - 'to be sad', sumnytysja - 'to doubt'. An hybrid form.

TASKAVAĆ, D-M(e), D-M(PT), Hur(a), CAN (1 folk.), R only. Cf. Nos, tosknovać; P tesknić. A R-ism.

TAŠNAVAĆ, Blu(a), Blu(b)(3), Nos, Kaś, Dob (tošnuvati).

TEŽYĆ, widespread, BN, BRS, BR-R, Šat, Dob, R (coll.), U.

LATUŽYĆ, HŮK, BR-R, R (coll.), U.

ŽURZYCCA, HP, D-M(d), D-M(g), D-M(PT), Blu(b), Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S), Opyt (Kursk), U.

PAŽURYCCA, Łu**ć**(b), as żurycca.

ZAŽURYCCA, Bahu(c), as żurycca.

To Become Sad, Depressed

UNYVAĆ, NS, Dob, R. A R-ism.

ZANUDZICCA, Bahu(a), Nos, BR-R, CAN, Šat, R (Da), U. Cf. Kaś, zanudzić; Dob, P (non-refl.), 'to bore, sicken'.

ZMARKATNIEĆ, Bahu(e), CAN (1 plus Bahu(e)), P. A P-ism.

To Make Sad

SMUCIĆ, D-M(h), Nos, BN, Dob, U, P. Cf. R, 'to disturb, trouble'.

NASMUCIĆ, Ča**č**(a), Nos, Dob, U, P.

To Long, Pine For

SKUČAĆ (plus pa), Jel(PT), R, U.

UZDYCHAĆ (plus da), D-M(c)(2), D-M(PT). The verb is known to BR, R, U, P, but the construction is typically P. A P-ism.

To Suffer

BIEDAVAĆ, Ča**č**(b), D-M(h), Šun, Hur(a), Bahu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, Kul, U. Cf. R bedstvovat'.

CIARPIEĆ, widespread, BN, BR-R, Dob, R, U.

PAKUTAVAĆ, KZ, lit. and dial. BR, P.

To Bear

CIARPIEĆ, PRPP, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, Dob, R, U.

ŚCIARPIEĆ, Ča**č**(b), Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(c), Bahu(d)(2), lit. BR, R, U.

UCIARPIEĆ, BSV, KP, lit. BR, R, U.

TRYVAĆ, Bahu(d), Abu(a), lit. BR only in this meaning. Also F107, Kr, SCh.

VYDZIARŽAĆ, D-M(d), R, U, P (wytrzymać preferred).

VYTRYMAĆ, Bahu(a), Nos, BR-R, Šat, U, P.

VYNOSIĆ, Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. Only R has final rather

than penult. stress.

ZNASIĆ, Blu(a), KF, an hybrid form: R has final stress but prefix 's-'; U, P have prefix 'z-' but penult. stress.

Martyr

MUČENIK, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. Only P has the penult. stress of Abu(a).

Relief from Suffering

PALOHKA, PRPP, Nos, BN, BNT10, BR-R, Šat.

A Complaint

SKARHA, D-M(1), BSV, Jel(b), Bahu(c), lit. BR, U, P. Also BK. HBLM, II describes the word as a P-ism in BSV.

ŽAL, Syr, Bahu(a), BN, P.

ŽALABA, D-M(1), YŮK, CAN (4 plus 3 folk.), Kaš, R, U. Gar(2) has the word with penult. stress as in OP. Cf. the MP meaning of 'mourning'.

Lamenting, Complaining

NARAKAÑNIE, D-M(h), all.

SKOHAT, VCJ, lit. BR, Dob.

To Complain, Lament, Grumble

BRUDZIĆ, TP, Da (Smolensk < BR) only.

NARAKAĆ, VCJ, VVV, D-M(f), D-M(g), D-M(h), EDD, PRPP, Kal(a), YŮK, DA, BN, BR-R, CAN, Šat, Da (Kaluga, Pskov), U, P, Cz. Also BK, Krap. Krap takes the word's existence in P and Cz as well as BR to imply considerable age rather than a loan.

MARKOCICCA, Bahu(d), P (rare) only. Lit. and dial. BR, P (rare) have the related meaning of 'to be sad'.

PISNUĆ, HP, DA, BR-R, U, P. Cf. R pišcat'.

RAPTAĆ, Blu(a), R only. A R-ism.

SKARBICCA, Blu(a), none. Cf. R skorbet'; U skorbity.

SKARŽYCCA, Tap, lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

PASKARŽYCCA, Čač(b), BSV, Gar(2), as skaržycca. HBLM, II describes the word as a P-ism in BSV.

USKARŽACCA, BSV, Nos, P.

SKRYPIEĆ, D-M(h), "Dzień i noc męża skrypić", R (coll.). BR-R, U,

P all have the word, but none gives specifically the present meaning.

SZIKACCA, En90(2), none. Cf. P wściekać się / wściec się - 'to rage'.

ŻALICCA, PS, D-M(g), Błu(a), HSD, PRPP, lit. and dial. BR, R (pop.), U, P.

PAŻALICCA, D-M(c), as żalicca.

ŻALKAVACCA, BSV(2), Nos, BN, CAN(6), Dob, U (dial.).

ŻURYCCA, 'to express one's grief to someone else', D-M(j), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S), U, P (Karł). Cf. MP, 'to be angry at someone'.

PAŻURYCCA, D-M(g), as żurycca.

Fun, Merrymaking

ACHOTA, D-M(a), "Kali achóta naczáta, / Sztoż staćcie jak cialáta?", D-M(a), none with this meaning.

HULANKA, Łuč(a)(2), Łuč(b)(2), BN, BR-R (coll.), CAN, Kaś, Dob, R (pop.), Opyt (Kostroma, Novgorod), U, P.

HULAÑNIE, Łuč(b), all.

HULBA, Gar, BR-R (pop.), Dob, R, U (coll.). It is interesting to note that the 1946 translation of Garšin's story has at this point hulnia, which is more widely recognised in the lit. and dial. BR dictionaries.

HULNIA, NS, Nos, BNT10, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, Dob, Ras, R (pop.), Opyt (Pskov), U (coll.).

IHRYSČA, UPN, TP(G), TP(Z), D-M(d), D-M(g)(2), D-M(h)(2), CDMZ, Šun, Łuč(b), Tap(4), Bahu(a)(4), BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, Dob, R (arch., pop.), Pev, Kul, U, P (igrzysko). In both texts and dictionaries the meaning is specifically 'merrymaking in a group (with dancing, music etc.)'.

PACIECHA, D-M(e), D-M(h), Tap, lit. BR, Fed, Šat, R.

VIASIELLE, Čač(b), D-M(e), D-M(h), D-M(j), Łuč(a), Hur(c), R only. A R-ism. The meaning 'wedding', characteristic of lit. and dial. BR, U, P is widespread in the 19th-century texts including D-M and Łuč.

VIASIOŁAŚĆ, BSV, Jel(c), BNT4, CAN(8), R, U, P. ŽS has final stress, a form recorded in BR-R, CAN(4).

RAŽVIESIALEŃNIE, Jel(d), BR-R, R (Da), P.

UVIESIALEŃNIE, D-M(PT), CAN(2), R. Also BK.

ZABAVA, D-M(d), D-M(PT)(3), Jel(PT), Łuč(a), Łuč(b), all.

ZABAŮKA, Jel(PT)(2), all.

To Entertain, Amuse

BAVIĆ, Jel(PT), Nos, BN, U, P. Cf. BR-R, 'to waste, spend (time)'. Cf. also Sch, "kab nie baviła", 'and quickly too', Nos, BN, U (dial.), P.

ZABAŮLAĆ, HP, D-M(PT)(2), Abu(a), all. Cf. the meaning 'to delay' characteristic of BR, U, P, Cz, Serb, Bulgarian as well as the Pskov and Smolensk Dialects of R; of these, only Cz does not also have the meaning 'to amuse'.

CIEŠYĆ, D-M(h), Łuč(b), Bahu(d), BR-R, R (Da), MaE, U, P.

PACIEŠYĆ, Jel(a), BR-R, U. Cf. BN, BR-R, U, P, 'to console'.

UCIEŠYĆ, TP(ML), BR-R, ■ (coll.), U, P.

DARADZIĆ, 'to give cause for rejoicing', D-M(j), none.

ŚMIAŠYĆ, Błu(a), BR-R, R, U, P.

UŠČAŚLIVIĆ, 'to make happy', D-M(l), U, P.

VIESIALIĆ, TP(A), D-M(d)(2), BR-R, Kaś, R, U, P.

RAŽVIESIALIĆ, D-M(f), Bahu(e), BR-R, Kaś, R, U, P.

To Become Gay, Lively

VIESIALEĆ, TP, BR-R, CAN, Dob, R, U.

PAVIESIALEĆ, D-M(e), D-M(j), Šan, as viesialeć.

RAŽVIESIALICCA, PL, D-M(h), BR-R, CAN, Fed, R, U, P.

A Merry Person, Thing

VIASIOŁUCHA, Bar(c), Jan, ■ (Da), U. Cf. Dob, Jan, 'rainbow'.

VIESIALČAK, Hur(d), CAN(7), R. Cf. BR-R, CAN(8), U, viesialun; P wesołek. A R-ism.

To Amuse Oneself, Make Merry

BAVICCA, TP(Š), Jel(PT), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

ZABAŮLACCA, HP, TP, D-M(e), D-M(PT), EDD, Jel(PT), all.

HULAĆ, widespread, all.

PAHULAĆ, En45, all.

ZAHULAĆ, En45, HDS, all.

RAZHULACCA, TP(ML), TP(Z), D-M(c)(2), Kal(a), BR-R, R, U, P.

VIESIALICCA, HP, Čač(b), Jel(b), Łuč(a), Tap, Bahu(d), DA, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Fed, R, U, P. Also BK, F107, SCh.

PAVIESIALICCA, HKA, D-M(d), as viesialicca.

To Rejoice

CIEŠYCCA, Vul, BSV(2), Jel(PT), Łuč(c), Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, Kaś, R, U, P.

RADAVACCA, D-M(h), D-M(PT)(2), BSV, PRPP, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. Also BK, F107, Kr, SCh.

ZRADZIEĆ, NS, Bahu(a)(3), CAN (1 plus Bahu(a)), U. Cf. R radet' - 'to be zealous', 'to take to heart'. A U-ism.

To Live in Happiness, Bliss

ČARSTVAVAĆ, NS,

"A chto Ź nieba choča čarstvovaci
Otca było považaci,
A matar było šanovać
Do vieku."

The usage is U, but the substitution of 'č' for 'c' is purely dialectal. See čynić, Part II, Section 5.

KRULOVAĆ, KZ, Nos, P. Also CB, SCh.

PRYPIAVAĆ, Tap, BR-R, Dob, R.

PRAPIAJAĆ, Hur(b), "Usio leta prapiajaŹ", none with this specific meaning.

To Enjoy, Delight In

LUBAVACCA, Hur(b), P only. Cf. BR-R, R, U, 'to admire'. A P-ism.

Boredom

NUDA, D-M(PT)(3), Łuč(a), Bahu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, Pod, U, P.

SKUKA, HP, D-M(1), CAN (D-M(1) only), R, U.

Boring

SKUČNA, PŁ, CAN (3 folk.), R, U. Buř describes the word as a R-ism in PŁ.

NUDNY, MH, Jel(PT), Hur(c), all. U alone has final stress.

To Bore

NUDZIĆ, Jel(PT)(2), U, P. Cf. the lit. and dial. BR, Opyt

(Kursk, Smolensk) impersonal verb 'to be exhausting, sickening'.

Wit, Humour

DOSĆIP, Abu(a), BN, BRS, BR-R, CAN, U (dòtep), P (dowcip).

HUMAR, Abu(a)(2), BN, BRS, BR-R, U, P. Cf. R jùnor < gumòr.

Witty, Apt

DASĆIPNY, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, Stan, Kaś, Šat (final stress), U (doteptyj), P (dowcipny). Jel(PT) underlines the P origins of this word by his spelling daŭścipny.

ŚMIEŠNY, Bahu(a), all. R, U have final stress.

A Jest, Joke

ŠUTKA, PL, En45, TP, Hur(d), CAN (7 plus 2 folk.), Dob, R. A R-ism.

ŽART, Arc, En45, D-M(d), D-M(e), D-M(g), D-M(h), D-M(PT)(2), D-M(l), Jel(PT), Łuč(a), Bahu(a), DA, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Opyt (Pskov, Smolensk), U, P.

ŽARCIK, Jel(PT), lit. BR, U, P.

Joker, Comedian

KANIĘDYJANT, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. Cf. Nos, komeďjansčyk; Dob, komed'jansčik.

PRAKUDA, SVB, lit. and dial. BR, R (pop.), Tich, Mag, Opyt (Moscow, Pskov). Cf. Dob, 'ridiculous person'; Opyt (Vologda, Smolensk, Pskov, Tver'), 'cunning, deceitful person'.

ŠUT, Šun, R only. Cf. Dob, 'the devil' (only). A R-ism.

To Joke

BROIĆ, D-M(d), Nos ('to play the fool - semi-indecently'), BN, U, P. Šak describes the word as characteristic of the S-W BR dialects.

ŠUCIĆ, Bla(a), Bla(b), CAN (1 folk.), Dob, R. A R-ism.

ŽARTAVAĆ, TP, D-M(e), D-M(PT), D-M(l), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W, Pskov, Tver'), U, P.

PAŽARTAVAĆ, Šun, as žartavać.

ZAŽARTAVAĆ, PL, as žartavać.

Mockery, Scorn

HLUM, Kal(a), Kal(b), Bahu(a), Nos ('a joke'), BN, BRS, CAN, Kaś, Šat, AP, R (Da), Pod, U.

KPIŃKI, Abu(a)(2), Nos, BN (kpiŋy), BR-R (as BN), CAN (as BN),

P (as BN).

ŚMIECH, Čač(b), Ryp(a), Łuč(a), DA(2), BR-R, Dob, Fed, R, U, P.

ŚMIEŠKI, ŽŠ, "da usio stròić śmièszki", BR-R, Dob, Jan, R (Da), U.
Cf. Kaś, 'jokes'; Šat, Kaś, 'laughter in conversation'. R has final stress.

PAŚMIEŠYŠČA, Łuč(b), BR-R, R.

ŽDZIEK, Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(d)(2), Abu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR only.
Listed by Čačot as a rare word.

To Mock

HŁUMICCA, Kal(a), Jel(c), lit. BR, Jan, R, U.

KPIĆ, BSV, Błu(a)(2), HDS, VPNB, Nos, BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Dob, Fed, P.
Buś describes the word as a P-ism of the 20th century now fully accepted into the lit. language. Judging by the evidence of both the 19th-century texts and the dictionaries, however, it came to BR not later than the middle of the 19th century.

AKPIĆ, HŭK(2), Bahu(d), as kpić.

PACIEŠYCCA, TP(A), BR-R, R.

ŚMIAJACCA, D-M(1), Bahu(a), Bahu(d), BR-R, Dob, R, U, P. Also BK, F107.

ABŚMIAJAĆ, Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN R ('os-'), U (as R), P (as R).

NAŚMIACHACCA, Tap, BR-R (naśmichacca), R, U (as BR-R), P (naśmiewać się).
It is unusual for MBR to share U rather than R spelling in a word common to all three ES1 languages.

VYŚMIAVAĆ, Jel(PT), BR-R, R, U, P.

ŽDZIEKAVACCA, VVV, D-M(a), D-M(c), D-M(d), D-M(e)(2), D-M(g), D-M(PT), HDS, KP, Bahu(a)(2), DA(2), BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Da (W).

Hope

NADZIEJA, Čač(a), KZ, D-M(f), D-M(g), D-M(1), Błu(a)(2), EDD, PRPP, Jel(b), Jel(c), HŭK, Hur(a), Abu(a)(2), BN, BRS, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Fed, Ras, Opyt (Archangel'sk), U, P. Also Kr, Zak.

SPADZIEJA, D-M(PT), Nos, CAN(1).

To Hope

NADZIEJACCA, BB, Nos, R, U.

To Hope For, Rely On

SPADZIAVACCA, NS, BSV, PRPP, Kal(a)(2), Łuč(b), Bahu(d), DA, Abu(a),

lit. and dial. BR, Dub (Pskov, Tambov), Bog, U, P. Also BK, Fl07, Kr, Krap, Sch. Verbs with a double prefix are generally uncharacteristic of MBR.

UPAVAC, NS(2), CAN(1), R, U. Also BK.

Sudden, Unexpected

NACHALNY, D-M(e),

"Jak u vullu pčoły, hudziać boży ludzi,
Asli nie kirmaś tam zaŭtrašnim dniem budzie,
Ci jaka nachalna pryśpieła rabota".

None with this meaning. Note that Da (W) gives the phrase naglaja rabota - 'sudden work': the use of nachalny in this sense in D-M(e) may be by analogy, since the usual meaning of both words ('shameless') is the same.

NIESPADZIAVANNY, Abu(a), Nos, BRS, BR-R, Šat, U (nespodivanyj), P. Also Fl07, nespodevanyj. Cf. Kaś, niespadziejna.

Most Unexpectedly

NAJNIESPADZIAVANNIE, Abu(a), as niespadziavanny.

Fear, Fright

BAJAŽŃ, D-M(h), D-M(PT), Kal(b), Jel(PT), Jel(b), Nos, R, U with this stress.

BOJAŽŃ, D-M(e)(2), D-M(f), BN, BR-R, CAN, P.

HRAZA, 'threat', D-M(h), HDS, Abu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, R (pop., arch.), U, P.

LAK, PN, Bahu(a), Nos, CAN (Bahu(a) only), U, P (lek). Also Kr, who states that the word is still found in certain MBR dialects. Cf. BK, Fl07, ljaklivyj - 'fearful'.

PIERAPUH, D-M(PT), Nos, BR-R (pierapuđ), CAN(2), Dob, Šat (as BR-R), R (coll.).

PUD, En45, BN, BR-R (spudu - 'from fright'), CAN(7), Šat, U (dial.). Also BC, Sch.

STRACH, widespread, BN, BR-R, CAN, Dob, Fed, R, U, P. Also BK, Fl07, Kr, Krap, Sch.

STRACHATNIA, D-M(c), CAN (D-M(c)) only. Cf. lit. and dial. BR, U, strachata.

TRYVOHA, D-M(d), D-M(e)(3), D-M(g), D-M(PT), VCJ, Kal(a), KP, Jel(PT), Abu(a), all.

UTRAPIENIE, D-M(h), Nos, BN. Cf. BR-R, 'wildness'; P, 'torment, annoyance'.

Fearful, Timorous

BAJAŻLIVY, D-M(1), BR-R, CAN, Šat, Fed, R, U, P.

BOJAZNY, D-M(d)(3), D-M(PT), BN, R (pop.). Also Srez. BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, Jak, Bog, Opyt (Kostroma, Moscow, Novgorod, Orenburg) have the adverbs.

NIASMIELY, Łuč(a), BR-R, R, U, P.

PAŁACHLIVY, Bahu(f), Nos (połòchlivy), BN, BR-R, Šat, Fed, U, P (płochliwy).

PUHLIVY, D-M(e), D-M(PT), Kaś, Dob, R.

Terrified

SPUŻANY, Jel(PT), Nos, BR-R.

ZAPUŻANY, DA, Nos, BR-R.

Cowardly

PUŻLIVY, VCh, TP(SV), TP(G), D-M(PT), Nos, BR-R, Šat, Lys.

TRUŚLIVY, TP, CAN (6 plus TP), R. Cf. Nos, truchlivy. A R-ism.

Coward

TRUS, TP(A), R only. A R-ism.

To Frighten

NAPUŻAĆ, CDMZ, Nos, BR-R, R (napugat'), U (napużuvaty).

PAŁOCHAĆ, D-M(1), BN, BR-R, R (Da), U.

SPAŁOCHAĆ, Bahu(f), BR-R, Šat, U (spološyty preferred).

STRAŚYĆ, NS, D-M(1), HDS(2), Łuč(a), all.

TRYVOŻYĆ, 'to disturb, alarm', Abu(a), BN, BR-R, R, U, P. Also F107.

TURNJĆ 'to give a scare', Ryp(a), Nos, BN.

To Be Frightened, Take Fright

BAJACCA, widespread, all.

PABAJACCA, D-M(PT), all.

BAJAĆ SIABIE, Čač(b), none, apart from OCS bojati sebe.

LAKACCA, D-M(j), BN, CAN (4 plus 2 folk.), Kaś, Šat (< P), Čud, Da (S, W), U, P (lękać się).

ISPUHACCA, D-M(f), D-M(g), D-M(h), R only. A R-ism.

PIERAPUHACCA, En45, Dob, R. A R-ism.

PUŽACCA, PL, Šun, Luč(b), lit. and dial. BR, Tich, Kul.

ISPUŽACCA, PL, Mag only. The prefix is characteristic of ■ but the root of BR.

SPUŽACCA, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, Tich, Kul, Mag, U (dial.: spużuvatysja preferred). Buř describes this word as a R-ism in PL.

UPUDZICCA, En90, Nos, Ras.

PIERAPAŁOCHACCA, PRPP, BR-R, Da (S, W, Novgorod), Jak, U.

SPAŁOCHACCA, D-M(f), D-M(j), D-M(PT), Bahu(a)(3), Nos ('vs-'), BR-R, Šat, Kul, Pev, U.

USPAŁOCHACCA, SVB, Nos only.

USTRAŠYCCA, TP(ML), CAN(1), R (bookish), U. Buř describes the word as a R-ism in TP(ML).

PRYRABIEĆ, PL, CAN (1 plus 2 folk.), R. A R-ism.

NADRYŽACCA, 'to tremble in fear', HDsaŠ86, all. The spelling is characteristic of BR, U.

To Be Afraid (impersonal verb)

BOLEKA, Biu(a), Nos only.

BOJAZKA, D-M(j)(3), CAN(4), Kul, Pod, U (coll.).

Boldness, Courage

ADVAHA, D-M(PT)(2), Bahu(d), all.

CHVABRAŚĆ, Biu(a), R-BR, Dob only. Cf. BR-R, charobry; U choro-brist.

RYZYKA, HP, BN, BRS, BR-R (also 'conceit'), Šat ('conceit'), U (ryzyk), P.

SERCA, D-M(d), all.

ŚNIEŁAŚĆ, Bahu(a), BNT10, BR-R, R, U, P. Also Kr, Sch.

Bold, Fearless

ADVAŽNY, D-M(d), D-M(PT), BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, Fed, R, U, P. Cf. Vol, Jak, Opyt (Vladimir, Rjazan', Simbirsk, Jaroslavl'), 'welcoming, sociable'.

BRAVARNI, HDsaŠ86, none. Cf. BR-R, CAN, U, bravurny; BR-R, CAN, Šat, R, U, bravy; P brawurowy.

BRAVY, TP, BR-R, CAN, Šat (< R), R, U.

ŠMIEĽY, HDsaŠ86, D-M(a), D-M(d)(3), D-M(PT), Vul, Bľu(a)(2), Kal(a), Jel(PT)(2), Łuč(a), Łuč(b), Hur(b), Bahu(b), Bahu(d), Bahu(f), BR-R, Fed, R, U, P. Also Kr, SCh.

UDAĽY, UPN, VCJ, D-M(c), BR-R, Kaš, Šat, Dob, R, U. Cf. Nos, BN, 'successful', 'skilful'.

Bold Person, Hero

CHVAT, Bahu(a), BR-R, Fed, R, U, P.

HIEROJ, Abu(a), BNT11 (heroj), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

JUCHA, Syr, Nos, CAN. Cf. lit. and dial. BR, P, 'blood'.

MAŁADZIEC, Čač(a), UPN, Bľu(a), HŭK, lit. BR, Dob, R, U, P (dial.).

MAŁAJCA, UPN, KP, Nos only. Cf. BR-R, małajcavaty - 'daring'; BN, Šat, małajčyna.

UDALEC, Bľu(a), BR-R, R, U.

To Recover One's Courage

ABADRYCCA, D-M(g), R only. Cf. CAN(3), abadracca; BR-R, pabad-ziorycca, U pidbad'orytysja. A R-ism.

To Dare, Be So Bold

ADVAŽYCCA, Bahu(a), Bahu(c), Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, Kaš, Šat, R, P. Cf. Nos, BN, U, 'zv-'.
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AŠMIELICCA, D-M(a), D-M(l), all. Ašmialicca, Bahu(a) is not recorded.

ŠMIEĆ, widespread, all.

PASMEĆ, En90, Jel(PT), all.

Desire

ACHVOTA, widespread, BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, Šat, Fed, R ('ocho-'), U (as R), P (as R). The word is also used in the related meaning of 'gladness': MH, D-M(c), D-M(d), D-M(e), D-M(f), D-M(l), Łuč(b).

ACHOTA, UPN, En45, BR ('achvo-'), R, U, P.

CHEŃĆ, Jel(PT)(2), CAN(3), P. A P-ism.

CHENTKA, Jel(PT), P only. A P-ism.

MANIA, 'mania', Jel(c), all.

PRYCHAĆ, D-M(a), D-M(g), D-M(PT), CAN(1), R. A R-ism.

Desired Object

ZNADOBA, Jel(c), none. Cf. U, 'contraption'; Nos, znádoti - 'according to need'.

To Wish, Desire

BAŽAĆ, BSV, BN, Ras, AP, Da (Novorossiysk, Voronež, Vologda, Vinnitsa, Olonec, Nižegorod, Simbirsk, Penza), Jak, Pod, U. HBLM, II describes the word as a U-ism in BSV.

CHACIEĆ, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, R, U, P (choić).

ZACHACIEĆ, 'to take a fancy', Čač(b), BR-R, R, U, P.

KARCIĆ (impersonal verb), Bar(b), "nam stała karcic", AP, Da (Pvar', Pskov), U (kortity). Cf. BK, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šut, Dor, Ras, Da (a), karcieć (third person singular karcic) - 'to desire'.

MYŚLIĆ, D-N(c),

"P'ju da ciabie poŭnym kubkam
Dobrym zdaroŭjem;
Što myślu sabie
To i tabie".

Nos, U, P (arch.).

PRAHNUĆ, Jel(PT)(2), Jel(b), Jel(c), Jel(d), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also CB, Fl07, Kr, Sch.

VOLIĆ, KZ, CAN(1), R (Da), U. Cf. P, 'to prefer'.

ŽADAĆ, HSD(2), PRFP, Jel(PT)(2), Jel(b), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, OR, Dub (Vologda, Rjazan', Tambov), U, P (požadac; žadac means 'to demand'). Also BK, Fl07, Kr, Sch; BK, Fl07, žadati; Fl07, žadati.

ZAŽADAĆ, 'to conceive a desire', Bahu(a), lit. BR, U.

ZAŽADAĆ, 'to ask for, demand', Abu(a), U, P.

ŽALAĆ, Biu(a), Biu(b), CAN (4 folk.), R. Also Fl07, želati. R-ism.

ŽYČYĆ, EBD, HŮK(2), Nos, U (zyčyty preferred), P (but no other 1901 language).

ŽYČYĆ, PRFP, Šun, Nos, BR-R, Fed, U.

Greed

CHCIVAŚĆ, EDD, Bahu(a), Abu(a), lit. BR, P.

Greedy

CHCIVY, Jel(PT), Jel(c), DA, lit. and dial. BR, P.

EASY, VCa, VCJ, VHP, Ryp(a)(2), KP, HŭK, Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(3), lit. and dial. BR, R (Da), U, P.

IAAHAVITY, 'insatiable', Abu(a), BR-R, Šat.

SKVAPNY, VCJ, lit. and dial. BR, U (dial.). Cf. lit. U, 'hasty'; P skwaplany - 'hasty', 'obsequious'.

SMAHLY, D-M(g), Bahu(d)(3), CAN(3) only. Cf. BR-R, CAN(3), 'parched'; U, P, 'swarthy, suntanned'; P, 'well built, supple'. But describes the word as a P-ism in Bahu(d) despite the fact that it is used in a quite different sense from P.

ŽADLIVY, Jel(d), lit. BR, Kaš, U, P.

ŽADNY, VCJ, D-M(d), D-M(g), Nos, BRS, Šat, R, U.

Greedy Person

CHCIVIEC, Bahu(a)(3), BR-R, P.

KRUJK, Tap, Bahu(a), Nos, BN, U, P.

VORAN, D-M(d), BN, CAN, R, U.

To Shun

ADCHINUCCA, Jel(b), lit. BR, Da (Smolensk), U (vičchytnutysja).

CURACCA, D-M(1), PRFP, Bahu(d)(2), Nos, BN, BR-R, Bulg, U.

ADCURACCA, D-M(h), D-M(1)(2), Nos, BN, BR-R, U.

ČURACCA, D-M(a), D-M(e), D-M(g), D-M(h), D-M(PT)(4), EDD, Jel(b), Jel(c), Jel(d), Nos, Kaš, Šat, Dob, R.

ADČURACCA, D-M(h), D-M(PT)(4), Bļu(a), Nos, Kaš, Šat, Dob, Ras, R.

ČUŽACCA, EDD, lit. BR, R (čuždat'sja), U.

DZIČYCCA, Łuč(a), BR-R, CAN, R, P.

ZACHIMIERYČYCCA, D-M(1), "Vaša dačka zachimieryčycca dy adčuraccca ad mianie, to što taždy?", CAN (D-M(1) only). Cf. U chymeryty - 'to behave strangely'; chymeryty - 'to daydream'.

To Avoid, By-Pass

ABMINUĆ, Abu(a), lit. BR, Da (S, W), U.

MINAVAĆ, EDD, "katorych czeławieku nijak nie minować", R-ism.

Surprise, Amazement

DZIŮ, Jel(b), P only. Cf. Nos, 'a wonder, miracle'; BR-R, dziw in this meaning. A P-ism.

DZIVA, Pla, Kal(b), BR-R, Kaš, Opyt (Vologda, Novgorod), U (rare).

ŽDZIŮLEŇNIE, Jel(PT), Nos, BNT4, BRS, BR-R, CAN. Bahu(a) has the P spelling of this word without the epenthetic 'l': ždziwieńie, CAN (Bahu(a) only), P.

A Wonder, Miracle

CUD, D-M(e), Jel(PT), BN, BR-R, CAN, Fed, P. Also Kr.

CUDA, JNE, Nos, Dob, R, U. Also BK, CB, F107, SCH.

DZIVA, widespread, BN, BRS, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, Šat, Dob, R, U, P.

DZIVOTA, D-M(f)(2), D-M(g), D-M(h), D-M(j), D-M(PT)(3), Kal(b), Da, BK, CAN (1 plus D-M), P (pop.).

PRACAVA, En90, BR-R, U. En45 has the spelling prjjava, not recorded in this meaning.

Strange, Wonderful

DAIŮNY, NS, BEV, Pla(b), Jel(PT), DA(2), all.

ČUDZIEŠNY, En45, R, U. Cf. BR-R, P, cuďouňy.

A Strange Person

DZIVAK, D-M(PT), lit. BR, Da (S, W: divòk, diváčka), U, P.

To Surprise

DZIVIĆ, Aba(a), lit. and dial. BR, R, P.

DAZIVIĆ, VEJ, as dzivić.

To Be Surprised

DZIVISCA, widespread, lit. BR, R, P. Also F107. Cf. U, 'to wunch'.

DAZIVISCA, ŽS, lit. BR, R, P.

DZIVAVACCA, IP(G), IP(Z), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, R (pop.), U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, SCH.

ŽDZIVAVACCA, Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, Da ('iz-'), U, P.

DZIVIĆ, Bahu(d), "Čak staŭ haspadaryć, dyk rodzie, / Što dzivić usiak, pakladaje ...", Nos, Kul.

DAZIVISCA, Bahu(d), Nos, R, U, P.

UDZIVISCA, IP(A), Nos, R.

IÉDZIVISCA, BEV, R (Da) only. A R-ism.

ŽDZIVISCA, Bahu(a), lit. BR, W, P.

ŽDZIVANUCCA, TP(ML), none.

Fame, Celebrity

ZNATNAŠĆ, Jel(PT), BR-R, R.

ZNAMIANITAŠĆ, Abu(a)(2), CAN(2), R, U.

Famous

IMIANITY, BSV, Dob, R, U.

VIEKAPOMNY, 'eternally to be remembered', D-M(e), Jel(PT), lit. BR, U (bookish), P.

To Be Famous (For)

SŁYĆ, Čač(b), D-M(g)(2), Jel(PT)(2), Bahu(d), Abu(a)(3), Dob, CAN(1), R. Cf. P słynać. A R-ism.

Rank, Position, Authority

ČYN, D-M(c), D-M(j)(3), D-M(PT)(2), BSV(2), Bļu(a), HŭK(2), Abu(b), BR-R, R, U. The characteristically BR meaning of 'manner' is also found in D-M(j); see Part II, Section 4.

STARŠENSTVA, Jel(PT)(2), P only. Cf. BNT11, BR-R, CAN, U, star-šynstvò; R starsinstvò. A P-ism.

URAD, D-M(b), Jel(PT), Abu(a), Nos, ANR (arch.), Da, U, P. Cf. BN, BR-R, 'government'.

High Ranking

ČYNOŬNY, D-M(j), D-M(PT), BR-R, R, U (arch.).

VARCIKULNY, En90, "O, vartikulnaja Dzidona", none. Šak (p. 199) suggests that this is a corruption of artykulny - 'highly placed', which is also unrecorded.

Nobility

DVARANSTVA, Bļu(a), BR-R, R, U.

ŠLACHECTVA, D-M(g), D-M(PT), D-M(1)(2), BNT10, R, U, P. Also Sch. Cf. Nos, BN, šlachta; BRS, šlachoctva.

Noble

BŁAHARODNY, D-M(1), Pšč, CAN(11), R, U. Cf. Nos, BR-R, wysokarodny.

JASNY, D-M(a), D-M(c)(2), Bļu(a), Łuč(a), Łuč(b), Abu(a), BR-R, R, U, P.

VIALMOŹKY, D-M(a), D-M(e), Bļu(a), all.

A Boor

CHAM, HDsaS86, D-M(a), D-M(e), Vul, Tap(2), Hur(a), Bahu(i), all.

CHAMUŁA, Bahu(a), BN, BR-R, U.

Boorish

CHAMSKI, Syr, Tap, BR-R, R, U, P.

To Become Genteel

RAZDALIKACICCA, Bahu(c)(2), Kaś, P. A P-ism.

Delicately

DYLIKATNA, BSV, Nos ('del-'), BR-R ('dal-'), R (as Nos), U (as Nos), F (as Nos).

Pride, Arrogance

AMBICYJA, Abu(a), all.

FANDABERYJA, D-M(j), none with 'd'. BN, BR-R, CAN, Šat, Dob have hard 'b'; R, U soft 'b' as in D-M(j). Cf. Nos, chvanaberyja. The word is of Yiddish origin (fajne - 'beautiful' plus berje - 'dashing fellow') and has moved from the personal to the abstract on account of the resemblance between its ending ('-je') and the Slavonic abstract suffix '-ija'.

CHVANABERYJA, HDsaS86, Sch, CDMZ, Nos ('-bie-'), BN.

CHVANABERSTVA, HDsaS86, none. An hybrid form.

ČVANSTVA, Tap, R, U. Buł describes this word as a R-ism in Tap.

DUMA, D-M(e), Nos, P. See also 'thought', Part II, Section 1.

PACHVALKI, 'personal glory', D-M(PT), R (Da), F (arch.: przechwałki). Cf. Nos, Zak, U (arch.), 'threats'.

ČYK, Bahu(a)(2), Abu(a), BR-R, Dob, R, U, F. Also BK, Šat.

Proud, Naughty

HORDY, NS, D-M(c), BN, BR-R, CAN, Dob, R, U. Also BK, Šat.

KADUTY, MH, CAN(2), R (coll.), U.

ŚIASIVY, En45, Hur(a), R only. A R-ism.

Proudly

ZHARDA, PL, U (zhèrda). Cf. also R gorde.

To Boast

CHVALICCA, VVV, D-M(g)(2), Plu, Bhu(a), BB, Bahu(c), Ada(a), all.

CHVASTAĆ, En45, R (coll.), U. Cf. Kaś, refl. only; BR-R, 'to beat'; Vol, Jak, 'to speak'.

ACHVASTAĆ, Błu(a), Błu(b), as chvastać.

To Put On Airs

ČVANICCA, Arc, CAN (1 folk.), Dob, R (coll.), U.

FUFYRYCCA, Pšč, ■ (pop.), Opyt (Novgorod, Saratov).

NADUCCA, VCh, D-M(d), Błu(a), Tap, R, U, P.

ZADZIRAĆ NOS, D-M(d), Bahu(a), all.

ZHARDZIEĆ, D-M(PT), none. Cf. R gordet - 'to become proud'; U zhòrdyty - 'to scorn'.

To Scorn, Spurn

HORDZIĆ, Hur(c), U only. Cf. ■ gordit'sja nad čem-n. A U-ism.

PAHARDŽAĆ, Hūk, BR-R, U (pohòrdžuvaty).

UZHARDZIEĆ, D-M(PT), only. ■ Also BK, Fl07, SCh, vəgordet.

Modesty, Humility

SARAMLIVAŚĆ, D-M(1), BNT4 (saromlivaść), BR-R, U.

ŚMIREŃNIE, NS, CAN(1), Dob, R. A R-ism.

Modest

SARAMLIVY, D-M(h), D-M(PT), D-M(1), Nos (soròmlivy), BR-R, U.

SAROMNY, Jel(PT), BR-R only with this meaning. Cf. Nos, R (arch., dial.), U (rare), 'shameful'. D-M(d) has this word with first syllable stress, but this is not recorded in the dictionaries.

SKROMNY, Błu(a)(2), Jel(b), Jel(c)(2), Abu(a), BR-R, R, U, P. Also Fl07, Kr.

To Efface Oneself

STUŠOVYVACCA, Abu(a), BR-R (stušoŭvacca), CAN (as BR-R), U (stušovuvatysja).

10. SYMPATHETIC AFFECTIONS

Friendship

DRUŽBA, Arc, D-N(a), D-N(g)(2), D-N(1)(3), BN, BR-R, CAN, Šat, Dob, K, U, P. Also Kr. D-N(c) also has the word in the sense of 'best man' characteristic only of U, P.

PRYJAŽŃ, VCJ, Abu(b), BN, JAN(26), R (arch.), U (penult. stress), P. Also BK, Fl37, Kr, Krap, SCn, Zak. Cf. OCS origin, the word is described by Buł as a R-ism in VCJ. Cf. BR-R, pryjaznaść; Nos, pr.jaznleca. Krap, without apparent justification, sees pryjaźnleca as evidence that pryjaźń is colloquial and not merely bookish in BR.

BRATŃVA, 'brotherliness', Ka-(b), Nos (braterstva), BR-R (as Nos), R (loft), U (also as BR-R), P (as BR-R). Also SCh. Cf. Nos, BR-R, K, U, P, 'brotherhood, society'.

ZAŽYVIAŚĆ, 'close terms', Abu(a), P only. A P-ism.

Friendly, Brotherly

DRUŽNY, D-N(c)(2), Kar(a), BR-R, CAN, K, U. Cf. Šat, 'painstaking'.

PRYJAŽLIVY, Abu(a), Nos, BN (pryjazny preferred), BR-R (pryjazny), CAN(1), R (2a). Buł describes the word as a calque on R priznaniye.

BRATYVSTVAŠČY, Jel(b), R only. A R-ism.

BRATNI, Jel(a), Jel(PT), Luč(a)(2), Jan(a), BR-R, P. Cf. the meaning of 'pertaining to, or of a brother' in R, U, where bratskij has the meaning here.

PABRATYNČY, 'brother, fellow', Jel(PT), "pabratymczaho pacha", P only. A P-ism.

Friend

DRUH, widespread, all.

DRUŽBA, D-N(e), D-N(g), D-N(PT), none in the sense of 'friend (masc.)'; Nos, Dob, Kar, however, all include 'friend (fem.)' amongst the meanings they give. Cf. also BN, BR-R, Kar, Šat, Flr, Da (Kursk, Pskov), U, 'friend of the bride or bridegroom at a wedding'; Dob, 'wife'.

DRUŽOK, D-N(c), CAN(6), R, U.

DRUŽYNA, NE, Dob, U. Originally a collective noun, the word was used by Skaryna and in SCh in the OR sense of 'friends'. Cf. BR-R,

CAN, R, U, P, 'brigade, group'; BN, Dob, Bulg, U, 'wife'; BK, Kaš, 'friend of the bride at a wedding'.

PRYJACIEL, widespread, all. R, P have penult. stress, but BN, BR-R, U first syllable stress. This is unusual insofar as that when BR stress differs from R it is usually penult. (i.e. coincides with P). Of the 19th-century texts, TP, D-M(h) have the R, P stress. Apart from Jel(PT), who also has this stress marked at one point (l. 385) although the same word appearing earlier (l. 154) had no stress marked, none of the other texts can be checked in this respect.

SIABAR. The word meaning 'friend' most typical of BR appears but rarely in the 19th century: UPN(2), Blu(a)(2); in PS it has the form sabar, but the hard 's' may be due to a misprint. An old ComS word known also to Lith, its etymology is uncertain.⁵⁹ It originally meant 'a member of a group or a body of some kind', and although known in the period of ComESl it occurs particularly frequently in BR documents of the 15th and 16th centuries. It still exists in some dialects (Da) and some U ones⁶⁰ as well as BR, although not always in its original meaning, for example: Bir, Lys, 'rival'; Dob, 'a healthy child'; Kul, 'a society, union'. It also takes various forms: in addition to the basic siaber, siabar there is siabra (Kaš, Da (W, Pskov, Novorossijsk), Kul), sjabjor (Dob), sjabro (U), sebrā (Kul), sebr (Nos (rare)), siabr (Nos, Da (Rjazan' etc.)), šabjor, šabra (Da (Orenburg, Siberia)). With time the word changed its meaning in BR from 'member of a group' to 'friend'; in the former meaning the word was gradually replaced by člen and by the 19th century the old meaning had been lost. It was revived, along with many other old BR words, in the 1920s, and in the dictionaries of this period člen and siabar are synonyms; the 'new' meaning of 'friend', however, was too well established, and by about 1935 the situation was the same as it had been in the 19th century (Hier).

TAVARYŠ, TP (tavaryšč), Abu(a), all. Of the BR dictionaries, BR-R gives the ending '-šč' found in Dob, R, Kr; BN, R-BR, CAN, Šat, on

59. A.A. Potebnja, 'Etimologičeskiye zametki', Russkij filologičeskij vestnik, V, StP, 1880, p. 138. Also Brū; Vas (II, p. 599; III, pp. 61-2, 362-3); J. Pokorny, Indogermanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch, I, Bern, 1959, p. 883.

60. V.N. Vasilenko, Opyt tolkovogo slovarja narodnoj tehničeskoj terminologii po poltavskoj gubernii, Čer'kov, 1902. See also Lys.

the other hand, all give '-š' as in U, F, BK, Fl07, Krap, SCH. It is unusual for BR-R to give a spelling coinciding with R but not supported by the other BR dictionaries when the earlier R-BR (which in general contains many more R-isms) gives the characteristic BR form.

Brother

BRAT, widespread, all.

BRACIK, Br̃c(a), BaRu(a), lit. BR, R, U.

BRACIEC, HDsaŠOŠ, En45, Bla(b), Har(a), BaRu(a)(2), CAN(5), R.
A R-ism.

BRATKA, D-M (frequent), Tap, Har(b), lit. BR, R (bratōk), U (bratkō), F (bratek).

BRAPAC̃KA, D-M(g), EH, Nos, BR-R.

BRATOČAK, D-N(h), D-N(j)(2), none. Cf. Bos, bratiček; KarID, bratuszek.

BRACIATAK, Da, none. Cf. F (dial.) braciasek.⁶¹

PABRACIM, NS, Nos ('secret friend'), BR, BR-R, CAN, Bos, R, U, P (arch.; pobratym preferred). Cf. Da (E), 'cousin'; Bos, Da (Pskov), Kul, 'lover'.

PABRATYMIEC, Jel(PT), BaRu(a), U (rare), F (pobratym and pobratymiec preferred).

BLIŽNI, 'neighbour, brother', NS, D-N(i)(2), Kal(a)(3), Jel(d)(2), BR, R-BR, CAN (but not Nos or BR-R), R (arch.), U (arch.), F (bliźni (arch.)). Also BK, Fl07, StsK.

Acquaintance

ZNAJOMY, D-M(c)(2), BSV, Gar, Abu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, U, F.

ZNAKOMY, SS, R, U.

Colleague

KALEBA, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R (double 'l'), U, P.

Guest

HOŚCIEK, D-N(i), none. Cf. Nos, BK, hościk; R (Da) gościek.

61. KarID has the following note: 'Powieściopisarze nasi (mając się że pierwszy raz) wkładają w usta Litwina ten wyraz. Jako żywo na Litwie nie jest on używany.'

Newcomer, Stranger

PRYBLUDA, Bahu(a), Nos ('-ud'), BR-R (scornful), U (dial.), P.
Cf. R (Da), 'a bastard'; Šat, R (Da), 'a stray animal'.

PRYBYŠ, Bahu(a), CAN (1 plus Bahu(a)), P. A P-ism.

To Make Friends

PABRATACCA, D-M(a), all.

ZBRATACCA, D-M(g), BR-R (coll.), P.

ZDRUŽYCCA, D-M(h), BR-R, CAN, Kaš, R ('s-'), U. Cf. adružycca, 'to be married', D-M(l), Ras, U. AP gives the latter form as 'to become engaged' and Kul as 'to have sexual intercourse'. Cf. also adružyc, 'to marry', BSV, U only.

Sweetheart (fem.)

KACHANKA, D-M(l), Šun, Hur(a), Bahu(a), lit. BR, Dob, Jan, Da (used only in R stories about U or P life), U, P. Cf. Šat, Jan, 'lover'.

LUBA, Čač(a), Luč(b), CAN(1), R (Da), P. Cf. Nos, lubka; BR-R, lubaja; BN, U, 'love'.

MILAJA, TP(Z), D-M(f), D-M(g), BN, BR-R, Šat, R, U, P.

NIABOHA, D-M(a), BR-R (dial.), U. This word is more common in BR, U, P in the sense of 'poor, unhappy woman'. See Part II, Section 8. In the present sense it is characteristic of only S BR dialects and U.

PARALESKA, Luč(b), "Špiašy ... čas nahnaušy, pabačyš dziavuchu, / Svaju paralesku i lubu", none. Cf. U perelesnycja; R (arch.) prelestnica - 'seductress'.

ZAHŁADUCHA, D-M(a), Nos (zahladucha - 'a beautiful woman') only.

Sweetheart (masc.)

HAŁUBIEC, D-M(g), "serca našło hałubca", none. Cf. BR, R, U, '-čyk'; P gołabek.

LUBY, Arc, Luč(b), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, R (pop., poet.), U (arch.), P (poet.).

MILY, D-M(e)(2), D-M(g), BR-R, CAN, Šat, R, U, P.

MILEŃKI, Čač(b), D-M(c), D-M(l), BR-R, Čud, R, U, P (coll. only).

UKACHANY, D-M(g), CAN(1), U (ukòchanyj), P.

ULUBLONY, Abu(a), CAN(6), U (uljublennyj). Nos, BN, BR-R, CAN(6), P have no epenthetic 'l' in this word. An hybrid form. Cf. R izljublennyj.

Dear Fellow (form of address)

KACHANCYK, D-M(a), none. Cf. U kochanec'; P kochanek - 'a lover'. Hrab suggests that the normal BR form is kachančyk, but it, too, is unrecorded in the BR dictionaries.

KACHANY, D-M(d)(2), D-M(h), Bzu(b), HDS, lit. BR, U, P. Also BK.

Dear, Beloved

DARANI, D-M(d)(3), Ryp(a), BSV, Banu(a), Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, Šat, Dob, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, Krap, Sch.

DARAHLEŇKI, D-M(d)(3), HES, CAN (1 folk.), U. A U-ism.

DARAŽEŇKI, Luč(a), BN, BR-R.

MILY, widespread, BN, BR-R, CAN, Šat, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, Sch.

MILEŇKI, Čuč(b), D-M(d)(3), D-M(g)(2), D-M(h), BR-R, CAN, Čad, R, U, P (coll. only; milutki preferred).

Enemy

NIEPRYJACIEL, D-M(1), PRPP, Kal(a), KP, PCH, Jel(c), Jelid, all.

SURIUSAT, NS, none. An unrecorded dial. form of NSR surostat; R, U surostat.

VORAN, Syr, Kal(a)(2), Luč(b), Banu(a), Abu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, R (vrag), U, P (wróg).

Uran, NS, Are, D-M (frequent), Bzu(a), Hur(a), a partially BR-ised form of R vrag, curious, especially in D-M, when BR has its own pleophonic version of this ComB word. A R-ism.

ZBOŠNIK, BA(2), lit. BR, Kaš. Cf. i, 'an angry man'.

Hostile, Iritical

KRAMILY, Čuč(a), HAK, BN, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

VRÁŽY, D-M(c), D-M(f), Dob, R (area., poet., pop.), U (area., pop.). Cf. BR varožy; lit. U vorochyj; i wraży.

URÁŽŤI, Luč(a), Abu(a), CAN(2) only with double 'ž'. But mentions the word as a R-ism in Luč(a).

To Alienate

ADČURÝČ, D-M(f),

"Štob Demka spaznausia, što maiva niasčurnia,
Katoraja serca jaho adčuryia
Ad viernaj iziaučyny, plotkami zažyia".

Note. Cf. R (Da) ocčurati - 'to undo a spell'.

Society, Community

HRAMADA, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, E (arch.), Dub (Kursk), U, P.

HRAMADKA, D-M(d), D-M(e)(2), CAN(5), U.

KUMPANSTVA, 'company', Pšč, "da i ot kumpanstva nie ostavecca", none with this suffix. Cf. Nos, kumpanija; Šat, kumpania.

LUDNAŚĆ, 'population', Abu(a), Nos, BN, CAN(4), Kaś, U (dial.), P. Cf. BR-R, R (Da), lit. U, 'heavy population'.

NAROD, 'people', widespread, BR-R, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, FLOZ, SCH.

PUBLIKA, Abu(a), BR-R, R, U, P.

SPAŁAČEŃSTVA, Jel(PT), Jel(c), WSl. A P-ism.

ŚVIET, Bahu(a), BN, BR-R, R, U, P.

ABŠČASTVO, BSV, R (òbščestvo) only. A k-ism with altered stress.

VABŠČASTVO, Bļu(a)(2), a BR-ised R-ism.

Citizen

ABYVACIEL, Jel(c), BR-R, R, U, P. Kruk describes the word as a R-ism of OCS origin, whereas Žur sees it as a P-ism of Cz origin.

Cf Society, Public

HRAMADSKI, Łuč(b), BN, BR-R, CAN, U, P.

PUBLIČNY, Abu(a), BR-R, R, U, P.

Old World

STARAŚVIECKI, Jel(c), all.

Mutual

USPULNY, Jel(PT), P only. A P-ism.

A Visit

VIZYTA, Abu(a), BN (vizyt), BR-R (vizit), R (as BR-R), U (as BN), P. A P-ism.

To Visit

ADVIEDAĆ, PL, Abu(a), BN, Ger, U, P.

PRAVIEDAĆ, D-M(j), Nos (refl. only), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

VIŠČAĆ, D-M(j), none without a prefix. Cf. R vestiti etc.

NAVIAĆAĆ, D-M(j), R only. A R-ism.

Lonely

ADZINOKI, Jel(b), BR-R, R, U. Cf. Nos, 'identical', 'without a family'; Opyt (Kostroma), 'identical'.

Culture

KULPURA, Jel(PT), BNT10, BR-R, CAN, Jan, R, U, F.

Politeness

HREČNAŠĆ, D-M(PT), Jel(PT)(4), U, F. Bał describes the word as a P-ism in D-M(PT).

Polite

HREČNY, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), Jel(c), U, F.

Tact

TAKT, Abu(a)(2), BR-R, R, U, P.

Tactful

TAKTYČNY, Abu(a), BR-R, R. Cf. U, F, taktoynyj.

Polished, Of the World

ACIORTNY, Jel(c), "słuchi i ramieślniki bolsš aciorunyje na šviecie kala osob adukavanych", none. Cf. BR-R, aciracca, F otret'sia, U otyratysja, 'to be in a certain environment'; P aciorad'sia, in BR-R, R, U, and also 'to become polished' (fig.).

BYVAŁY, Čač(a), D-M(1)(2), BSV, BR-R, CAN, R, U (byvalyj), P.

ČUVAŁY, BSV, "ion bywały i čuwały i dzieło jak sledzić rozumieć", none.

ŠVIECKI, Abu(a), BR-R, R, U. Also F107, 3Ch. Cf. F šviesnyj.

ŽYŁY, D-M(PT), Da (Pskov) only in this sense. Cf. Nos, lit. F, U, 'for dwelling, living'. A dial. R-ism.

Greeting

PAČUVAŁONKA, Bahu(c), "Na naszaju pochvalonku nichto i nie atkazuŭ", none. The glossary in ChHBM, v. II, however, gives šahat'sia pačwałonku - 'to greet, removing one's hat'. Cf. Nos, U, 'threat', 'threat'.

PAZDRAŬLEŬNIE, EDD, R, U (pozdorovlennja). A R-ism.

VITAČNIE, Jel(PT), Nos, BR-R, CAN, Dob, U, P (powitanie). Cf. Da, 'a sojourn'.

PAVITAČNIE, Čač(b), Bahu(a), Abu(a), Nos, BR, CAN (P plus powitač), U (coll.), F.

PRYVITAÑNIE, D-M(PT), lit. BR, U, P.

PRYVIET, NS, R, U, P.

Meeting

SPATKAÑNIE, D-M(PT), Bahu(a), Bahu(f), lit. BR, P. Cf. BK, spot-ykan'je.

STREČA, D-M(PT), Nos, CAN, Šat, Jan, R (Da), Opyt (Novgorod). Cf. BR-R, sustreča; R vstreča; U zustrič.

To Greet, Welcome

PRYVIECIĆ, D-M(j), BR-R (arch., coll.), CAN(4), R (pop.).

VITAĆ, D-M(PT), D-M(1)(2), Jel(PT)(3), Bahu(c), lit. and dial. BR, Da (W), U, P.

PRYVITAĆ, SVB, BSV, Gar, lit. BR, U, P. Cf. R (Da), 'to sojourn'.

The remaining words with this meaning are all also, and generally more frequently, used in the related meaning of 'to meet'.

SPATYKAĆ, D-M(c), D-M(d)(2), D-M(j), lit. and dial. BR, P. Cf. Opyt (Pskov), 'to find'.

SPATKAĆ, OVV, as spatykać.

STRAČAĆ, D-M(d)(4), D-M(e), BR-R (sustrakać more common), Jak, Pod, Opyt (Novgorod), U (more common with prefix 'zu').

SUSTRAČAĆ, D-M(d), CAN(2), U (zustričaty). Cf. lit. BR sustrakać. A U-ism.

SUSTREĆ, D-M(d), lit. and dial. BR, U.

STRECIĆ, D-M(j), D-M(PT), Opyt (Novgorod). Also BK. Cf. Nos, BR-R, Dob, streć; vstretit'. A dial. R-ism.

To Say Farewell

RAŽVITACCA, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN.

ŽAHNAĆ, 'to make the sign of the cross at parting', Bahu(a), Nos, BN, BRS, P. Hier notes that this P-ism of the mid-17th century was assimilated into some, but not all BR dialects. The present meaning was common up to the mid-30s of this century, but is rarely used now. It was commoner in the specific context of parting than simply as a word for 'to cross' in which meaning chryscić was preferred. It is interesting, however, that CAN(4) gives only the direct meaning of 'to cross'. BR-R does not give the word at all. Žur states that the word was only assimilated in W BR dialects.

PAŽAHNACCA, Gar(2), Nos, BN, BRS, P. The 1946 translation of Signal uses ražvitacca instead of pažahnacca.

Congratulation

VINŠAVAÑNIE, D-M(f)(2), D-M(PT), lit. BR, U (arch.), P ('po-' only). Also SCh.

PAVINŠAVAÑNIE, D-M(b), lit. BR, U (arch.), P.

To Congratulate

PAZDRAŮLAĆ, VS, BSV, Dob, R. A R-ism.

PRAZDRAŮLAĆ, BSV, dial. BR only.⁶²

VINŠAVAC, Čač(a), VS, lit. BR, U (arch.), P. Also BK. Žar observes that this P-ism of G origin is known only to W BR dialects; HBLM, II characterises it as S-W dial. in origin. It has now entered the lit. language, being recorded in Nos, BN, BRS, BR-R, CAN.

VIAŠCIĆ, 'to toast', D-M(PT), "Nažpierš tam karaleŭske adaroŭja viašcili", P only in this meaning. A P-ism.

Love

KACHAÑNIE, Čač(a), KZ, D-M(e), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Čač(a) has the stress marked on the first syllable (kôčnan'e); this may well be a printing error. D-M(PT) uses the word in the pl. in the sense of 'expressions of love and friendship': "To kachannia, pry čarcy, viali da dnja bieta."

LUBOŮ, D-M(l), Jel(PT), Abu(a), BNT4, BRS, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, Dob, R, U. Also Fl07, Kr. Not used by any writers in the first half of the 19th century.

MILAŠĆ, D-M(e), D-M(g), Bahu(a), BN, U, P. Also Kr. The characteristic BR meaning is 'mercy' and this is much more common in the 19th-century texts, including those here that also use it in the sense of 'love'. Bahu(a) has the word in the genitive sing. with penult. stress retained (miłości). Buł and Isk describe mitašć as a P-ism in this meaning, but Łob calls it a dialectal usage in Bahu(a) (he does not mention D-M(e) or D-M(g)); Važt attributes the word specifically to the N-W (Maładziečna) regio. of Belorussia, where both Dunin-Marcinkievič and Bahuševič spent part of their lives.

UPADABAÑNIE, KZ, Nos, KarłD. Cf. U, lit. P, 'inclination'; B (Ba),

62. The only recorded instance of this word is for the Mėładziečna region, although it is used in other BR dialects also. H. Jurčanka, Syjaiektny sloŭnik, Minsk, 1966.

U, upodobat' - 'to love'.

UMIŁAWAŃNIE, Jel(PT), P only. A P-ism.

To Love

KACHAĆ, LUBIĆ. Of these, the two main verbs meaning 'to love', kachać appears much less frequently than lubić in the 19th century, and the works that have it, Čač(a), Čač(b)(2), D-M(d)(4), D-M(g)(3), D-M(h)(3), Hur(a), Hur(c)(2), also have lubić. The latter is also found in Bar(a), HP, NS, VVV, PS, KZ, En45, D-M (frequent), Hyp(a)(3), EDD, PRPP, Jel(PT), Jel(d), Šun, Łuč(a), Łuč(b), Bahu(d)(2), DA, Abu(a), Abu(b). Dunin-Marcinkievič uses lubić to translate P kochać (PT, 1, 233) and altogether uses lubić 41 times, as against only 10 instances of kachać (Hrab). Contrasted to this is the fact that of the dictionaries and glossaries only BR-R, Kaś and Fed give lubić in the meaning of 'to love' as in R, U. (Cf. P 'to like'.) Kachać, on the other hand, is recorded much more widely: Nos, BN, BR-R, CAN, Dob, Kaś, Ras, AP, Bulg, Fed, Da (a P-ism used in the Smolensk region and other W territories), U, P. Thus, although lubić, unlike kachać, does not appear in several early BR texts (BK, ChB, Krap) and although it is not recorded in Nos, BN or the majority of dial. dictionaries, it nevertheless finds wider use in the 19th century than its synonym kachać. The usage in D-M reflects the tendency of the century as a whole.

KACHACCA, 'to be in love', D-M(PT), Jel(PT), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Cf. the meanings of 'to enjoy oneself' and 'to be so gracious as to' in KPs where the word is listed as a P-ism.

PALUBIĆ, Abu(a), "Dzied moj sardečna jaho palubiŭ, a sv. pamiaci babka maja ciarpieć jaho nie mahła ...", as lubić.

MIŁAWAĆ, KZ(2), D-M(g), D-M(1)(2), EDD, Jel(PT), Hur(d), lit. BR, R (pop.), P. Also BK, CB, F107, Sch. Cf. U, 'to caress'.

MIŁAVACCA, 'to be in love', D-M(h), lit. BR, (pop., poet.), P.

UMIŁAWAĆ, Jel(c), "Umiłujcież svaio rodnaja, pakińcia ŭsio modnaja", Nos, BN, P.

SPADABAĆ, D-M(a)(2), D-M(f)(2), D-M(PT)(1), EH, Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(d), lit. BR, Da (U, S, W), U.

UPADABAĆ, D-M(c), D-M(PT), Jel(PT), lit. BR, R (Da), U, P.

ŻALEĆ, EDD(3), Dob, R (dial.), Jak, Vol. A R dial. verb, unexpected in a work of P origin. The normal BR meanings of 'to pity' and 'to begrudge' are more widely found in the 19th-century texts.

To Fall In Love

UTROCHORDA, Gen, CAN(1), PART 1.

ZAKHAROVA, D-Y(197), lit. 80, 2, 3.

FALUBIO, D-FOI (2), D-FOI (2), FOI, FOI, FOI. This word can also mean 'to take a fancy to', D-FOI (2). The latter is a characteristically P usage.

Zimolá, N-Holá, Wolá. CR. Wolá, Zimolá; BR-K, refl. only; 3, 'to take a fancy to'.

SHIRLEY, 'to begin to love', Jan. 7 1907, 11

A. George Co. Inc.

KALLOBIĆ, kalb, Br-R, R (KMS), U. A modern word, not found before the 19th century, which entered Br-R from R.

1. $\frac{1}{2}$

[illegible]

The Role of the Teacher

Amelanchier, canadensis, none. A possible allopatric variant of a knawels'ia, widespread in NE dialects although not recorded in any of the other dialects.

From 1974 to 1976, the DC to 500000

DAHAŽDAĆ, BSV, Nos ('-ža-'), BR-R ('-dža-'), Da (Kostroma: as Nos), U (as BR-R), P ('-dža-'). The spelling in BSV may be influenced by the SS1 imperfective forms in R, e.g. osuzdat'.

DAHADZIĆ, PL, En45, D-M(1), BSV, Jel(PT), lit. BR, Da (Kostroma), U, P.

NARAVIĆ, D-M(h), Nos, BR-R, CAN, Ras, Dob, Fed, R (Da), Opyt (Archangel'sk, Orjol).

To Admire

LUBAVACCA, D-M(h), D-M(PT)(2), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

To Pet, Pamper

HAŁUBIĆ, D-M(g), D-M(h), BR-R, CAN, Dob, R (pop.), U, P (rare).

NIEŻYĆ, Tap, R, U.

PAMIŁAVAC, Bahu(d), BR-R, U.

PIEŚCIĆ, D-M(h), BN, BR-R, Šat, Fed, U, P. Cf. R pestovat'; Kaš, refl. only.

ŠKADAVAC, D-M(1), BR-R, CAN(3).

To Start Courting

PADSIADAĆ, D-M(c), CAN(2) only with this fig. meaning.

Flirting

ZALACANNIE, D-M(1), BR-R, CAN, Dob (zalican'ne), U, P (zalecanki). Cf. Nos, zalecenne - 'warning', 'announcement'.

To Flirt

ZALACACCA, D-M(a), D-M(PT), BN, BR-R, CAN, U (zalycjatysja), P.

Cf. Nos, zaletać - 'to try to win someone's (especially a girl's) favour'.

Fond of, Lover of

ACHVOTAK, Čač(b), Har(a), BR-R, Šat, R ('ocho-'), U (as R), P (as R).

ACHVOTAK, D-M(d), BR-R, R ('ocho-'), P (as R).

HAD, D-M(d)(2), "Jon na hareŭku vialiki byŭ had!", "Dzied na kuzki had", D-M(PT)(2), Bahu(d), none.

ŽVIER, UPN, "žvier na skrypku", none.

ŽVAVY, Čač(b), "Nie daj akanoma / ašciobać žwawy", BR-R, P.

To Form a Desire for Something

BAŠKAMIECCA, D-M(a), "Baš, niechryščonaja čartoŭskaja sila! /

Enraged

BIASPAMIATNY, D-M(h), CAN (1 (Košas)) only.

RASŠALELY, Abu(a), U (dial.), P.

Callen

NASUPNY, Jel(PT), none. Cf. BR-R, R, nasuplenny; P posepny.

An hybrid form.

To Anger

HNIAVIĆ, HKA, D-M(a), Bļu(a), Bļu(b), lit. and dial. BR, R, U, P (gniewać).

PRAHNIAVIĆ, NS, Nos, R, U (arch.).

PRAHNIEVAĆ, D-M(d), Bļu(a), EDD, R (arch., pop.), U (prohnivýty more common).

UHNIAVIĆ, Bļu(a), BR-R, U.

ZAHNIAVIĆ, D-M(a), none. Cf. P zagniewać.

ZAZŁAVAĆ, Abu(a), none. Cf. Nos, U, zažlić; BR-R, CAN, Kaš, Šat, Dob, 'to become angry'.

USIERDZIĆ, Bļu(a), Nos only.

RAZDRAŽYĆ, NS, R only. Cf. Nos, BN, BR-R, CAN, U, P, '-žn-'. A R-ism.

To Annoy, Pester

DAKUČAĆ, Jel(b), Abu(a), all.

DAKUČYĆ, RPCb, D-M(PT), DA, Nos, Kaš, U, P. Cf. BR-R, Šat, R, '-ać'; Šat, nadakučyc.

NADAKUČAĆ, D-M(e), BR-R, R (coll.), U. Cf. Kaš, Šat, '-yc'.

ABRYDNUĆ, D-M(a), Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (dial.), Dub (Don), U, P ('to sicken').

DAJEŠĆ, DA, Jan, U (coll., dial.), P.

NADAJEŠĆ, D-M(h), BSV, KP, CAN(8), Fed, R.

PADAJEŠĆ, KP, P (Karš) only. A P-ism.

ZAJADAĆ, Gar, lit. BR, R, U.

BAKARYĆ, Abu(a), BN only. Cf. BR-R, CAN, Šat, '-ać'; U, 'to reproach'.

KPIĆI, 'to reg', Bļu, Jel(b), all.

KRAČYĆ, D-M(d), CAN(3) only with this (final) stress. Cf. Nos,

CAN(5), Šat, U, penult. stress; Nos, BR-R, CAN(10), Dob, Šat, R, U, 'to receive'.

NAZOLÍĆ, Čač(a), Nos (final stress), R (1st), U (as Nos).

PLIYVAĆ, Baha(e), lit. and dial. BR, r.

PRISIAĆ. D-N(e), DA, Baha(e), Baha(f), all.

To Stop Pestering

ADČAŃICA, D-N(a)(?), Nos, BR-R, Kaš, R ('otce-'), U (pop.), P.

Annoyingly

DAKUŠA, D-N(PT), Nos, BR, CAN (1 plus 1 folk.), Kaš, Dob, R, U.
Cf. BR-R, R, U, r, '-čiv-'.
.

To Be / become Angry

HNIAVICJA, Baha(a), CAN(1), R (pop.), U (anivatsja preferred),
P (arch.: hnivać się).

HNIEVAŠA, PE, D-N(a), D-N(e), D-N(f), D-N(PT), D-N(1), PE, BŃK,
BR-R, Kaš, Šat, Rir, Jan, R, U, P (arch.).

RAVNIAVACA, Jar, vs hnjevacu.

ZIAČIĆA, D-N(?), U, P.

ZIYVAĆ, Jia, Nos (ziyvać), BR-R, Šat, Dob, Šat, U (as Nos).

ZIYVACA, Baha(e), Nos (ziyvaca), BR, BR-R, Kaš, Šat, Rir.

RAZLIYVACA, Baha(e), Nos (razziyvaca), BR-R.

ŠIICA, D-N(n), D-N(PT)(?), BŃ(a), Nos, Kaš, R, U.

RAVAŠIICA, D-N(?), D-N(1), Nos, R, R.

ŠIARŠIICA, PE, D-N(e), D-N(e), Jia(a), Nos (first syllable stress),
R, U (as Nos).

ŠIARŠIICA, BŃ(a), Nos (first syllable stress) only.

ŠIYLYVAĆ, Čač(e), Nos, BR-R (coll.), Kaš, Dob, U (dial.).

ZAGIERDYVAĆ. BR, Nos, BR-R (coll.).

ŽBIACIICA, D-N(e), D-N(1), R ('vnt-'), U (rare). Šat describes
the word as a R-ism in D-N.

KIRIBĆ, Čan, Baha(a), Baha(f), BR-R, R, U, P.

SK.ŠIICA, Baha(a), Baha(e), Nos (not-refl.), U (dial.), U (as Nos).

VARIICA, HEN, "Vanačy lepč, nie varyaie", CAN(1) only with this
fig. meaning.

PIEKALICA, buha(a), CAN (Bahu(a) only), P. A P-ism.

To become Guller

NASUPICCA, Šun, BN, BR-R, Dob, R, U. Cf. P zasepić się.

Benefactor, Well-Wisher

DABRADZIEJ, D-M(a)(2), D-M(d)(2), Błu(a), Kal(b), Jel(PT), Jel(b), Łuč(a)(2), Bahu(a)(3), DA, Nos, BN, BR-R (arch.), CAN, Kaś, Šat, Da (Vologda: dobròdiŋ), U (penult. stress), P (as U). D-M(d) also uses the word in the sense of 'host': Nos (penult. stress), U (as Nos), P (as Nos).

DABRODZIEJ, D-M(e)(2), Nos (final stress), Da (Vologda: dobròdiŋ), U, P.

MIŁAŚNIK, D-M(a), ■ (Da) only in this meaning.

MIECENAT, 'patron', Abu(a), BR-R, R, U. Cf. P mecenas.

Good Deed

DABRADZIEJSTVA, Kal(b), DA, lit. BR, P. Also BK, CB, F107, Sch.

ŁASKA, widespread, all.

Well-Wishing, Philanthropic

ŻYČLIVY, DA, lit. BR, P. Žur describes zyčlivost' as an early P-ism, but Krap, who records zyčlivyŋ, states that it is widespread in BR dialects and cannot, therefore, be described as a P-ism. The word, however, does not appear to be recorded in any of the BR dialectal dictionaries.

Peasant-Loving

CHŁOPAKANSKI, Abu(a), P only. A P-ism.

Kindness

DOBRAŚĆ, Kal(a)(2), Bahu(d), lit. BR, Dob, Da (rare), U, P (dial.). In both cases Kal retains the penult. stress in the genitive sing.

DOBRAĆ, DA, "za svajej dabroci", P. Also KPs, Kr. A P-ism.

DABROTA, Bahu(e), CAN(1), U. Cf. BR-R, Fed, R, final stress. U-ism.

ŁAHODNAŚĆ, Abu(a), lit. BR, P. Cf. Kaś, 'harmony, peace'; U (rare) lähoda.

Thoughtfulness, Consideration

ZVAHA, KP, Nos, Dob, P (dial.). Cf. U, 'boldness'.

Kind

DOBRY, widespread, all.

DOBRAŃKI, D-M(h), BR-R, R. Cf. Dob, U, P (dial.), penult. stress.

DOBRYŃKI, D-M(h), none.

DABREŃKI, D-M(j), Dob (usually ironical), U, P (dial.).

ŁAHODNY, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, P. Also BK, FLO7, SCH. Cf. U (dial.) łahodliwyj.

DABRADUŠNY, Bahu(e), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

DASPUŃNY, 'affable', En45, all.

UMILNY, D-M(j), CAN(2), R. A R-ism.

Favour, Privilege

PRYWILEJ(A), PJH, "byli przywilei Karolou Polskich, a ciepiez hdzie jeny?", Nos ('-ej'), BNT10 (as Nos), BN (as Nos), BR-R ('-eja'), U (as Nos), P (as Nos).

Spite, Malevolence

ZŁOŚĆ, VČJ, D-M(j), D-M(PT), CDMZ, Jel(PT), Šan, HĀK, Ger, Bahu(a)(3), all.

ZAJADŁAŚĆ, Jel(PT), BR-R, CAN, R (coll.), P. Nos, Kaš, U have only the adjective. Cf. BN, 'stubbornness'.

ŽOČŮ, D-M(e), lit. and dial. BR, R (žolč'), U (žovč).

Malicious

ZŁAŚLIWY, Jel(PT), BN, BR-R, CAN, Dob, U, P. Nos has first syllable stress.

ZŁOŚNY, D-M(d), D-M(h), D-M(PT)(2), Jel(b), lit. and dial. BR, R, U.

Wrong, Injustice, Insult

ABIDA, VČJ, D-M(l), BSV, R, U (coll.), P (lit.). Was alone gives the word for BR. Br: describes it as a R-ism in VČJ.

ABARBA, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Da (arch.), U, P.

ABARBERŃIE, D-M(l), Dob, R. A R-ism.

KIEPSKA, D-M(d), D-M(f), D-M(j), D-M(PT), BSV, Nos, Šat, P (rare). See also 'folly, stupidity', Part II, Section 2.

KRYŚDA, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, R (pop., poet.), U, P. Also BK, CB, FLO7, SCH.

ŠKODA, D-M(a), D-M(PT), Jel(PT), HĀK, Bahu(e), BNT10, BR-R, Kaš,

Šat, Fed, U, P. Also Zak.

UFANA, D-M(e), Nos ('annoyance'), U, P.

NIENIADLIVAČ, Kal(a)(2), BNTIO, BR-R, F, U, P. Also CB, F107.

PANIŽENNIE, 'humiliation', Abu(a), U, P. Cf. BR, R 'uniž-'.
y: panižennje

Lawlessness

BIASPRAŮJE, Kal(b), BNTIO, CAN, R, U, P. Also Zak.

Scorned, Insulted

PAKRYŮDŽANY, D-M(d), Nos (pokrývženy), BN, BR-R, U, P (pokrzywdzony).

Unfair

ABIDNA, BSV, Błu(a), Dob, R, U.

KRYŮDNA, D-M(f), Nos, BRS, CAN, U, P (rare).

Offensive

KRYŮDNY, D-M(f), Nos, BN, BR-R, U. Cf. P (rare), 'unjust' only.
y: kryŮdny

To Illtreat, Oppress

ABIŽAČ, Błu(b), Dob, R. A R-ism.

ABIDZIEČ, Błu(a), as abižać.

ZABIDZIEČ, Hur(a), Nos (zabidzić), CAN (1: zabižać), Vol, Pod.
A dial. R-ism.

ABRAZIČ, 'to offend', KZ, lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also BC, BK, F107, Sch.

CIEMIENŽYČ, Kal(a)(2), P only. A P-ism.

CISNUČ, Hur(b), DA, BN, BR-R, R, U, P. Also BK. Cf. Nos, tiskač/tiskanuč.
(5) tiskač, tiskanuč

DUŠYČ, HSD, Łuč(a), DA, lit. and dial. BR, R, U.

HLUMIČ, Čač(b)(3), D-M(a)(2), D-M(c), D-M(e), HSD, Kal(a), Nos, BR-R, Kaš, Šat, Jan, U. Cf. R, 'to joke'.

HLUMICCA, 'to mock', PRPP, Kal(b), lit. BR, Jan, R, U.

KRYŮDZIČ, D-M(c), D-M(1), HSD(2), Błu(a), Błu(b), Kal(a)(6), Kal(b), KP, CDNZ, Jel(b)(2), Łuč(b), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

SKRYŮDZIČ, VCJ, Błu(a)(2), Kal(a), as kryŮdzić.

PADDZIEČ, En45, "Jaol Janieja vot tak paddzieŮ", Da (Kursk) only.
A dial. R-ism.

PAKRYŮDŽANY, D-M(d), Nos (pokrývženy), U.

PANIAVIERYĆ, D-M(1), U, P.

PAPTAĆ, Syr, BN, BR-R, CAN, R, U. Also BR.

UJADAĆ, VCS, "Svoich braćcij piered panom - Ujerajet ni za što", Nos, BR-R, R.

ZBIFKAVAĆ, Kal(a), U. Cf. P, 'to play the fool'. A U-ism.

ŽNIEVAŽAĆ, D-M(1), VCS, Bla(a)(2), Jel(b), lit. BR, Seja, U, P.

ŽNIAVAŽYĆ, NS, as žnievažać.

To Torment, Persecute

NUČYĆ, widespread, BN, BR-R, R, U, P. Also BR, Wic?, Seja, Zak.

ZANUČYĆ, D-M(PT), BR-R, CAN, Kas, R, U, P. Bla(a) has this word with the unusual, unrecorded meaning of 'to overcome': "nigak here ni zanuča".

Persecutor, Oppressor

BIĆ, Bla(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

KAP, KP, Har(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (arch.), Wic?, U, P.

KRYŬDSICIEL, Jel(b), P only. A P-ism.

HANICIEL, NS, BR-R, CAN, Kas, R, U, P (rare).

HLUNICIEL, Kal(a), CAN(P) only. Cf. R (bal, 'joker'; C (rusk) slawyl'nyk.

ŠKODNIK, Val, lit. and dial. BR, ba (R, W), U, P. Also Krap.

TYKAN, D-M(a), lit. BR, R ('ti-'), U, P (arch.).

WYDZIEŃ, Jel(b), BR-R, Fed, R (ba). Cf. Nos, R (ba), U, 'poor person', 'beggar'; AP, siyini - 'poverty'. The original meaning of this word was 'rags, rabelis' and Nos has an example of it in the pl. in this sense. It is also widespread in the sense of a malevolent spirit taking the form of a great serpent with huge jaws and a flapping wing all the way down its back, which used to be blamed by Byelorussians for any deformities, ailments etc. in their children.⁶³

To Abuse, Mock

DRAČNIĆ, VCS, Are, D-M(PT), Jel(b), lit. and dial. BR, Wic?, U.

63. P. Šmiljevski, 'Belorusskije narodnyje pover'ja', Literaturnyje pribavlenija k Žurnala ministerstva narodnogo prosvieščenijsa, 3, StP, 1892, p. 43.

PRADRAŽNIĆ, Jel(b), BR-R, CAN(3). Cf. U, 'to nickname'.

DRAŽNIĆ, HŭK, Dob, R, P.

PRAKRYŮLAĆ, Jel(b), Nos, R, U.

Ruin, Destruction

HIBIEL, D-M(PT), lit. and dial. BR, R, U.

PAHIBIEL, HDsaŠ8G, Bŭ(a), Sch, Kal(b), BN, BR-R, CAN, Šat, Fed, Dob, R, U. Also F107, Kr.

HŁUM, D-M(d), Kal(a), Kal(b), BN, BNT10, BRS, BR-R (coll.), CAN, Kaš, Šat. Cf. Nos, 'stupidness', 'careless treatment', 'a joke'; R (Da), U, 'mockery'.

ŠKODA, D-N(PT), ED, Jel(PT), Jel(c)(2), HŭK, lit. and dial. BR, Da (arch., S, W), Dub (S, W, Tambov, Kursk, Pskov), U, P.

ZAHUBA, Hur(a), BN, CAN(10), R (Da), P.

ZHUBA, Čač(a), KZ, D-M(h), Kal(a), Jel(c), Łuč(b)(2), Łuč(c), Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also BK, F107, Sch.

Ruinous

ŠKADLIVY, Jel(c), Jel(d), lit. and dial. BR, R (pop.), U ('naughty'), P. Also F107, Sch, Zak.

ZHUBNY, HŭK, Jel(c), Jel(d), lit. BR, U, P.

Ruined

PRAPAŠČY, PRPP, Bahu(e), BR-R, R, U (coll.).

PRAPAŮŠY, HŭK, CAN(5), Dob.

To Ruin, Spoil

HUBIĆ, widespread, Nos, BN (more common as 'to lose'), BR-R, CAN, Kaš (as BN), Bulg (as BN), Šat ('to lose'), Stan (Ašmiany dial. in this meaning), R, U, P. The more common BR meaning of 'to lose' is also widespread in the 19th-century texts and is found in U and P, but not R.

PAHUBLAĆ, HP, as hubić.

PAHUBIĆ, En45, Kal(a)(2), as hubić.

ZAHUBIĆ, HSD, BR-R, R, U.

ZHUBIĆ, NS, VS, En90, D-M(c), D-M(f), HŭK, Hur(a), Nos, BR-R (main meaning is 'to lose': cf. zahubić), CAN, R (sgubit), U (as BR-R), P.

HLUBIĆ, D-M(l), D-M(e), D-M(l), Kal(a), Jel(b), Bahu(d), lit. and

dial. BR, U, P (dial. < BR, U). Cf. R (arch.) 'to joke'.

PAHLUMIĆ, VS, as hlumić.

ZHLUMIĆ, Kal(a), Kal(b), Noe, BR-R, P (dial.).

MARYĆ, HF, BR-R, CAN(3), R, U, P. The word is also used, with and without prefixes, in the senses of 'to torment', 'to exhaust': DA, BR-R, CAN(2), R, U, P.

PSAVAĆ, BSV, EDD, CDMZ, Jel(b), Jel(c), HĀK(2), žuć(a), žuć(c), Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(a)(3), DA, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (Kr: Kursk, Orjol, Smolensk, Voronež), U, P (psuć). Cf. Kr, 'to curse', as in several Sl languages.

SAPSAVAĆ, BSV(2), Jel(c), Hur(a), DA, lit. and dial. BR.

RUJNAVAĆ, Abu(a), lit. BR, Kaś, U, P.

STRADIĆ, 'to destroy', Bahu(a), CAN (1 folk. plus Bahu(a)), R ('iste-'). A BR-ised R-ism.

ŠKODZIĆ, Bahu(c), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Ba (A, S), U, P. Also BK, BCh, Zak.

UŠKODIĆ, D-M(PT), U, P. Cf. Noe, 'to hinder'.

ZNARNAVAĆ, Hur(a), Abu(a), BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, U, P.

ATRUĆIĆ, 'to poison' (fig.), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, Opyt (Smolensk: otrut), U (otraviti), P (otruc).

STRUĆ, 'to poison' (fig.), Bahu(a), U (straviti), P.

ZAMAZAĆ, HF, "Usie skazali 'pravda jon kaša / Što horečka usio dobro zamaza'", all.

To Be Ruined

FRAPADAĆ, Kal(a), all.

PRAPAŠCI, widespread, all.

Uselessly, For Nothing

MARNY, Čač(b), Kal(a), PJK, Jel(PT), Jel(b), Jel(c), Čaj, Bahu(a), Abu(b), lit. BR, Bulg, U, P. Also BK, BCh, Kr, Krep, BCh.

Curse

KLAČBA, VVV, EDD, BN, BR-R, Ba ('-t-'), Vel (as Ba), U (as Ba).

KLATBA, VCS, Noe, Opyt (Vjatka).

PRAKLEŠĆIVA, Kal(b), CAN(1), P. A P-ism.

Curse

ŁACANNA, D-M(PT), BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat.

To Curse, Swear, Abuse

PRAKLAŚCI, Šun, all.

ŁAJAĆ, widespread, all.

ŁAJACCA, Hur(a), all.

ABŁAJAĆ, Bahu(a), all.

BRACHAĆ, En45, D-M(d)(3), lit. and dial. BR, R (pop., dial.),
P (dial.). Cf. U, 'to lie' only.

ZBRACHNUĆ, TP, TP(ML), Nos, BR-R (pop.), R ('sbrech-', 'to lie').

BRANIĆ, D-M(a), Nos, CAN(1), Dob, R.

BRANICCA, En90, as branić.

NABRANIĆ, NS, as branić.

CHAJAĆ, Jel(b), "štož tut złoħa / Što chajuć synka darahoha?",
Da (N, E). Also Opyt (Tula), chait'.

RUHAĆ, VVV, CAN (1 plus 1 folk.), R. A R-ism.

RUHACCA, En90, Dob, R. A R-ism.

ZRUHAĆ, TP(G), none. A R word with a BR, U, P prefix.

Threat

HROZA, CDMZ, none with this meaning.

Fierce, Cruel

HROZNY, BSV(2), Jel(PT), BR-R, Šat, R, U, P. Also F107.

LUTY, NS, KP, Łuč(b), BN, BR-R, CAN, Šat, R, U, P (arch.). Also
Kr, Sch.

To Threaten

HRAZIĆ, HP, D-M(a), D-M(d), Pļu, Bahu(a), Bahu(d), BR-R, R, U, P.
Also BK, F107, Sch.

HRAZICCA, BSV, Kaś, Šat, R, U. Also F107.

PAHRAZICCA, 'to threaten in fun', D-M(PT), R only. A R-ism.

ZAHRAZIĆ, D-M(PT), none with this prefix.

Pity

ŽAL, Łuč(a), Bahu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, U.

ŽAL-ŚĆ, D-M(h)(2), Bļu(b), Šun, Nos, BN, CAN, Kaś, Šat, Dob, R, U,

P (usual meaning is 'grief'). Also BK, CB, F107, SCH.

(It Is) A Pity

ŠKODA, D-M(c), D-M(PT)(2), Luč(b), Hur(a), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, Da (arch.: S, W), U, P.

ŠKADA, DA, BR-R. Cf. U škodà - 'in vain'.

ŽALKA, PS, Hur(a)(2), CAN (2 folk.), Dob, Kaš, R, U.

To Take Pity (On)

ŽLITAVACCA, Čač(a), D-M(h), D-M(1), Kal(a), Bahu(3)(2), lit. BR, Fed, P.

ŽALEĆ, KZ, D-M(c), HŭK, Abu(a), CAN (7 plus 2 folk.), Dob, R, U.

PAŽALEĆ, FL, D-M(c)(2), D-M(f), D-M(g), D-M(h), Bia(a), Šan, CAN(2), Dob, R, U.

ŽALICCA, D-M(g), P (rare) only.

ŽŽALICCA, VQJ, D-M(1), Nos, R ('sžal-').

Pitiful

BIADOVY, D-M(d)(2), Nos, BK, Dob. Cf. Nos, BR-R (coll.), CAN(2), R, U, 'dashing, daredevil'.

ŽALASNY, D-M(PT), all. BR, R, U stress.

ŽALOBNY, FL, D-M(c)(2), CAN(3), Kaš, Šat, R (first syllable stress). Cf. Nos, BK, BR-R, CAN(10), Kaš, Šat, U, P, 'mourning, funeral'.

Pitifully

ŽALASLIVA, D-M(1), Bahu(a), BK, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, Šat, R, U. Cf. Nos, 'merciful'.

ŽALASNA, TP, D-M(c), D-M(d), all. BR, R, U stress.

ŽALOSNA, D-M(PT), D-M(1), Jel(PT), all. P stress.

Thanks, Gratitude

DZIAKA, Bahu(b), CAN (1 folk.), Da (S, W), U. Also F107, KR. Cf. lit. děka.

PALZIAKA, Bia(a), Kal(c)(2), BK, ENTLO, BR-R, Šat, U, P.

UDZIAČNAŚĆ, Alu(a), BK, BR-R, U ('wi-'), P (as U). Also Krap, BK, F107, SCH, as U.

Grateful

UDZIAČNY, Bia(a), Bia(b), Abu(a), BK, BR-R, U ('wi-'), P (as U). Also BK, F107, SCH, as U.

Thank You

DZIAKUJ, D-M(f), Šun, lit. and dial. BR, U (djakuju), P (dziękuję).
Čač(b) has the phrase za dziakuj - 'free of charge': "Lepsz za
dziakuj mołot zbij, / A baryszoŭ ty nie pić."

SPASIBA, Błu(a)(3), Nos, Dob, R, U (spasybi). Described by Hr as
international.

To Thank

DZIAKAVAĆ, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U, P. Also
CB, Fl07, Kr, Krap, Sch.

PADZIAKAVAĆ, TP, as dziakavać.

DZIŃKOVAĆ, BSV, Šejn (dzieńkować), P. A P-ism.

DZIAKAĆ, Błu(a), Da (S, W < P) only.

ADDZIAČYĆ, 'to repay, thank', Bahu(b), BR-R, U.

SPASIBKAĆ, Błu(a)(2), Nos, Dob. Cf. Opyt (Novgorod, Tambov),
spasibat'.

SPASIBKAVAĆ, BSV, none.

BŁAHADARYĆ, BSV(2), CAN (1 folk.), Dob, R. Also BK. A R-ism.

Ingratitude

NIAŮDZIAČNAŚĆ, Błu(a), BR-R, P.

Forgiveness

PRABAČEŃNIE, D-M(a), lit. BR, U (second syllable stress), P.

ADPUŠČEŃNIE, 'remission', KZ, EDD, BR-R (arch.), CAN, R, P. Also
CB, Fl07. Cf. U vidpust.

To Forgive

ADPUŠČAĆ, 'to remit', EDD, CAN(1), R, U, P.

ADPUŠCIĆ, 'to remit', KZ, EDD, CAN(2), R, U, P. Also BK, CB,
Fl07, Sch.

APRAŮDYVAĆ, 'to exonerate', Abu(a), BR-R (apraŭdvać), CAN (as BR-R),
R (opravdyvat'), U (vypravduvaty).

DARAIVAĆ, Čač(a), UPN, D-M(a), D-M(d), D-M(PT), Kal(a), Jel(PT),
Jel(b), Łuč(a), Bahu(c), lit. and dial. BR, U (coll.), P. Also
BK, CB, Fl07, Sch.

NIŹVINIĆ, PS, Mag only. A dial. R-ism.

PRABAČAĆ, D-M(h), D-M(PT), HŭK, lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

PRABAČYĆ, D-M(h), D-M(PT), Błu(a), as prabačać.

VYBAČAĆ, D-M(1)(2), CDMZ, Łuč(■), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

VYBAČYĆ, HPzS, Pļu, Jel(PT), Bahu(a), as vubačać.

PRAŠČAĆ, Bar(c), Błu(a), R, U.

PRAŠCIĆ, Te, FS, KZ, KP, CAN(2), R, U.

Revenge

MIEŚĆ, D-M(h), R only. A R-ism.

FORCIA, Błu(a), lit. BR, U, P.

RASPRAVA, 'reprisal', D-M(PT), Abu(a), BN, BR-R, R, U.

Desire for Revenge

MŚCIVAŚĆ, Jel(c), BR-R, U, P. Cf. R mścitel'nost'. HBLM, II describes the word as a neologism of Jelski's invention.

To Take Revenge

MŚCIĆ, Jel(d), R, P. Cf. Nos, CAN(4), R, U, P, refl.

RAŚCIECICA, Abu(a), Nos, BN, BR-R (mōścicieca), CAN(1), U, P.

RASPRAVICCA, D-M(1), BR-R, R, U, P.

RASČYTAĆCA, D-M(PT), R only. A R-ism.

RAŻBIRACCA, Bar(c), BR-R, R, U.

Envy

ZAJZDEAŚĆ, Gar, lit. and dial. BR.

ZAZDRAŚĆ, Jel(c)(2), U, P.

ZAVIŚĆ, V CJ, D-M(c), D-M(f), D-M(g), D-M(m), BE, ENT4, BRG, CAN(1), V-L, Fed, R.

Envious, Covetous

ZAVIENY, D-M(d), D-M(g), D-M(h), CAN(2), V-L. Cf. CAN(2), R, 'enviable'.

ZAVIČLIVY, V CJ, CAN(1), Dob, R. A R-ism.

ZAZDRCSNY, Jel(b)(2), U, P. Cf. BR, 'zazjad-'.

Enviably

ZAVISZNY, Łuč(b), CAN (Łuč(b) only), Dob, Fed, R (Da). Also BK. A R-ism.

To Envy

ZAVIDAVAĆ, EDD(2), PEPP, Jel(c), BE, Bahu(d), CAN (1 plus 2 folk.

plus Banu(d)), Dob, Fed, R, U.

ZAVIDYVAĆ, D-M(PT), none.

ZAVIDNA (with impersonal construction), D-M(f), D-M(i), Kal(b),
Bahu(d), CAN(5), Kaś, R, U.

ZAZDROŚCIĆ, Jel(c), Abu(a)(3), Nos, Fed, U (dial.), P. Cf. BR-R,
CAN, 'zajzd-'. - zajzd

To Covet

KVAPIĆ, VCJ, Nos (refl. only), BN (as Nos), BR-R (refl. preferred),
CAN(2), Šat (as Nos), Dob (as Nos). Cf. U, P (arch.), 'to hurry'.

PAKVAPICCA, D-M(1), lit. and dial. BR, U (coll.). Cf. lit. U,
P, 'to hurry'.

PARAŬNAVAĆ, 'to be jealous', Bahu(d), BR-R, CAN(2), R, U.

11. MORAL AND RELIGIOUS CONCEPTS

Morality

MARALNAŠĆ, Jel(c), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

ABYČAJNAŠĆ, Jel(c), "adnak hramata u narodzie ražvita sašim slaba, i što značyc obyčajnašć, pracavitašć, ab tom jašče mienš šviadomy jon", Nos, P (arch.).

Moral

MARALNY, Jel(c)(3), BNT4, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

Proper, Appropriate

PRYSTOJNY, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, Kr, SCh.

SLUŠNY, Bahu(a), "da slušnaha časa dažyvu, jak treba", lit. BR, U, P. Also BK, CB, SCh.

ZRUČNY, BNV(a), Abu(a), lit. BR, Šat, U.

Properly, Appropriately

PA FORMIE, DA, ENT10, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, R, U, P.

PRYSTOJNA, Jel(c), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

SCHODNA, BNV, BR-R, Kaš, R.

To Be Fitting

PRYSIAČ, D-M(PT)(2), Jel(PT), R, U (coll.), P.

SPADAŠAČ, Kal(a), none with this meaning.

It Is Fitting

PRYSPOLČ, D-M(j), D-M(PT), Nos, Erez (17th century).

SLEBUJE, D-M(PT)(2), R (sledujet) only. A BR-ised R-ism.

To Be Suitable for Something

HADZICHA, D-M(c), D-M(d), Abu(a), Nos, CAN, R, U, P. Also Krap. Isk suggests that the only characteristic BR meaning of this word is 'to agree'.

Unseemly

KIASHČA, BNV, Abu(a), Nos, BN, CAN, Kaš, R (pop., dial.), Oryš (Archangel'sk, Kostroma, Moscow, Olonec, Tarkov, Iver', Jaroslavl'), U.

A Right

PRAVA, widespread, BN, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, SCh, Zak. Popov suggests that prava in this meaning is of P origin,

since it appeared in west R (i.e. BR?) legal documents before those of Muscovy.⁶⁴

PATENT, 'a document concerning a right', Abu(a), Nos, BNT10, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

Without Rights

BIASPRAŮNY, Kal(b), BN, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

Responsibility

ADKAZ, D-M(1), Bahu(a), BR-R, Kaš, Šat, Dob. Also Zak.

ATVIET, D-M(a), D-M(c), D-M(1), Jel(d), R, U (arch.).

To Be Responsible

ADKAZVAĆ, D-M(1), Nos, BR-R.

ATVIAČAĆ, PRPP, R only. A R-ism.

ATVIECIĆ, D-M(h), BSV, R only. A R-ism.

Worthy

HODNY, KZ, D-M(e), D-M(PT), Blu(a), EDD, Jel(PT)(4), Bahu(a), all.

ZASŁUŽANY, PRPP, BR-R, CAN, R, U.

ZASŁUŽONY, BSV, PRPP, Jel(PT), Nos, CAN(1), R (Da), P. Also SCh.

To Distinguish Oneself

VYDZIALICCA, Abu(a)(2), CAN(3), R, P.

ZASŁUŻYCCA, D-M(c), none with this meaning.

To Earn, Deserve

ZASŁUŻYĆ, VCJ, Čač(b), KZ, Blu(a)(2), EDD, Kal(b), Jel(b), Luč(a)(2), Bahu(d), BR-R, CAN(1), Dob, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, Zak.

Reward

NAHRADA, D-M(j), CAN (1 plus 2 folk.), R. Cf. U nahoroda. A R-ism.

NAHRODA, HDS, P only. A P-ism.

Earned

PRACAVANY, Bahu(a), BR-R, U, P. Cf. Nos, 'worthy of effort'.

Praise

CHVAŁA, widespread, all.

64. F.S. Popov, Issledovanie o leksike zapadnorusskikh gramot XIII-XV vv., Leningrad, 1947. (Diss.)

PACHVALA, Jel(PT), las(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. Also BK, SCH.

SLAVA, slav(a), slav(a), BR-R, Kaš, Bos, Fed, P, U, P. Also BK, FIO7, Kr, SCH.

Flattery

LOSTACI, D-M(1), Kal(a), Nos ('lèst-'), BK, BR-R (dial.), CAN(4), U (lestka, lestošci).

To Praise

CHVALIĆ, widespread, all.

PACHVALAĆ, pur(a), all.

PACHVALIĆ, BY, Jel(PT), Jel(a), all.

VACHVALIĆ, JS, R only. A R-ism.

UCHVALIĆ, Fin(a), BR-R only.

VYCHVALIĆ, VZ, L-M(3), all.

VYCHVALIĆ, Jel(PT), all.

SLAVIĆ, slav(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

PRASLAVIĆ, JA, BR-R, R, U, P (rare).

PRASLAVIĆ, D-M(1), as praslavlac.

Evaluation

ACELA, Jel(PT), I only. Cf. BK, R, U, '-lka'. A P-ism.

Esteem, Respect, Honour

PAČIČIĆ, BY, R only. A s-ism.

PAČIČIĆ, ED, BR-R, U (coll.), P. Also BK, Krup, SCH, Zet.

BY has the spelling pačivašć.

PAČET, JS, R only. A R-ism.

PAKIC, PAK, D-M(PT), L-M(3), Kap(a), Jel(a), slav(a), BR-R, R, U. Also BK, CB, FIO7, SCH.

PAKICA, slav(a)(P), BK, R, BR-R, CAN(5), U.

UŠAKVAŠIĆ, D-M(PT), Nos, BK, BR-R, Kaš, CAN, BR-R (ušakovvašić), U (ušakovvašić), P.

PAKICA, JA, D-M(PT)(3), slav(a), 11th and dial. BK, U, P. Also BK, CB, Zet.

LOČAŠCI, L-M(a), R, U.

SLAVA, widespread, BR-R, Kaš, Bos, Fed, R, U, P. Also BK, FIO7, Kr, SCH.

To Value, Esteem

CENIĆ, D-M(PT), Luč(a), BR-R (final stress), R (as BR-R), U (as BR-R), P.

ACENIĆ, Jel(PT), as cenic.

To Honour, Respect (see also To Pay Attention to, Part II, Section 1)

KLANIACCA, D-M(g), all.

PAČYTAĆ, PL, BSV, BR-R, R, U. Buł and HBLM, II describe the word as a R-ism (in PL and BSV respectively).

PAVAŽAĆ, PS, HŭK, lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), U, P. Also F107, Sch. Of S-W dial. origin (HBLM, II).

PAVAŽYĆ, NS, PS, BSV, Błu(a)(2), CDMZ(2), lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W), Mag, U, P.

ŠANAVAĆ, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W < P), U, P. Also BK, F107, Sch.

URAČYĆ, Abu(a), P only. A P-ism.

UVAŽAĆ, NS, VVV, Błu(a)(2), CDMZ, HŭK, Nos, Kaś, R.

VIELIČAĆ, BSV, BR-R, CAN, Dob, R (arch.), Vol, U (folk.).

UŹVIALIČYĆ, PS, Nos ('vz-'), BN, BR-R, R ('voz-'), U ('zv-').

Respectful

PAČCIVY, Čač(a), D-M(e), D-M(f), BSV, BN, BR-R, Fed, U (coll.), P. Cf. Kaś, 'honourable', 'respected'. Jel(PT) has the spelling pat-sciwy which is probably dial., but is not recorded in any of the dictionaries.

Esteemed, Respected, Honoured

PACHVALONY, Bahu(a), BR-R (second syllable stress), CAN (3: 1 as BR-R), R (as BR-R), U (as BR-R), P.

PAVAŽANY, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, U, P.

SŁAŮNY, NS, PL, D-M(a), D-M(f), D-M(PT), HSD, Jel(PT), Abu(a)(3), all.

ŠANAVANY, Abu(a)(3), Nos, BK, Da (S, W), U (second syllable stress), P.

ŠANOŮNY, Tap, Nos, BN, BR-R, CAN, U (šanòvanyj).

Honouring

PAŠANAŲANNIE, Abu(a), Nos, U (dial.).

Disrespectful Person

NIAŮVAHA, BSV, "Ax bratcy, ni hladzicia vy na hetakich nioval i biztaľkovych i bizpakoynyh, nia sluchajcia vy tumačov, što jany taľkujuc i rajuć rečy nipaďopnyja", none. Cf. Dob, 'disrespect'; U, P, 'inattention'.

Fig. Sign of Disrespect

CHVIHA, NH, Bahu(a), Nos, BN, Kaš. Cf. Nos, BR-R, Dob, R, U, P, 'fi-'.
ŠYŠ, Tap, CAN(3), Dob, R. A R-ism.

Reproach, Blame

PRYMOŮKA, D-M(PT), Jel(PT)(2), Nos, U (dial.), P. Also Zak.

PRYPINKA, Abu(a), Nos, BN, P (rare).

PRYTYKA, Bahu(d), BN, CAN (Bahu(a) only), Kaš, U (prytyk).

KRYTYKA, 'criticism', Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

PRYHAVOR, 'sentence' (fig.), HSD, Har(c), BNTLO, BR-R, R. See also has the word in the sense of 'announcement', characteristic of CR.

To Blame, Reproach

HANIĆ, Bahu(a), BN, BRS, BR-R, Kaš, Šat, U, P (rare).

PACHULIĆ, D-M(f), R (arch., pop.), U (bookish). Also FLOZ.

VINIĆ, Har(c), Bahu(a), all.

VYKIDAĆ, Abu(a), "Vertaja byla lepšej doli, čyščci taža, jakuju jana miera: ja jaje nikoli nie lubiū i šmat čaho vykinaju sobie ...", none. Cf. BR-R, U, P, 'za-'. Cf. also the U phrase vykylaty na oči in this meaning.

ŽURYĆ, Bahu(d), CAN(10), Šat, R. Listed by Ječot as a rare word.

PRYSUDZIĆ, 'to condemn' (fig.), D-M(PT), Kal(a), all.

To Speak Ill of

ABMAŮLAĆ, D-M(f), Nos, BN, Stan, U, P.

To Criticise

PRYMAŮLAĆ, Jel(PT), Nos, BN, P. Cf. BR-R, R, U, 'to condemn'.

The Accused, Guilty Party

VINA VATY, widespread, BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, Šat, R, U.

VINA VADJA, HSD, P only. A P-ism.

ABŽALAVANNY, D-M(1), Nos, R. Also Zak.

The Plaintiff

ŽALUŠUŠČYBIA, D-M(1), an invented R form, deliberately used for comic effect.

Treachery

ZDRADA, Jel(PT), Jel(d), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, P.

ZRADA, ŽS, Jel(a), Nos, BN, CAN (1 plus 1 folk.), Fed, Dob, Stan, Da (W, Smolensk), U.

LAPORT, 'impeachment', D-M(c),

"Viečarkom raz ũ dvor idzie

Jasnaj pani b'je čaŕom,

Byccam vierny akanom,

Jon taki laport viadzie: ...".

An unrecorded form of 'rap-' (all).

Traitor

ZDRAJCA, KP, Nos (arch., rare), CAN(2), P. Found also in the 19th century. HBLM, II describes the word as a P-ism in KP. Cf. NBR zdradnik.

ZVODCA, KP, P (Karł: rare). A P-ism.

To Betray

ZDRADZIĆ, D-M(j), D-M(PT), Jel(PT), Bahu(d), lit. and dial. BR, P.

To Keep One's Word

DATRYMAĆ, HSD, "taho niedatrymali", Nos, U, P.

Honour, Virtue

CNOTA, Jel(PT), Jel(b), Jel(c), Jel(d), lit. BR, Fed, U, P.

ČEŠĆ, widespread, all.

ČESNAŠĆ, D-M(f), BN, BR-R, CAN(4), Kaš, R, U.

ZALETA, Jel(PT), P only. A P-ism.

ZAŠČYT, Jel(PT)(2), Bahu(a), P only. A P-ism.

Conscience

SOVIEŠĆ, D-M(g), Vul, CAN (3 plus 2 folk.), Dob, R, U. Fed describes the word as a R-ism in D-M(g).

SUMLEŇNIE, D-M(PT), Kal(a), Kal(b)(2), CDMZ, Jel(b), Jel(c)(2), HAK, Łuč(a), Łuč(b), DA(2), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. HDS also uses the word in the sense of 'hesitation, caution', found in R (Da), Opus (Novgorod, Tver').

Honourable

CNATLIVY, Čač(a), Jel(c), Nos, BR-R (specifically 'innocent', 'virgin'), P. A P-ism of the 15th century.

ČESNY, widespread, lit. BR, R, U. Also SCn.

NIELUKAVY, En45, R, U. Buł describes the word as a P-ism.

SOVIŠLIVY, BSV, R (sovestlivyj) only. A R-ism.

SUMLENNY, D-M(f), Jel(a), Jel(c)(2), Jel(d), Luč(c), Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P (sumienny).

Honourably, Conscientiously

SOVIESNA, Btu(a), Btu(b), CAN (1 folk.), R (arch.), U.

SUMLENNNA, Jel(c), lit. and dial. BR, U, P (suziennie).

SUMNIENNA, D-M(f), P (rare) only. A non-lit. P-ism.

ZACNA, Jel(PT), P (zacie) only. Also BK, CB, Fl37, SCn. A P-ism.

Brazenness

BIASČELIACŮ, Abu(a), P only. A P-ism.

Dishonour, Shame

BIASČEŠCIE, Kal(b), R, U.

HAŇBA, D-M(c), Jel(PT), BK, BR-R, CAN, Kač, Šat, Fel, R (La), U, P.

SORAN, Čač(b)(2), En45(3), Arc, D-M(e)(2), D-M(f)(2), D-M(h), D-M(j), D-M(PT)(3), D-M(l), Kal(a), HŭK, Luč(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (sran), Jak (soròn), Kul (as Jak), U, P (sran). Čač(c), En45, D-M(j), D-M(PT)(2) all preserve penult. stress in the oblique cases. EN45 also uses the word in the sense of 'genitals': cf. P sran - 'pudenda'; U soromòk - 'child's penis'.

STYD, Jel(PT), Jel(c), HŭK, DA, Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(d), Nos, CAN (P plus 1 folk. plus Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(d)), R, U.

USTYD, ENB, P (uastyd) only. Also BK, Fl37, Kr, SCn. A P-ism.

Disreputable

BIASČERNY, NG, VCS, CAN(1), R, U.

NIACERNY, D-M(f), CAN(2), R, U.

Shameless

BIASERNY, ELB, R, U. Cf. Nos, biestvžy.

Disreputably, Shamefully

BIASABRAZNA, Jel(d), R only. A P-ism.

SAROMNA, En45, Nos, Kaś.

SORAMNA, TP(Vt), TP(V), BN, BR-R, CAN(2), Kaś, Šat, U.

NAHŁA, Jel(c), R only in this meaning. Cf. BR-R, P, Kr, 'unexpectedly' < Lith nõglas - 'sudden, unexpected'. A R-ism.

To Be Ashamed

SAROMIACCA, D-M(a)(2), Nos, BN, CAN(4), Kaś, Opyt (Smolensk), U.

SAROMICCA, D-M(j), D-M(l), BB, Nos, BN, CAN(4), Ras, U. Also Kr. Cf. BR-R, CAN(8), Kaś, Šat, Isk, '-iecca'.

ZASAROMICCA, TP, D-M(l), as saromicca.

USAROMICCA, TP(Vt), TP(MO), TP(Mg), TP(M), TP(V), U only. Cf. R ustydit'sja. A U-ism.

STYDACCA, D-M(h), Bahu(d), DA, U (coll.), P (wstydać się). Also BK, F107, vstydat'sja. Šak describes the word as a dial-ism in Bahu(d).

STYDZICCA, KZ, Błu(b), HŭK, CAN(7), R, U, P ('wst-'). Also BK, F107, as P.

(I am) Ashamed

STYDNA, TP(Š), D-M(a), D-M(f), Błu(a), Kal(a), Bahu(a), Bahu(d), VVV, CAN (2 plus 1 folk. and Bahu(a), Bahu(d)), Dob (stydnò), R, U. Buł describes the word as a R-ism in D-M, but only mentions that it is also found in the N-E BR dialects when turning to it again in connection with the language of Bahu.

To Sully, Dishonour

ZAMARAĆ, D-M(h), BR-R, CAN, Dob, R (coll.).

PADHADZIĆ, D-M(j)(2), Nos, BR-R, CAN, R.

ZHADZIĆ, D-M(j), Nos, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, Dob, R ('iz-'), U.

ZHAŃBIĆ, Jel(PT), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

Sin, Transgression, Fault

HRECH, widespread, all.

BLUD, NS, Jel(b), Jel(c), Jel(d), Nos, CAN(3), R, U. In NS this OCS word means specifically 'fornication', whereas in Jel it is 'sin' in general. See also 'folly, stupidity', Part II, Section 2.

PRACZYŃNIE, 'transgression', KZ, D-M(l)(2: used for special effect), CAN(2), R. A R-ism.

YINA, widespread, BN, BR-R, CAN, Dob, Fel, R, U (rare), P. Also

BK, F107, SCn.

Crime

KRAMINAŁ, Jel(c), "i z henaŝ skłyki zdarajacca časta kraminały", none with this spelling. Cf. R, U (coll.), P, 'kri-'.
Sinful

Sinful

BLUDNY, L-N(PT), Jel(c), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P (Lit: bleśny).

BRASNY, NS, En30, TF, D-N(1), D-N(e), D-N(h), D-N(1), Kal(a), Jel(c), Am(a), BR-R, CAN, Deb, R, U (coll.), I. Also BK, F107, Kr, SCn.

Sinner

BRASNIK, NS, Jel(c), BR-R, Deb, R, U, P. Also BK, F107.

To Sin

BRASŃ, NS(3), D-N(c), D-N(h), Jel(c), BR-R, CAN, Čad, R, U, I. Also BK, CB, F107, SCn.

BRASŃ, KZ, U, P.

BRASŃ, Am(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

To Transgress

BRASŃ, Am(a), R, U, P. Also BK, F107, SCn.

To Cause an Offence

BRASŃ, Jel(c), U, P. Cf. BR, R, U, coll.

Innocence

NIWINKAŚC, D-N(f), BR-R, CAN, R, U, I. Also BK, F107, SCn, Čad.

Innocent (See also Part II, Section 4)

NIWINKY, L-N(f), L-N(e), D-N(PT)(1), NS(1), Jel(PT), Am, Am(a), Am(a), BR-R, CAN, Čad, Deb, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, SCn, Čad.

NIWINKY, L-N(1), "wyśle jon jake, jak byr niwinkyn, ja jake-
šydu", none in this meaning, which is provided in a footnote. Cf.
NS, niwinkyn - 'unintentional'; BR-R, 'unintentional', 'unsuccess-
ful', 'unpleasant'; U niwinkyn - 'unexpected', 'unintentional';
P niwinkyn - 'unwanted', 'unsuccessful'.

NIWINKY, NS, BR-R, R, U.

NIWINKY, 'chaste', Am(a), "šviaty i niwinkyn charakter",
BR-R only. Cf. P, 'intangible'.

Guilty

VINOŮNY, D-M(f)(2), D-M(PT), CAN(5), R. A R-ism.

VINNY, HDsaS86, BB, Luč(a), Bahu(a), BK, BR-F (pop.), CAN, Jan, Fed. R (arch.), U, P. Also Krap.

Repentance

KAJATA, NS, CAN (2 folk.), Stan, U (kajattja). CAN

To Repent

KAJACCA, KZ, HP, BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, R, U, P. Also Kr. Listed by Čačot as a rare word.

ŽAŁAVAĆ, KZ, "Treba żaławać za hrechi pirad Panam Boham", Nos, U ('to regret'), P. CAN

ŽALEĆ, KZ, "żaleć za hrechi", EDD, R, U. CAN

Regret

ŻAL, KZ, D-M(c), Jel(PT), Bahu(a), lit. BR, Bulg, U, P. Also Zak.

To Regret

ŠKADAVAĆ, HP, lit. BR, U. CAN

ŽAŁAVAĆ, D-M(g), D-M(h), D-M(PT), Jel(PT), Jel(b), Nos, BN, CAN(3), Dob, U, P. Also Kr, Krap. Kr suggests that the word has been replaced by škadavać in MBR: the latter word is not found in her texts.

To Apologise

PIERAPRAŠAĆ, Jel(PT), lit. BR, Šat, U, P.

PIERAPRASIĆ, D-M(PT), Kal(a), Jel(PT)(2), as pieraprašać.

To Atone For, Cancel Out

ZMAZAĆ, D-M(h), "Boh prabačyŭ niačystaj kabiecie, / Jak zmazała hrachi pakutaj na świece", BR-R ('to smoothe over a difficult question'), Dob ('to render amenable with a bribe'), R (as BR-R), P.

Rogue, Rotter (Terms of Abuse in general)

BESTA, KP, Nos (bestyja), BR-R (as Nos), Dob (bestija), R (as Dob), U (as Dob), P (bestia). An unusual spelling of a common word.

DRAB, 'hooligan', D-M(PT), CAN(1), U (coll., dial.), P. Cf. BN, OP, 'infantryman'.

HAD, D-M(a), KP, Šun, Luč(a), Hur(a), Bahu(a), BN, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Dob, R (pop.), U, P.

HADZIUKA, widespread, BR-R, CAN, R, U.

HICAL, Kal(a), lit. and dial. BR (Ras gives specifically 'a killer of dogs'), Da (S, 4), U. Cf. Tich, 'a low-ranking police officer who formerly patrolled the town with a pointed stick on which to impale stray pigs'. See also jarvha, Part II, Section 5.

HVALTOČNIK, 'hooligan', Kbu(a), Nos, BN, BR-R (final stress), CAN (as BR-R), Kaš (as BR-R), U (as BR-R).

IZVODNIK, En90, P ('zw-'). Cf. Nos (as !), 'slanderer'; NBR (as !), R ('zw-'), 'piap'. A P-ism but with R prefix.

KANIAVOD, DA, BR-R, CAN, Da (arch.), Gpyt (Novgorod, Kursk: konovod), U (as Gpyt), P (dial.: konowód).

KANAVODNIK, En45, "Zładziej, varjann, kanovodnik!", none with this suffix.

LAKRUCINA, En45(2), none. Šak quotes this word, together with niakrucina and niakrut as variants of rekut, illustrating the phenomenon of popular etymology. Cf. Tich, lěkut. Cf. also U, P, lak/lek.

NIAKRUCINA, En90(2), see lakrucina.

NIAKRUTA, En90, see lakrucina.

LATROHA, D-M(c), Nos, CAN (1 plus D-M(c)), Dob ('idler'), Gpyt (Kursk: la(n)triga; Penza, Tambov: latryha), U (dial.: lati), P (lotr < Lat latro). But stated that this word (used since the 15th century) is found in many BR dialects.

LAIKYJA, En90, CAN (En90 only), Gpyt (Kursk, Penza, Tambov). Cf. Da (Kursk, Tver', Pskov), lantriga.

NIACYSČIK, En45(2), Ryp(a), Bl(a), BN, BES, BR-R, Kaš, Da (Tver', Novgorod), P (Kari). The word is nearly always applied to the devil or some other evil spirit.

PADILKA, Arc, BR-R (padluka), R (an older, alternative form of podluka), U.

PAHARIEC, D-M(c), D-M(g), Bam(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (pop.), U. See also 'neatzen', infra.

POIMUČKA, Arc, Har(a), Nos, BN, CAN, Šat (< P), U, P.

PAKLOJA, Bam(a), all.

ŠELKA, Voj, ija, iel(b), lač(a), zlač(b), Tap, Bam(a), Bam(a)(1), all.

ŠKALDYK, Bam(a)(2), "Kali niakrič, škaldyk, škaldyk kruscia, / Jakreš u taču vicosku ižieč", none. Cf. U (dial.) škalkyč -

'malicious'; G Schuldige - 'guilty person'.

VARUHA, En90, Nos (voruha), R (Da: vorjaga). But describes this word as a R-ism in En90.

VOŠUST, Jel(c)(2), a BR-ised P-ism.

ZŁADZIEJ, En45, Ryp(a), DA, R. Also Miac. The characteristic BR, U, P form of this word, found also in OBR, is with first syllable stress: the meaning is specifically 'thief'. Cf. also zładziej-stwa, 'robbery', HP, Jel(c), Jel(d), DA, MBR, U, P, BK, SCh; zładziejski, 'thieving', VCJ, BR, U (first syllable stress), P.

Law

ZAKON, widespread, BN, BR-R, CAN, Šat, Dob, R, U, P (arch.). Cf. Nos, zakòn - 'a Roman Catholic monastic order'; zàkon - 'the Jewish faith'.

PAŁAŻEŃNIE, 'statute', BSV, Gar, BR-R, Dob, R, U.

PRAVIŁA, 'rule', Gar, all.

Lawful

ZAKONNY, Jel(c), Bahu(a), BNT10, BR-R, CAN, R, U. Also BK, F107.

Legality

PRAŮNAŚĆ, Abu(a), Opyt (Archangel'sk), P.

Justice (See also Truth, Part II, Section 1)

SPRAVIADLIVAŚĆ, Kal(a)(frequent), PJH(3), DA, all.

Just

SPRAVIADLIVY, widespread, all.

PRAVIEDNY, NS, D-M(d), Nos, BN, BR-R (arch.), Šat, Dob, R, U. Also SCh.

PRAVY, UPN, VCJ, Łuč(b), BR-R, CAN(3), R, U, P. Also BK, F107, Kr, SCh.

Legally

PRAŮNA, D-M(PT), BN, U (dial.), P (prawnie).

Case, Dispute

UPRAVA, D-M(PT), Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN, Šat, R, U.

Judgement

SUD, widespread, all.

VYROK, Jel(b), Nos, Stan, U, P. Žar describes the word as a P-ism

of the 16th century.

Justification

APRAŮDAŇNIE, Apru(a), BR-R, CAN, R. Also ~~br.~~ Cf. vypravdanie.

Judge

SUDŽDEIA, D-M(h), all.

Law Giver

PRAVAĐAVCA, Jel(d), Nos, P.

To Litigate

SUDZICCA, D-M(FT)(2), Blu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

To Sanctify by Law

PRYZARONIC, Jel(c), none. Cf. R, U, 'a-'.
[?]

Punishment

KARA, Hbzašš, NS, VCh, D-M(a), D-M(c), Kal(a), Jel(b)(2), Luš(a), all.

KARAŠNIE, Hbzašš, Nos, BR, CAN(1), Stan, R (Da), U, P. Also ~~br.~~, Ch, Ploč, SCh, Zak.

NAKAZAŠNIE, Bahu(d), CAN (Bahu(d) plus 3 folk.), R. A P-ism.

UŠČUNIA, Jel(b),

"Bo jakíž syny ciapier?!

Kažny prosta zlozny žvier,

Zedziraja nos turčma,

A uščunja na nich niama".

BR-R (uščunak) only. Cf. Nos, uščunivac/uščunio (< Lith csuniti - 'to curse'), 'to bring to repentance by severe reproaches'.

Forms of Punishment (words used figuratively)

KAFRAČ, Čač(b), P only. A P-ism, but with altered stress, possibly due to influence of other ESL words ending in '-áč'.

KATAPIA, D-M(a), ENTLO, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, R, U, P. Krak describes this word as a P-ism.

KNUČ, Kal(b), Baku(a), Baku(d), Luš(a), CAN (1 plus 1 folk. plus Bahu(a), Bahu(d)), R, P.

KRYŽ, Bahu(a)(3), "Vot naprašć, na nianie, čysty kryž paciať Boh". lit. and dial. BR, R (arch.), U (dial.), P.

To Punish

KARAČ, widespread, all.

PAKARAĆ, HDS, EDD, all.

SKARAĆ, HDS, D-M(e), D-M(h), D-M(PT), Hur(a), lit. and dial. BR, De (W), U, P.

NAKARAĆ, D-M(l), U only. A U-ism.

UKARAĆ, D-M(f), HDS, U (dial.), P.

NAKAZAĆ, D-M(f), R only. A R-ism.

PAMSTOVAĆ, EDD, "Kolki hrachou, za katoryje Boh budzieć ciazko pomstować?", P ('to curse, swear') only. The meaning here appears to be 'to punish by damnation'.

KATAVAĆ, 'to torment', HSD, lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

ZASALIĆ, D-M(a), BR-R, R (coll.), U (coll.), P (coll.).

CUKRAVAĆ, D-M(c), BN, BR-R, U, P, but none with examples of this fig. use.

ZADAVAĆ ČOSU, D-M(a), Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN(3), R, U.

Toleration, Insufficiently Strict Treatment

PABLAŽKA, D-M(l), BR-R, R. Cf. U, P, '-žlivist'; P, '-žanie'.

PATAČKA, Bju(b), CAN(9), Dob, R, U (coll.).

God, The Almighty

BOH, widespread, all.

BLAHATVARYCIEL, D-M(d), R only. A R-ism.

UVASKRASICIEL, Abu(a), R('vos-'), P('ws-').

The Creator

TVAREC, Abu(a)(2), BR-R, R, U. Also BK. Cf. Nos, stvoryciel; BNT2, P, tvorca.

SATVARYCIEL, KZ, U, P('s-'). Also CB, F107. Described as an OCS-ism in HBLM, II, but not found in Srez or any other glossary of OCS.

Saviour

SPASICIEL, BSV, CAN(1), R. Also F107. A R-ism.

ZBAVICIEL, KZ, D-M(b), EDD, lit. BR, Fed, R('iz-'), U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, Sch. Kruk describes the word as a calque from R.

The Virgin

PREČYSTATA, CAN, PN, BSV, Nos, CAN(3), Dob, R, U (prečysta). Also BK, F107.

Most Saintly, Holy (applied to God)

PRABLAHI, NS, R only. A R-ism.

PRAPADOBNY, NS, BR-R, R, U.

Of God

BOSKI, Bahu(a)(2), Bahu(d), BN, BR-R, CAN, Šat, Fed, P. Also SCN.

BOŽY, widespread, all.

Sanctity

ŠVIATAŠĆ, Jel(c), BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

Sacred, Holy

ŠVIATY, widespread, all.

ŠVIAČONY, arc, 'šviačonaža viera', R, U (svjačennyj), P (święcony).
Also EK.

The Devil

KUCY, IN(2), Bahu(a), U, P (kusy). Brandt considers this word
characteristic of BR, U.⁶⁵

NIACHODNY, Luč(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (pop.), U, P.

ŠATAN, Jel(b), lit. BR, Serž, P.

POHAN MOČ, D-M(c), lit. BR, Fed, R, U.

Heaven, Paradise

RAJ, PS, II(ML), TP(Š), Bhu(a), Jel(b), Bahu(a), all.

Heavenly

NIABIMNY, D-M(d), BR-R, Doc, R, U. Also EK, F107, SCN. Cf. Nov,
P, '-ki'.

Purgatory

ČYŠČILC, KZ, Bahu(a)(5), BNT11, CAN(P), P. Cf. R, U, '-ilišće'.

Purgatorial

ČYŠČUTY, KZ, P only. A P-ism.

Hell(fig.)

JAKA, Bahu(a), BR-R, R, U, P. Also EK, CS, SCN.

65. K. Brandt, 'Ob etimologičeskoj slovaru Miklošiča', Braskij
filosofičeskij vestnik, XVIII, StP, 1987, p. 16.

Christianity

CHRYSOSTIANIZM, Abu(a), P only. Cf. BR, R, U, '-stva'. A P-ism.

Religious Sect

SIEKTA, Abu(a), BNT11 (sekta), BR-R, R, U, P (as BN).

Religious, Pious

BLAHAČAŠCIVY, D-M(j), Da (< OCS), U. Only applicable to those of the Orthodox faith.

BOHABAJAZNY, Jel(c), BR-R only. Cf. R bogobojaznennyj; U bohobojazlyvyj; P bogobojny.

NABOŽNY, Bahu(a), lit. BR, Fed, Dob, R, U. Also BK, F107, SCh.

PABOŽNY, VCJ, D-M(PT), Nos, BN, BR-R (nabožny preferred), Dob, U, P. Also BK, F107, SCh.

To Convert

PIERAVIARNUĆ, Kal(a), RNP, Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U (arch., folk.).

Spirit, Soul

DUCH, widespread, all.

DUŠA, widespread, all.

DUŠAČKA, D-M(d), CAN(6), R (Da), U, P.

Heart (fig.)

SERCA, widespread, all. Nos, BN, Dob, R, U have soft 's'.

SERCAJKA, D-M(1)(2), BR-R only.

Spiritual

DUCHOŹNY, Kal(b), Jel(PT), BNT10, BNT11, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, SCh.

DUCHOVY, Jel(c), Abu(a), P only. A P-ism.

DUŠNY, D-M(PT), "niepryjacieli dušny", Nos, P. Cf. BR-R, CAN, Dob, R, U, P, 'stuffy'.

Godlessness

BIAZBOŽNAŚĆ, Jel(d), BR-R, CAN, U, P. Also CB. Cf. Nos, biezbožstvo - 'cruelty'; R bezbožije.

NIAVIERA, Kal(b), Bahu(a), BN, BRS, BR-R, CAN(4), U, P. Cf. R neverife.

Atheist, Heathen, Pagan

ATEIST, Ata(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U. Cf. Nos, BN, F, '-a'.

BLAZBOČNIK, Jel(b), BR-R, CAN(1), R, U, F.

NIEDOVIARAK, CINA, BR-R (niedoviàrak), U (nedòvirok), F. Cf. Nos, nedovarka.

PAHANIEC, D-N(d), Eyr, Nos, BR-R, R (arch., pop.), U (arch.), F (kari: lozany, more common). See also 'terms of abuse', supra.

PARANIN, COMA, lit. BN, R, U (coll.), F (Kari). Also kr.

Godless, Pagan

BLAZBOČNY, D-N(f), D-N(f), Jel(c), BN, BR-R, CAN, R, U (coll.), F. Also SON.

BLAČ/LEH N. KI, R only. Cf. U bevyiragel'kij. A R-ism.

NIVIRIČI, LEH, BR-R (arch.), R (arch.), U (arch.), F.

IAHAŃCZI, D-N(d), D-N(g), Al(a), Nos, CAN(4), R (arch.), U, F.

PAHASY, D-N(j), Epl(a), LEH, Ka(a), BN, BR-R, R (arch.), U.

Freethinking

VOLNADENNY, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

Superstition

ZABABOČNY, Jel(c), BR-R, Fed, R (Ka), U, F.

Sacrifice, Prayer, Offering

ACHVILARA, B-N(e), Har(a), Pa(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, Ku(a), Ka(a), Fa(a), U (convira).

AFIARA, KI(a), EDD, Nos, BN, CAN(1), F. Also KI, OB, FIH, CON, ofara.

To Pray, Make a (Spiritual) Offering

AFIARAVIČ, KI(a), EDD, Jel(F), Nos, BN, CAN(2), Ka(a), U, F. The word can also be used in the meaning of 'to offer'; it is used in this characteristically F meaning in D-N(f) ('achv-'), afara.

KALISCA, widespread, all.

To Gain Forgiveness by Prayer

ADHABICIA, KI, CAN(1), R (Ka), U (arch.), F.

Confession

SPONIRIČ, KI, KIS, Kal(a), Bani(a), lit. BN, Ka(a), R ('lis-'), U, F. Also FIH.

To Confess

SPRAVIADŁOŃCA, KZ, EDD, Bahu(a), lit. BR, Šat, R (ispovedyvat'sja), U, P. Also F107.

Blessing

BLAHASŁAVIENŖTVA, HDS, Nos, P. Also SCh.

BLAHASŁAVIENŖNIE, D-M(c), BSV, BR-R, CAN, Dob, R, U, P (biogosławieństwo more common).

To Bless

BLAHASŁAŮLAĆ, D-M(h), BR-R, CAN, Dob, R, U, P. Also BK, CB, F107, SCh.

BLAHASŁAVIĆ, widespread, as błahasłaŮlać.

To Christen

CHRAŚCIĆ, Ryp(a), Syr, Nos, R, U. Also F107. Cf. BN, BR-R, CAN, 'chry-'; P chrzcić.

ACHRAŚCIĆ, Jel(b), as chraścić.

The Taking of the Sacrament

PAŠVIENCIENIE, KZ, U (posvjačennja), P. A P-ism.

To Give the Sacrament

PAŠVIACIĆ, KZ(2), BR-R, R (arch.), U (arch.), P. } Also BK, CB, SCh. {
D-M(e)(2), D-M(PT), EDD, Jel(c) also have the word in the sense of
'to celebrate, keep sacred, observe', BR-R, R (arch.), U (arch.), P.

Sorcery, Magic Spell

ČARY, Jel(PT), all.

UROK, D-M(d), D-M(h), D-M(PT), Jel(b), Bahu(a), BR-R (usually pl.), Šat, U (pl. only), P. Cf. BR-R, R, U, 'lesson'. Hier states that before 1917 urok had only the (non-R) meaning of 'magic spell' in BR.

VARAŽBA, D-M(f)(2), BR-R, CAN, Kaś, R, U, P (wróźba). Also BK. Cf. Nos, voroža.

ZNACHARSTVA, 'expertise', D-M(PT), "Adny braliś za Kusa, druhi za Sakoła: / Adny dziela znacharstva, druhija baś śviedki", none with this meaning. Cf. BR-R, CAN, R, U, P, 'sorcery'. The meaning of 'expertise' is evident, however, not merely from this context, but also from the original passage in Pan Tadeusz (I, 584-5):
"Brali stronę Kusego albo teź Sokoła, / Ci jak znawcy, ci znowa

Jak naoczne świadki."⁶⁶

Fortune Telling

HADAŃNIE, D-M(f), D-M(PT), Nos, BN, CAN(6), Kaś, R. Also CB.

Sorcerer

ČARADZIEJ, Jel(PT), BR-R, R, U, P.

VARAŽBIT, VČJ, lit. and dial. BR, R, U, P (wróžbita). Also Sch.

ZNACHAR, D-M(PT)(3), BSV, all.

Sorceress

ZNACHARKA, D-M(g), all.

To Bewitch

ABVARAŽYĆ, Abu(a), R, U.

ZAVARAŽYĆ, Hur(d), BR-R, R, U, P (zawróžyc).

SČARAVAĆ, D-M(d), Nos, CAN(2). Cf. BR-R, U, 'za-'; R, P, 'o-'.
.

SUROČYĆ, NS, lit. and dial. BR, Da (Orjol), U ('z-'), P (uroczyć).

URAČY, D-M(f), D-M(PT)(2), CAN (7 plus D-M), Kaś, U (zurōčyty),
P (uroczyć).

To Perform (non-Christian) Miracles

VARAŽYĆ, En45, D-M(f), Bahu(a), all.

To Charm Away by Spells

ZAHAVORVAĆ, Bahu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, Šat, R (zagovarivat'), U (zah-
ovorjувaty).

To Undo a Spell

ADMAŮLAĆ, D-M(e),

"A dzie čaraŭnica skacina hłumila

Ci rallu zaklała, maŭako dała,

Jana - voś znacharka - usio admaŭlała,

Kruhom siabie ščaścia ludziam raskidała".

D-M(f), "Varažyc, zło admaŭlać, / To Hrypina rabota", Nos only.

66. K. Duś ('Słowa znachar', Kryvič, 2(8), Kaunas, 1924, p. 108)
recognised the meaning of 'expert' for znachar, but stated
that at the time of writing this meaning had been largely
replaced by 'village quack-doctor', 'sorcerer', and, being in
danger of dying out, needed resuscitation.

12. MISCELLANEOUS (EXISTENCE; RELATIONSHIP; QUANTITY; ORDER;
CHANGE; CAUSATION)

Type, Sort

KROJ, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, Kaś, R (krojka more common), U, P.

MANIERA, D-M(d), D-M(f), Nos, BR-R, R, U, P.

MANIER, D-M(d), BR-R, R, U, P.

ROD, Bahu(a), BR-R, R, U.

Quality

HATUNAK, HŭK, Łuč(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

KALIBIER, Tap, Nos (kalibir: 'size' only), BR-R (kalibr), CAN (1 as BR-R), Dob (as BR-R), R (kalibr preferred), U (as BR-R: 'size' only).

KŠTALT, Jel(PT), Nos, BN, CAN(1), U (rare), P. Also BC, BK, Sch. Žur describes the word as a P-ism < G of the 16th century.

Aspect

BOK, Abu(a), all.

STARANA, Abu(a), all. P strona.

Image, Appearance

VOBRAZ, D-M(PT), lit. and dial. BR, R (obraz), U (as R), P (as R).

VYHLAD, Jel(PT), Abu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, U, P.

Character, Nature

CHARAKTAR, D-M(PT), Abu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, R, U, P.

NATURA, D-M(f), D-M(g), D-M(h), D-M(PT), Kal(a), Jel(b), Jel(c), Łuč(a), BN, BRS, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, Dob, Fed, R, U, P. Cf. Nos, 'stubbornness'.

NORAŮ, UPN, VCJ, lit. BR, R (nray), Tich (naràv), Kul (nàrov), Pod (as Kul), U. Cf. Šat, 'a stubborn and capricious character'.

NRAŮ, VCJ, Dob, R only. A R-ism.

PRYRODA, Abu(a), all.

URODA, D-M(h), Hur(c), Abu(a), BR-R, Fed, Šat, Da (S, W). Cf. R (arch), U, P, '(beauty of) external appearance'.

Mentality

PSICHAŁOHİJA, Abu(a), BNT4 ('-lo-'), BR-R, R, U, P (as BNT4). See also ideja, Part II, Section 1.

Feature, Characteristic

ASOBNAŠĆ, Abu(a), BN, R (arch.).

JAKAŠĆ, Jel(PT), BN, BNT4, BRS, BR-R, CAN, U, P.

PRYKMIETA, D-M(d), Jel(PT)(3), Jel(b), BN, BR-R (prykmiet), CAN(3), V-L, R, U (as BR-R), P (przymiot).

Natural, Characteristic

PRYRODNY, Jel(c), Abu(a), BR-R, Dob, R, U, P.

UŁAŚCIVY, Abu(a)(2), BN, BR-R, U, P.

Circumstance, Position, Smt-Up

ABSTAJACIELSTVA, D-M(1), R only. A R-ism.

PALAŻENNIE, Abu(a)(3), BR-R, CAN, R, U (položennja), P. Also BK, Sch.

STANOVIŠČA, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN(4), U.

STROJ, BSV, all.

Relationship

ZNOSINY, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, U.

STASUNAK, Abu(a)(6), BN, BRS, CAN(7), U, P. Buł describes the word as a P-ism in Abu(a).

Relative

SPASOŬNY, Jel(c), U, P.

Difference

RAŽNICA, PL, Jel(PT), V-L, Dob, R. Also BK, CB, Sch.

ROŽNICA, Abu(a), Nos, BNT10, BR-R, CAN(4), U (riznycja), P (różnica).
Also BK, CB, Sch.

RUŽNICA, BB, Abu(a), P (różnica). A P-ism.

To Distinguish

RAŽLIČYĆ, HŭK, R only. A R-ism.

Equality

ROŬNAŠĆ, D-M(PT), Syr, Kal(b), Jel(PT), lit. BR, Kaś, U, P.

ROŬNIA, Bŭ, P only with this meaning. A P-ism.

An Equal

RAŬNIA, Banu(d), BR-R, R (coll.), U (coll.).

Equal, Similar

ADŽINAKI, Kal(a), CAN(4), R (pop., arch.), Mir.

ROŮNY, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, R (arch.), U (rivnyj), P.

RAŮNY, RNP, R only. A R-ism.

To Make Equal

RAŮNIAČ, Łuč(a), Bahu(a), Bahu(d), BR-R, R, U, P.

To Be Equal To

RAŮNIACCA, Bahu(a), BR-R, R, U, P.

ZRAŮNIACCA, D-M(PT), BR-R (zraŮnoŮvacca/zraŮnavacca), R ('s-'), U, P.

Quits

KVITA, Čač(a), HŭK, Łuč(b), Bahu(a), DA, Nos (kvit), BR-R, CAN, Kaś (as Nos), Šat, Dob, R (kvit(y)), U (as Nos), P.

Unity

JEDNAŠĆ, KP, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, U, P. Also BK.

To Join, Unite (trans.)

Z'JADNAĆ, Bahu(a)(2), Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, U.

ZŁUČYĆ, D-M(g), D-M(h), lit. BR, R (Da), U (rare), P.

ŽVIAZAĆ, D-M(g), all.

PRYVIAZAĆ, D-M(g), all.

To Join, Fuse, Attach Oneself

ŁUČYCCA, Abu(a), lit. BR, Dob, P.

ZŁUČACCA, D-M(g), Bahu(a), Abu(a)(2), lit. BR, R (Da), U, P.

NAVIAZACCA, D-M(d), D-M(f), BN, BR-R, R, U.

PRYVIAZACCA, D-M(f), HDS, all.

ŽLICCA, 'to fuse' (fig.), Łuč(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

To Be Drawn Towards, To Cling To

LIPNUĆ, Kar(b), BR-R, CAN, Šat, R, U, P.

PRYLIPAĆ, D-M(g), BN, BR-R, CAN, R, U.

PRYLNUCCA, Łuč(b), CAN (1 plus Łuč(b)) only. Cf. R, P, BK, non-refl.

Addition

PRYDATAK, D-M(PT), all.

Separation

RAZŁUKA, D-M(g), D-M(j), D-M(l), KP, Abu(a), BR-R, CAN, Kaś, R, U, P.

Separate

ASOBNY, Gar, Abu(a)(2), lit. BR, P. Also BK, CB, F107, SCh.

To Separate (trans.)

RAZŁUČYĆ, D-M(g), all.

To Separate (intrans.)

RAZŁUČYCCA, D-M(h), all.

Order

ŁAD, widespread, all.

PARADAK, widespread, all.

SKŁAD, HŭK, Tap, BNT10, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P.

In Order

SPRAŹNA, D-M(c), Sch, lit. BR, Šat, R (ispravno), Opyt (Vologda, Perm'), U, P (sprawnie). Also SCh (as P).

To Arrange, Bring into Order

DARADZIĆ, Jel(PT), BR-R only.

ŁADZIĆ, D-M(e)(2), D-M(h), D-M(PT)(2), BSV, Łuč(a), Kaś, Šat, R (pop.), Ger, P (dial.).

NAŁADZIĆ, Gar, Pšč, BR-R, R, U, P (dial.).

PANAŁADZIĆ, Jel(b), R (Da) only. A R-ism.

FRYŁADZIĆ, HP, R (coll.), U (coll.).

UŁADZIĆ, D-M(l), Abu(a)(2), BR-R, R, U, P.

USTROIĆ, Łuč(a), Abu(a), BR-R, R.

ZŁADZIĆ, D-M(a), D-M(d), D-M(g), D-M(l), BR-R (coll.), R (coll.: 's-'), P (dial.). This word (spelt 's-') also appears with 'z' and the instrumental case in the sense of 'to deal with, arrange': D-M(h), D-M(PT), Šun, R. In this construction it is a R-ism.

SPRAVIĆ, D-M(j)(2), ŽŠ, all.

UPYNIAC, Gar, BR-R (upynić) only. Cf. Nos, BR-R, U (coll.), 'to restrain'.

Disorder

BIAZŁADŹDZIE, D-M(h), D-M(PT)(2), Abu(b), Nos, BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś,

U (bezladdja); P (bezlād).

NIAŁAD, UPN, Nos, CAN(2), U (first syllable stress), P (as U).

NIEPARADKI, D-M(h), Hur(a), all.

In Disorder

BIAZŁADNA, Jel(PT), BN, BR-R, CAN, U, P.

To Disrupt, Disunite

RAŻVIAŚCI, Bahu(a), BR-R (rażviěsci), R, U, P (rozwieść).

Uproar, Commotion

BURDA, Jel(b), BR-R, R, U, P.

HVAŁT, Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R (pop.), U, P.

HARMIDER, Abu(a), none with final stress: BN, BRS, BR-R, Kaś, Šat, R (Da), U, P all have penult. stress.

PIERAPAŁOCH, Abu(a)(2), lit. BR, Kaś, R, U.

SUMATNIA, D-M(c), CAN(2) only. A dial-ism (HBLM, II). Cf. U sum'jattjā.

SUMATOCHA, D-M(c), CAN(7), R. A R-ism.

VAŻNIA, D-M(1), Nos, CAN (2 plus D-M(1)), R.

ZAVIARUCHA, Jel(b), P only. A P-ism. Cf. AP, Opyt (Kursk) 'a snowstorm', a meaning also shared by P.

Rowdy

NIEŮKAVYRNY, UPN, Nos, R (Da). Cf. Kaś, 'taciturn, phlegmatic'.

To Cause an Uproar

BUJANIĆ, Jel(d), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

BUŠAVAC, D-M(h), BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, R, U, P.

HAJDAMAČYĆ, Jel(d), Nos, CAN(1), R (Da), U.

Unravelling, Solution

RAZBORKA, D-M(1), lit. BR, Dob, R.

Outcome

RAŻVIAZKA, D-M(f), D-M(1), BNT2, BR-R, CAN(3), R, U (rozv'jazka).

SKUTAK, Jel(d)(2), Bahu(a)(2), Abu(a), BN, BRS, BR-R (coll.), U, P. Cf. Nos, Kaś, 'profit, gain'. Hier describes this early P-ism as now arch. and bookish. Entering the language before the 16th century it was assimilated into some N-E and S-W dialects, but in

the 1920s began to die out. Hier's judgement contradicts the description 'coll.' in BR-R. But describes the word as a P-ism in Abu(a).

To Sort Out

RAŽBIRAĆ, D-M(PT), BR-R, Dob, M, U.

RAZABRAĆ, Kal(a)(2), HSD, HŮK(2), Pšč, as ražbirać.

RAŽVIAZAĆ, D-M(PT), BR-R, CAN(2), R, U, P. Hier states that before 1917 and in the 1920s and early 1930s the word could also mean 'to settle' in addition to what he considers its standard BR meanings of 'to untie' and 'to give free rein to'. He considers that the meaning of 'to settle' was the result of P influence (although this usage is found also in R and U), and that in this meaning the standard MBR word is now (vy)rašać.

To Come to a Solution, Conclusion

RAŽVIAZACCA, D-M(PT), Jel(PT), BR-R, CAN(3), R, U, P.

To Reform

NAPRAVIĆ, BŮu(a), Nos, U (coll.), P.

PRAVIĆ, HŮK, Luč(a), BR-R, R.

PAPRAVIĆ, Čač(b), Tap, BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaš, R, U, P.

SPRAŮLAĆ, D-M(d), Bahu(a), R (arch., pop.), P (arch.). Cf. lit. MR ispravljat'.

SPRAVIĆ, D-M(e), D-M(g), D-M(PT)(2), as spraŮlać. DA uses the word in its usual meaning of 'to organise', characteristic of BR, F, U, P.

Corrective

PAPRAŮČY, Abu(a), BNT10, BR-R, CAN(2), P.

Reforming

REFARMATAŮEK1, Abu(a), BNT11, BR-R, CAN(1), R, U, P.

To Recover

PAPRAŮLACCA, Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U (popravuvětsja), P.

PAPRAVICCA, Abu(a), as papraŮlaccce.

Progress

POSPUP, Hur(d), BN, BNT11, BR-R, CAN(2), U, P.

PRANRES, Jel(PT), Jel(c), BNT11, BR-R, CAN, R, U, P (noted preferred).

To Develop

RAŽVIVACCA, Jel(PT), Abu(a), BR-R, R, U. Cf. P rozwijac się.

RAŽVICCA, Hur(d), as ražvivacca.

To Be Backward

ASTACCA, BSV, BR-R, U. Cf. R otstat'; P pozostać.

Event, Happening, Occasion

AKAZIEJA, En45, BN (akazija), BR-R (as BN), CAN (as BN), R (as BN), U (as BN), P (okazja). Also Fl07, Sch, as BN. Only Pr (for BR) gives the spelling found in En45. En90 has ukazieja, a spelling that is not recorded at all. See also ukazieja - 'decree', Part II, Section 7.

PRYHODA, NS, D-M(a), D-M(h), D-M(j)(2), D-M(PT)(3), Jel(b), lit. BR, Dob, Stan, Da (Siberia), Opyt (Tobol'sk), Srez, U, P. Also BK, CB, SCh. HDsa\$86, D-M(e), D-M(f), D-M(g), Łuč(b), Jel(c) have specifically 'unpleasant event', 'misfortune' and this meaning is recorded separately in Nos, CAN(3), Dob, Fed, Kr, Stan, StaP, Zak, Srez.

PRYPADAK, D-M(j)(2), Bahu(c), Abu(a), Nos, BN, Kaš, Šat, Fed, U
(diel.), P. Also Zak.

SEUČAJ, PL, En90, Nos, CAN (1 folk.), Dob, R. Note that Nos, Šat give final stress for this word; unfortunately the stress in the 19th-century texts cannot be ascertained. Buł and HBLM, II describe the word as a R-ism.

TRAF, Bahu(a), CAN (Bahu(a) only), P. A P-ism.

ZDAREŃNIE, Jel(PT), Hur(a), Bahu(a)(2), Abu(a)(3), BN, BRS, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, P. Also SCh.

ZLUČAJ, PS, BB, Nos only. Cf. Nos, CAN (1 folk.), Šat, Dob, R, 's-'.
 10

Opportunity

ZRUČNAŠĆ, Abu(a), lit. BR, U, P (arch.).

To Occur, Happen

ADBYVACCA, Abu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, R, U, P.

DZIEJACCA, D-M(c), D-M(PT)(3), DA(2), BN, BR-R, CAN(3), Kaś, Šat,
R (pop., dial., arch.), Opyt (Archangel'sk, Jaroslavl', Olonec), U,
P (dziać się). Also Krap.

ZBYCCA, D-M(d), Bahu(a), BR-R, R, U (rare).

ZDARYCCA, widespread, BN, BR-R, CAN, P (zdarzyć się).

ZŁUČACCA, BSV, none. Cf. Dob, R, 's-'.
ZŁUČYCCA, BSV, as złučacca.

To Come True

SPRAŮDZICCA, Jel(c), BR-R, U, P.

To Turn Up, Happen

NAŁUČYCCA, D-M(g), lit. BK, U (coll.).

NASTAĆ, Bahu(a), BR-R, U (rare).

TRAFIĆ, Bahu(a), Nos, Da (refl. only), U (coll., rare: as Da),
P (as Da).

TRAPIĆ, Abu(a), lit. BR, Kaś, Da (S, W, Kaluga, Pskov, Tver'),
U (dial.).

PATRAPIĆ, TP, lit. BR, Ras, Da (Tambov), U.

TRAPLACCA, Gar, lit. and dial. BR, Da (S, W, Kaluga, Pskov, Tver'),
Tich, U.

TRAPICCA, BSV, as trapiacca.

PRYTRAFIACCA, KZ, Nos (prytrapiacca). Cf. this imperfective form
without an epenthetic 'l' with P (przytrafiać się) etc.

PRYŚPIEĆ, D-M(d)(2), D-M(e)(2), D-M(g), Har(a)(2), Har(b), Bahu(d),
BR-R (dial.), CAN(3), Śat, R (arch., pop.), U.

Reason, Cause

PRYČYNA, widespread, all.

To Cause

PRYČYNIAC, HP, lit. BR, Kaś, R, P. Also BK, F107.

PRYČYNIĆ, BSV, as pryčyniać.

Power, Strength

DLIAKŹEWA, NS, "siawa i dziażawa", BRB, Dob, R (Ba). Cf. BK,
BR110, BR-R, CAN, NR, U, 'state'.

MOC, Kal(a)(2), Kal(b)(2), KP(2), lit. and dial. BR, U, P. Also
BK, CB, F107, Sch.

MOC, VCh, D-M(a), CAN (D-M(a) only), R, U (arch.). Also BK. TRBZ,
II describes the word as a R-ism.

SIŁA, widespread, all.

SIŁKA, Vul, Nos only.

UŁADZA, Jel(PT)(2), P. Also BK, Sch, Zak. Cf. MBR ułada. A P-ism.

UŁAŚĆ, NS, D-M(g), D-M(h), Ryp(a), HSD, Jel(c), Bahu(a)(2),
Abu(a)(3), CAN (3 plus Bahu(a)(2)), R, U (rare). Also BK, SCh.

Strong, Powerful

ĆVIORDY, 'firm', Bahu(a), Bahu(d)(2), Abu(a)(2), all.

MAHUČY, Błu(a), Nos, Stan, R, U.

UŠECHMAHONCY, KZ, EDD, P only. A P-ism.

USIOMAHUČY, Kal(b), U only. A U-ism.

MOCNY, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

UŠACHMOCNY, EDD, Kal(a), P only. A P-ism.

MOŠČNY, En45, Dob, R. A R-ism.

MOŻNY, D-M(a), D-M(d), D-M(g), D-M(PT), PRPP, BN, CAN(1), U, P.

Also BK, F107, SCh. Cf. Nos, 'rich'. Buł describes the word as
a P-ism in D-M.

SILNY, D-M(h), Łuč(b), Hur(d), Bahu(a), DA, CAN (7 plus 4 folk.),
R, U, P. Also BK, SCh.

UŁAŚCIVY, HDS, Nos only. Cf. MBR, P, 'characteristic', 'appropriate'.

BUJNY, 'vigorous', Čač(a), Hur(a), Abu(a), all.

Possibility

MOŻNAŚĆ, Jel(b)(2), Jel(d), Nos, BN, BRS, CAN(1), R (Da), U (dial.),
P.

ZMAHA, BSV, Nos, BN, BR-R (zmoha), Dob (smohã).

Possible

MOŻNA, widespread, all.

LHA, Gar, Nos, BN, BRS, BR-R, Bir, Šat, Dob.

ILHA, Gar, BR-R only.

Capable, Talented

SPASOBNY, Kal(b), Jel(b), R, U.

ZDATNY, Kal(a), Kal(b), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

ZDOLNY, Abu(a), lit. and dial. BR, P.

To Be Able

MAHČY, widespread, lit. and dial. BR, R (moč'), U (mogtý), P (móc).

UMIEĆ, widespread, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Fed, R, U, P. Also BK, Krap, SCh.

VUMIEĆ, Błu(a), none. Błu(a) also has the word without the prothetic
'v'.

SUMIEĆ, D-M(d), Tap, CAN(8), R. A R-ism.

ZUMIEĆ, BSV(2), none.

ŽMIKAĆ, En45, none. Apparently a form of R (pop.) smekat'. Cf. BR-R (pop.), CAN, žmikicić.

To Manage, Succeed

PADAŚPIEĆ, D-M(PT), BR-R, R, U.

PAŚFIEĆ, D-M(c), D-M(g), Hur(a)(2), Bahu(a)(2), BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, R, U.

UŚPIEĆ, D-M(d), D-M(g), D-M(h), D-M(PT), Bahu(a), BR-R, CAN, R, U.

PRYMIEĆ, D-M(g), lit. BR only.

PATRAFIĆ, D-M(c), HŭK, DA, lit. BR, U (coll.), P.

TRAPLAĆ, Abu(a), none.

PATRAPLAĆ, Abu(a), BR-R (coll.), U (coll.).

PATRAPIĆ, D-M(l), Kal(a)(2), Kal(b), DA, as patraplać.

ZDUŻAĆ, Kal(a), Nos (zdużywać/zdużyć), BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Šat, U, P ('to manage in time').

EMAHAĆ, D-M(c), D-M(d)(2), D-M(e), D-M(h)(3), Pļu, BSV, Łuč(b), Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, U, P.

To Work Out, Be Successful (impersonal verb)

UDAVACCA, Abu(a), all.

UDACCA, D-M(l), Łuč(a), Gar, Bahu(a)(5), Bahu(d)(2), all.

To Cope

SPRAVICCA, PL, D-M(j), Jel(PT), lit. BR, R, U.

To Pass (a Test)

VYDZLARŽAĆ, Bahu(a), R, U.

Strengthening

PAKRAPLEŚNIE, Jel(d), Nos, R. Also Sch.

To Strengthen

UZMACCVYVAĆ, Abu(a), none. Cf. BR, P, uzmacniać.

To Grow in Strength

MAĆNIEĆ, Hur(d), BN, BR-R. Also BK.

PAKRAPICCA, D-M(h), Šat (< P), R, U, P. Also BK.

UMACAVACCA, Abu(a), lit. BR, Šat, P (arch.).

ZMACAVACCA, HSD, BR-R, CAN(6), P (rare).

Weak

NIEDAŁUŻNY, VCJ, BR-R, U (nedoluhyj), P (niedoieżny).

NUDNY, 'sickly', HDsa\$86, lit. BR, Kaś, R.

SLABY, Bahu(a), BN, BR-R, CAN, Kaś, Dob, R, P. Also BK, F107.

Cf. U slabkyj.

To Grow Weak

MLEĆ, D-M(d), D-M(e), D-M(f), D-M(g), D-M(h), D-M(i), Łuć(b), Tap, Bahu(a), lit. and dial. BR, R, U, P (mdleć).

PAMLEĆ, Hur(a), Bahu(d), as mleć.

ABAMLEĆ, D-M(d), Bahu(a), BRS, BR-R, Kaś, Dob, R, U.

SAMLEĆ, Tap, Bahu(a)(2), lit. and dial. BR, R (arch., pop.).

PART III STATISTICS AND CONCLUSIONS

Section 1 General Grouping

A statistical breakdown of the lexical material and its division into groups based on the languages in which the words occur throws light on the relationship between the abstract vocabulary of Byelorussian and that of Russian, Ukrainian and Polish; on the incidence of lexical borrowings from these languages; on the number of neologisms and other unrecorded forms; and, to some extent, on the relationship between the literary and dialectal vocabularies of these languages.

In Tables 1 and 2 the words of each chapter have been divided into groups according to the languages in which they are found. Of these, the last four are not exclusive groupings, that is to say they consist of words found in the earlier groups. Groups 1-11 are subdivided according to whether or not they are literary in the various languages in the groups. For example, words that are literary in Polish, but non-literary in Russian and Ukrainian, and not found in Byelorussian at all go into Group 11c ((R) (U) P). Where certain theoretically possible sub-groups (for example, R (U) (P)) are not instanced in the words studied for the present work they are not represented on the tables.

Table 1 simply gives the number of words in the various groups. The underlined figures represent the total number of words in a group; the other figures give the number of words in the various sub-groups. In Groups 16, 18, 19 and 20 the first figure represents the total number of words of that category. The second (bracketed) figure indicates the number of occurrences of words in that category. For example, razum, En45, EDD and pryzadumacca, Plu(2), would count as 2 words, 4 occurrences.

In Table 2 the figures of Table 1 are represented as percentages. In the case of whole groups or the indivisible groups (Nos. 12-20), all of which are underlined on the table, they are given as percentages of the total number of words in the chapter; percentages of sub-groups are calculated from the total number of words in their main group. In the latter case it is particularly necessary to consider the percentages in conjunction with the actual figures of Table 1 if the former are to have any real significance. In producing the percentages for the various chapters fractions have been taken to the nearest whole figure. This principle has also been followed where the figure is less than 1%, but in the latter cases the actual figure (taken to one decimal place) is given in brackets

TABLE 1

THE NUMBER OF WORDS IN THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES

CATEGORIES				CHAPTERS												TOTALS
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Total number of words in chapter				306	151	341	342	148	196	257	247	434	431	320	204	3378
1.	All	BR	R U P	71	38	80	114	44	54	89	68	125	107	107	66	963
1a.		BR	R U P	38	18	23	66	15	27	50	30	76	55	70	41	509
1b.		BR	R (U) (P)	0	0	1	4	0	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	12
1c.		BR	R (U) P	2	0	1	3	1	1	4	0	1	1	1	2	17
1d.		BR	R U (P)	2	2	4	2	0	6	6	2	4	7	8	5	48
1e.		BR	(R) U P	14	8	12	17	8	8	11	9	18	22	7	4	138
1f.		BR	(R) U (P)	2	1	6	4	3	2	3	5	2	5	0	1	34
1g.		BR	(R) (U) P	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	4	5	1	2	2	19
1h.		BR	(R) (U) (P)	3	2	12	5	3	1	2	1	3	4	3	2	41
1i.		(BR)	R U P	5	0	6	3	5	3	3	4	3	4	2	2	40
1j.		(BR)	R (U) (P)	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	5
1k.		(BR)	R (U) P	1	1	3	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	12
1l.		(BR)	R U (P)	2	0	1	3	2	0	0	1	3	2	1	1	16
1m.		(BR)	(R) U P	0	2	4	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	4	0	16
1n.		(BR)	(R) U (P)	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	8
1o.		(BR)	(R) (U) P	1	1	2	2	3	0	3	3	3	2	7	2	29
1p.		(BR)	(R) (U) (P)	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	2	2	19

TABLE 1 (continued)

CATEGORIES				CHAPTERS												TOTALS	
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
2.	<u>All</u>	<u>BR</u>	<u>U</u>	<u>P</u>												<u>411</u>	
2a.		BR	U	P	61	5	36	41	23	21	26	39	42	58	34	25	744
2b.		BR	(U)	(P)	36	4	18	28	17	13	18	22	22	34	16	16	
2c.		BR	(U)	P	6	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	20
2d.		BR	(U)	P	2	0	3	4	0	2	2	7	2	5	0	0	27
2e.		BR	U	(P)	3	1	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	5	7	2	33
2f.		(BR)	U	P	8	0	5	3	0	1	1	4	8	4	4	2	40
2g.		(BR)	U	(P)	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	1	0	14
2h.		(BR)	(U)	P	2	0	4	3	0	1	2	2	1	4	4	2	25
		(BR)	(U)	(P)	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	8
3.	<u>All</u>	<u>BR</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>U</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>479</u>
3a.		BR	R	U	12	19	22	8	5	14	27	18	22	27	19	17	210
3b.		BR	(R)	(U)	5	2	7	1	1	1	1	0	4	4	2	2	31
3c.		BR	(R)	U	13	4	8	9	2	2	3	3	13	4	4	2	67
3d.		BR	R	(U)	2	0	2	2	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	15
3e.		(BR)	R	U	5	2	9	9	1	3	2	3	16	14	12	2	78
3f.		(BR)	R	(U)	2	1	4	1	0	1	2	1	4	5	1	3	25
3g.		(BR)	(R)	U	4	0	5	1	1	4	0	1	5	1	5	2	29
3h.		(BR)	(R)	(U)	3	0	3	6	1	3	4	2	0	2	0	0	24
4.	<u>All</u>	<u>BR</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>79</u>
4a.		BR	R	P	0	6	4	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	3	27
4b.		BR	(R)	(P)	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	3
4c.		BR	(R)	P	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	5

TABLE 1 (continued)

CATEGORIES

CHAPTERS

TOTALS

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
	ALL BR R P (cont)													
4d.	BR R (P)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
4e.	(BR) R P	0	3	0	2	1	1	3	0	0	2	2	0	14
4f.	(BR) R (P)	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
4g.	(BR) (R) P	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	1	4	2	0	15
4h.	(BR) (R) (P)	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
5.	ALL BR R	20	7	29	29	12	10	9	20	40	31	17	18	242
5a.	BR R	6	4	8	10	3	1	1	10	6	3	6	3	61
5b.	BR (R)	0	0	6	4	3	0	1	1	4	2	1	2	24
5c.	(BR) R	11	3	5	11	3	6	5	4	25	17	10	9	109
5d.	(BR) (R)	3	0	10	4	3	3	2	5	5	9	0	4	48
6.	ALL BR U	11	8	14	17	6	16	8	2	22	24	14	2	154
6a.	BR U	2	6	6	8	3	11	6	3	14	12	7	8	86
6b.	BR (U)	2	0	3	6	1	3	0	0	4	2	3	1	25
6c.	(BR) U	5	1	4	3	1	1	0	0	2	7	0	0	24
6d.	(BR) (U)	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	3	4	0	19
7.	ALL BR P	13	4	12	21	8	7	6	14	20	25	15	12	157
7a.	BR P	2	3	7	6	3	2	2	6	6	14	4	9	64
7b.	BR (P)	4	0	1	4	2	1	0	2	1	1	0	2	18
7c.	(BR) P	5	0	4	11	1	2	2	5	11	6	7	1	55
7d.	(BR) (P)	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	4	4	0	20

TABLE 1 (continued)

CATEGORIES

CHAPTERS

TOTALS

		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
8.	<u>ALL</u> R U	1	1	3	2	0	2	4	4	2	2	10	2	21
8a.	R U	1	1	5	2	0	2	1	3	6	3	6	3	35
8b.	R (U)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	5
8c.	(R) ■	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	7
8d.	(R) (U)	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	6
9.	<u>ALL</u> R P	5	2	6	2	0	2	1	4	2	1	2	2	29
9a.	R P	0	2	2	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	12
9b.	R (P)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
9c.	(R) P	2	0	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	9
9d.	(R) (P)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	6
10.	<u>ALL</u> U P	2	0	3	6	2	0	6	2	5	14	6	1	56
10a.	U P	4	0	2	5	0	0	6	3	5	10	1	1	37
10b.	U (P)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
10c.	(U) P	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	11
10d.	(U) (P)	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
11.	<u>ALL</u> R U P	6	1	1	5	0	2	8	2	3	2	3	0	33
11a.	R U P	1	1	1	1	0	1	6	1	1	1	2	0	16
11b.	R U (P)	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
11c.	(R) (U) P	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
11d.	(R) (U) (P)	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	10
12.	<u>R only</u>	17	10	10	8	11	8	7	12	17	16	17	5	138

TABLE 1 (continued)

CATEGORIES	C H A P T E R S												TOTALS
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
13. <u>U only</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>24</u>
14. <u>P only</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>128</u>
15. <u>BR only</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>205</u>
16. <u>None</u>	<u>26(33)</u>	<u>10(10)</u>	<u>35(38)</u>	<u>15(17)</u>	<u>7 (9)</u>	<u>19(25)</u>	<u>20(26)</u>	<u>14(21)</u>	<u>29(30)</u>	<u>31(35)</u>	<u>13(16)</u>	<u>7 (8)</u>	<u>226(268)</u>
17. <u>Not BR</u>													
<u>ex. group 16</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>451</u>
18. <u>H-isms</u>	<u>23(38)</u>	<u>12(25)</u>	<u>14(15)</u>	<u>16(23)</u>	<u>11(16)</u>	<u>12(20)</u>	<u>8(12)</u>	<u>15(21)</u>	<u>35(69)</u>	<u>35(62)</u>	<u>24(31)</u>	<u>10(14)</u>	<u>215(346)</u>
19. <u>U-isms</u>	<u>4 (4)</u>	<u>5 (5)</u>	<u>2 (2)</u>	<u>3 (3)</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2(14)</u>	<u>5 (9)</u>	<u>2 (2)</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>	<u>31 (42)</u>
20. <u>P-isms</u>	<u>10(13)</u>	<u>13(17)</u>	<u>12(16)</u>	<u>17(18)</u>	<u>11(12)</u>	<u>5 (6)</u>	<u>12(22)</u>	<u>14(23)</u>	<u>15(21)</u>	<u>16(18)</u>	<u>19(23)</u>	<u>7(10)</u>	<u>151(199)</u>

TABLE 2

THE EFFECT OF WIND IN THE VARIOUS DIRECTIONAL PERCENTAGES

CATEGORIES				CHARTER												AVERAGES	
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
1.	ALL	R	U	23	25	23	33	30	28	35	28	29	25	32	32	28.7	
1a.	BR	R	U	54	47	29	58	34	50	56	44	61	51	65	62	51.0	
1b.	BR	R	(U)	0	0	1	4	0	4	1	4	1 (0.9)	0	0	0	1.2	
1c.	BR	R	(U)	3	0	1	3	2	2	4	0	1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	1 (0.9)	3	1.8	
1d.	BR	R	(U)	3	5	5	2	0	11	7	3	3	7	7	8	5.1	
1e.	BR	(R)	U	20	21	15	15	18	15	12	13	14	21	7	6	14.8	
1f.	BR	(R)	U	3	3	8	4	7	4	3	7	2	5	0	2	4.0	
1g.	BR	(R)	(U)	0	0	3	1 (0.9)	2	0	1	6	4	1 (0.9)	2	3	1.9	
1h.	BR	(R)	(U)	4	5	15	4	7	2	2	1	2	4	3	3	4.3	
1i.	(BR)	R	U	7	0	8	3	11	6	3	6	2	4	2	3	4.6	
1j.	(BR)	R	(U)	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	
1k.	(BR)	R	(U)	1	3	4	1 (0.9)	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	1.3	
1l.	(BR)	R	U	3	0	1	3	5	0	0	1	2	2	1 (0.9)	2	1.7	
1m.	(BR)	(R)	U	0	5	5	1 (0.9)	0	2	0	1	2	1 (0.9)	4	0	1.8	
1n.	(BR)	(R)	U	0	3	0	1 (0.9)	2	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	1.2	
1o.	(BR)	(R)	(U)	1	3	3	2	7	0	3	4	2	2	7	3	3.1	
1p.	(BR)	(R)	(U)	1	5	4	1 (0.9)	0	0	1	3	2	3	2	3	2.1	
2.	ALL	BR	U	20	3	11	12	16	11	10	26	10	13	11	12	12.1	
2a.	BR	U	P	59	80	50	68	74	62	69	56	52	59	47	64	61.7	
2b.	BR	(U)	(P)	10	0	6	2	9	0	0	3	7	3	3	8	4.3	
2c.	BR	(U)	P	3	0	3	10	0	10	8	18	5	9	0	0	5.9	

TABLE 2 (continued)

CATEGORIES

C H A P T E R S

AVERAGES

	All BR U P (con)			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
2d.	BR	U	(P)	5	20	6	2	13	14	8	5	5	9	21	8	9.7
2e.	(BR)	U	P	13	0	14	7	0	5	4	10	19	7	12	8	8.3
2f.	(BR)	U	(P)	5	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	10	5	3	0	2.8
2g.	(BR)	(U)	P	3	0	11	7	0	5	8	5	2	7	12	8	5.7
2h.	(BR)	(U)	(P)	2	0	0	2	4	5	0	3	0	2	3	4	2.1
3.	All BR	R	U	15	19	18	11	8	14	18	11	15	13	13	14	14.1
3a.	BR	R	U	26	68	37	21	42	50	60	64	34	47	44	59	46.0
3b.	BR	(R)	(U)	11	7	12	5	8	4	2	0	6	7	5	7	6.2
3c.	BR	(R)	U	28	14	13	24	17	7	7	11	20	7	9	7	13.7
3d.	BR	R	(U)	4	0	3	5	8	0	13	0	2	0	0	3	3.2
3e.	(BR)	R	U	11	7	15	24	8	11	4	11	25	25	28	7	14.7
3f.	(BR)	R	(U)	4	4	7	3	0	4	4	4	6	9	2	10	4.8
3g.	(BR)	(R)	U	9	0	8	3	8	14	0	4	8	2	12	7	6.3
3h.	(BR)	(R)	(U)	7	0	5	16	8	11	9	7	0	4	0	0	5.6
4.	All BR	R	P	2	7	1	3	3	3	2	3	1 (0.9)	2	2	2	2.6
4a.	BR	R	P	0	55	80	70	25	17	20	25	25	10	0	60	32.3
4b.	BR	(R)	(P)	17	0	0	10	25	0	0	0	25	20	20	20	11.4
4c.	BR	(R)	P	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25	10	0	0	6.4
4d.	BR	R	(P)	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	13	0	0	0	0	2.5
4e.	(BR)	R	P	0	27	0	20	25	17	60	0	0	20	40	0	17.4
4f.	(BR)	R	(P)	17	0	0	0	25	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.9

TABLE 2 (continued)

CAMBRIDGE

CHARTERS

AVERAGES

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
4g. All BR R P (con)	33	3	20	0	0	17	20	25	25	40	40	0	19.1
4h. (BR) (R) (P)	17	9	0	0	0	17	0	13	0	0	0	20	6.3
5. All BR R	2	2	2	8	3	2	4	3	9	7	2	2	7.0
5a. BR R	30	57	28	35	25	10	11	50	15	10	35	17	26.9
5b. BR (R)	0	0	21	14	25	0	11	5	10	6	6	11	9.1
5c. (BR) R	55	43	17	38	25	60	56	20	63	59	59	50	42.1
5d. (BR) (R)	15	0	35	14	25	30	22	25	13	29	0	22	19.2
6. All BR U	4	2	4	5	4	2	3	2	2	6	4	4	4.5
6a. BR U	18	75	43	47	50	69	75	60	64	50	50	59	57.5
6b. BR (U)	18	0	21	35	17	19	0	0	18	6	21	11	14.0
6c. (BR) U	45	13	29	14	17	6	0	0	9	29	0	0	13.8
6d. (BR) (U)	18	13	7	0	17	6	25	40	9	13	29	0	14.8
7. All BR P	4	2	4	6	5	4	2	2	5	6	2	6	4.7
7a. BR P	15	75	58	29	38	29	33	43	30	56	27	75	42.3
7b. BR (P)	31	0	8	19	25	14	0	14	5	4	0	17	11.4
7c. (BR) P	38	0	33	52	13	29	33	36	55	24	47	5	30.7
7d. (BR) (P)	15	25	0	0	25	29	33	7	10	16	27	0	15.6
8. All R U	0 (0.3)	1 (0.7)	2	1 (0.9)	0	2	2	2	2	7	2	1	1.5
8a. R U	100	100	63	67	0	67	25	75	86	43	60	100	65.5
8b. R (U)	0	0	13	0	0	0	25	0	0	14	20	0	6.0

TABLE 2 (continued)												AVERAGES					
CATEGORIES				CHAPTERS													
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII		
<u>All</u> <u>R</u> <u>U</u> (con)																	
8c.	(R)	U		0	0	13	33	0	33	25	25	0	14	10	0	12.8	
8d.	(R)	(U)		0	0	13	0	0	0	25	0	14	29	10	0	7.6	
9.	<u>All</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1 (0.6)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0 (0.4)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1 (0.5)</u>	<u>0 (0.2)</u>	<u>1 (0.6)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.0</u>	
9a.	R	P		0	100	33	100	0	50	100	50	50	100	0	0	48.6	
9b.	R	(P)		40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.3	
9c.	(R)	P		40	0	67	0	0	50	0	25	0	0	50	0	19.3	
9d.	(R)	(P)		20	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	50	0	50	100	20.4	
10.	<u>All</u>	<u>U</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1 (0.9)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1 (0.5)</u>	<u>1.6</u>	
10a.	U	P		80	0	67	83	0	0	100	60	100	71	17	100	56.5	
10b.	U	(P)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	50	0	4.8	
10c.	(U)	P		20	0	0	17	80	0	0	40	0	14	17	0	15.7	
10d.	(U)	(P)		0	0	33	0	20	0	0	0	0	7	17	0	6.4	
11.	<u>All</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>U</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1 (0.7)</u>	<u>0 (0.3)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1 (0.8)</u>	<u>1 (0.7)</u>	<u>1 (0.5)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	
11a.	R	U	P	17	100	100	20	0	50	75	50	33	50	67	0	46.8	
11b.	R	U	(P)	33	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	33	0	0	0	9.7	
11c.	(R)	(U)	P	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	50	0	0	6.3	
11d.	(R)	(U)	(P)	50	0	0	80	0	0	0	50	33	0	33	0	20.5	
12.	<u>R only</u>			<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4.3</u>	

TABLE 2 (continued)

CATEGORIES				CHARACTERS												AVERAGES
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII				
13. <u>U only</u>	<u>1</u> (0.7)	<u>2</u> <u>1</u> (0.8)	<u>1</u> (0.8)	<u>1</u> (0.9)	<u>1</u> (0.7)	<u>1</u> (0.5)	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> (0.5)	<u>1</u> (0.5)	<u>1</u> (0.6)	<u>2</u> (0.5)	<u>1.0</u>			
14. <u>P only</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4.2</u>			
15. <u>BR only</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5.9</u>			
16. <u>None</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6.6</u>			
17. <u>Not BR</u>																
<u>ex. Group 16</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13.6</u>			
18. <u>R-isms</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6.3</u>			
19. <u>U-isms</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u> <u>1</u> (0.6)	<u>1</u> (0.9)	<u>1</u> (0.9)	<u>1</u> (0.7)	<u>1</u> (0.5)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> (0.6)	<u>1</u> (0.5)	<u>1.1</u>			
20. <u>P-isms</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4.8</u>			

after the 0 or 1. Elsewhere in Part III and the Appendix all percentages are taken to one decimal place.

The largest group is of words common to BR, R, U, P. On the other hand, the general instability of the language in the 19th century is indicated by the widespread use of words not characteristic of BR (20.2⁰/o): about 4 times the number of words found only in BR. 6.6⁰/o of the total number of words are completely unrecorded in the BR, R, U, P dictionaries. The great majority of these have roots which are familiar in at least one of those languages, but prefixes, suffixes and meanings that are not. A number of them, like tajnica and spamoha, are simply hybrid forms. There are almost as many words characteristic of R only (4.3⁰/o) and P only (4.2⁰/o) as of BR only (5.9⁰/o). It is also interesting to note that in the texts there are at least 7 cases of a R-ism being more widespread than the characteristic BR equivalent (see dzieła, Part II, Section 5).

The next largest groups are of words common to BR, R, U (14.1⁰/o) and BR, U, P (12.1⁰/o), notably larger than those for BR, R (7.0⁰/o), BR, P (4.7⁰/o), BR, U (4.5⁰/o) and BR, R, P (2.6⁰/o). It may thus be observed that although U-isms are rare in the texts compared with R-isms and P-isms (1.1⁰/o: 6.3⁰/o and 4.8⁰/o, respectively), a relatively high proportion of the words studied are characteristic of U in addition to one or more of the languages: 63.5⁰/o, as compared with 55.9⁰/o of R, 51.7⁰/o of P and 73.7⁰/o of BR.

Words characteristic of BR, U only and BR, P only are about equal (4.5⁰/o and 4.7⁰/o, respectively), but are considerably smaller than BR, R (7.0⁰/o). Groups of words uncharacteristic of BR are, with the exception of the R-isms, P-isms and unrecorded forms, small: R, U - 1.5⁰/o; U, P - 1.6⁰/o; R, P - 1.0⁰/o; R, U, P - 1.0⁰/o.

Of the sub-groups, the largest in each case is the unqualified group, with the single exception of Group 5 where Sub-group 5c ((BR) R) constitutes 45.1⁰/o of the whole group. On average, the unqualified sub-groups account for just under half (47.9⁰/o) of the whole group to which they belong.

The largest individual sub-group of all is le (BR (R) U P) amounting to 4.1⁰/o of the total number of words studied. Of these, 15⁰/o are arch., 8⁰/o purely pop., and the remainder dial. in R; about a third of the latter are of the south and west Russian dialects, whilst others are spread over a wide area from Archangel'sk in the north to Novorossijsk in the south and Siberia in the east. The most commonly occurring are those of Pskov (12), Tver' (6) Tambov (6), Rjazan' (5), and Kursk and Kaluga (4), but the numbers involved are too small for any significant inferences to be drawn.

About 10⁰/o of the R-isms in the texts are dial. in origin, and again a wide area is covered, the majority of the dialects being the same as those in Sub-group 1e (see supra). The most frequently occurring are those of Kursk (4), and Novgorod and Rostov (3), but, as in 1e, the numbers are small. Not surprisingly, there are very few instances of south and west Russian dialects here, since the greater part of their lexical resources are common to BR, U and, sometimes, P.

Of the 337 R-isms, P-isms and U-isms considered in this work, about 12⁰/o are non-lit. in their language of origin: 24 (7⁰/o) are dial. (10⁰/o of all the R-isms - see supra), 8 (2⁰/o) arch., and 2 (2⁰/o) rare (13⁰/o of all the P-isms). Sometimes the spelling is simplified (e.g. strabić, pradrasudak) or adapted to the writer's pronunciation (e.g. soviślivy, cižajo) whilst in other cases it is BR-ised (e.g. zacieciaravicea, urak), often with a change of stress (e.g. macar, karbač).⁶⁷ In at least one case the meaning changes completely: cf. š pomazować - 'to curse, swear' with the meaning in EDD of 'to punish by damnation' (Part II, Section 11).

A considerable number of words, like, for example, grajka or luby, are lit. in BR, though dial., arch. or pop. in R, U or I. Conversely, there are almost twice as many words which, like miras-dździe or važnia, are purely dial. in BR, though lit. in R, U or I. Of the latter, the largest number are lit. in R, but dial. in BR.

A statistical analysis of these words in the 19th-century texts that are recorded in the BR dictionaries reveals the following: 60⁰/o of the words are attested in Nos; 75⁰/o in BR-R; 5⁰/o in CAN. Only 10⁰/o are in Nos but not BR, and only 13⁰/o in BR but not Nos. 4⁰/o are in Nos only; 1⁰/o in BR only; 17⁰/o in BR-R and CAN only; 6⁰/o in CAN only. In 4⁰/o of the words Nos's meaning differs from that in the 19th-century text(s) (5⁰/o for BR-R). There are only 3 instances of the meaning given in BR differing from that in Nos, and only 2 of it differing from that in BR-R. Thus one may observe: a) the limitations of Nos as a guide to the 19th-century lit. language; b) the comparative closeness of the 19th-century abstract vocabulary to that of the present day; c) the degree to which BR was based on Nos.

There are in the 19th-century texts some 58 words which, although recorded in CAN with between 4 and 29 (on average 11) different

67. Such modification of loan words occurs amongst P-isms more frequently than with R-isms or U-isms, because the P phonetical and morphological systems are farther removed from those of BR than are those of the other two languages.

contexts, are not recorded in any of the printed BR dictionaries. The incidence of these may be broken down as follows: ⁶⁸

CAN, R	13
CAN, R, U	10
CAN, R, U, P	4
CAN, U, P	2
CAN, U	1
CAN, P	1
CAN, R, P	1

A possible interpretation of the high number of these words that are common to R would be as evidence of a shift towards R in the modern BR lit. vocabulary.

Section 2 R-isms, U-isms, P-isms and Unrecorded Forms in Individual Texts ⁶⁸

(i) General

Tables showing the occurrence of lexical borrowings and unrecorded forms in individual texts are presented in two different ways:

In Tables 3-6 the texts are given in (necessarily very approximate) chronological order; the figures against each one represent the number of occurrences of that type of word (i.e. R-ism, U-ism, P-ism, unrecorded form) as a percentage of the total number of occurrences of that type of word in the 19th-century texts as a whole. In this form none of the tables shows any development or other discernable pattern.

Tables 7-9 show the incidence of the various types of word in individual texts in relation to the overall length of the text in question, in order to demonstrate the comparative frequency or rarity of the different phenomena. The figures in the tables are reached by dividing the number of R-isms, P-isms and unrecorded forms ⁶⁹ in the text given as a percentage of the total number of them in the

68. In order to avoid unnecessary repetition, for the remainder of Part III 'texts' will be used in the sense of '19th-century writers and anonymous texts'.

69. U-isms are too few in number to produce significant results when presented in this way.

texts as a whole (i.e. the figures in Tables 3-6)⁷⁰ by a figure representing the length of the text.⁷¹

Texts which have come down to us indirectly, in an edited form (for example, En, probably written in the 1820s but first published in 1845) are adduced for comparison with the non-edited ones, but, in view of the likelihood of lexical and other modifications, are not taken as the basis for any general conclusions.

Table 3 The Occurrence of R-items in Individual Texts

	<u>%</u>		<u>%</u>
<u>Cač</u>	1.1	<u>HDS</u>	0.3
<u>HDsaš</u>	0.6	<u>EDD</u>	2.3
<u>HKA</u>	0.3	<u>PRFP</u>	1.0
<u>HPzS</u>	0.3	<u>Seč</u>	0.6
<u>NS</u>	2.6	<u>Kal</u>	1.0
<u>PL</u>	1.7	<u>KI</u>	0.6
<u>UPN</u>	0.3	<u>KNI</u>	0.3
<u>VCh</u>	0.6	<u>GBNZ</u>	1.1
<u>VCJ</u>	1.4	<u>SS</u>	0.3
<u>VVV</u>	0.3	<u>Jel</u>	1.9
<u>PS</u>	0.3	<u>BB</u>	0.3
<u>VS</u>	0.3	<u>Šar</u>	1.1
<u>KZ</u>	0.6	<u>Bak</u>	0.9
<u>Arc</u>	0.3	<u>Šac</u>	1.1
<u>En</u>	4.6	<u>Tap</u>	1.1
<u>TP</u>	2.5	<u>Gar</u>	0.3
<u>D-M</u>	31.2	<u>Hur</u>	0.3
<u>Ptu</u>	0.6	<u>Banu</u>	3.1
<u>Ryp</u>	0.3	<u>DA</u>	0.6
<u>BBV</u>	7.5	<u>Pšč</u>	1.1
<u>Btu</u>	13.0	<u>Aba</u>	2.3

70. It is on the figures of Tables 7-9 either individually or averaged together (as in the regional grouping in Part III, Section 2(ii)) that all the conclusions and comparisons of this section are based.

71. The calculation of the length of the texts made for this purpose is necessarily an approximation: each text or writer's opus is represented as a percentage of the total length of all the texts together. To minimise distortion in the conclusions (see note 70) only those texts that amount to 0.5% or more of the total are included in these tables.

Table 4 The Occurrence of U-isms in Individual Texts

<u>NS</u>	7.1 %
<u>PE</u>	2.3
<u>VCJ</u>	2.3
<u>PS</u>	2.3
<u>VS</u>	2.3
<u>TP</u>	2.3
<u>D-M</u>	33.3
<u>Plu</u>	2.3
<u>Ryp</u>	2.3
<u>BSV</u>	7.1
<u>HDS</u>	2.3
<u>Kal</u>	7.1
<u>Jel</u>	2.3
<u>BB</u>	2.3
<u>Hur</u>	2.3
<u>Bahu</u>	16.6
<u>DA</u>	2.3

Table 5 The Occurrence of P-isms in Individual Texts

<u>Čac</u>	0.5 %
<u>HP</u>	0.5
<u>KZ</u>	2.0
<u>En</u>	0.5
<u>D-M</u>	19.5
<u>Syr</u>	0.5
<u>BSV</u>	2.0
<u>HSD</u>	1.0
<u>Blu</u>	0.5
<u>HDS</u>	1.0
<u>EDD</u>	3.5
<u>Kal</u>	7.0
<u>KP</u>	1.5
<u>PJH</u>	1.0
<u>Jel</u>	29.1
<u>BB</u>	1.0
<u>HGX</u>	0.5
<u>luč</u>	0.5
<u>Tap</u>	1.5
<u>Hur</u>	1.0
<u>Bahu</u>	9.0
<u>DA</u>	5.5
<u>Abu</u>	8.0

Table 6 The Occurrence of Unrecorded Forms in Individual Texts

	<u>°/o</u>
<u>Bar</u>	0.4
<u>Čač</u>	1.1
<u>HDsaŠ</u>	0.7
<u>HKA</u>	0.4
<u>NS</u>	2.6
<u>PL</u>	1.4
<u>UPN</u>	0.7
<u>En</u>	7.3
<u>TP</u>	1.1
<u>D-M</u>	36.1
<u>Piu</u>	0.7
<u>Ryp</u>	0.4
<u>BSV</u>	5.7
<u>HSD</u>	0.7
<u>Biu</u>	4.8
<u>HDS</u>	1.1
<u>EBD</u>	0.4
<u>PRPP</u>	0.4
<u>Sch</u>	0.4
<u>Kal</u>	2.9
<u>KP</u>	0.7
<u>RNP</u>	0.4
<u>CDNZ</u>	1.1
<u>Jel</u>	7.0
<u>BB</u>	0.7
<u>Šun</u>	0.7
<u>HáK</u>	0.7
<u>Luč</u>	0.7
<u>Gar</u>	0.4
<u>Hur</u>	2.2
<u>Bahu</u>	6.5
<u>DA</u>	2.9
<u>Fšč</u>	0.4
<u>Abu</u>	6.5

Table 7 The Proportion of R-isms in Individual Texts

<u>Non-edited Texts</u>		<u>Edited Texts</u>	
<u>Hur</u>	3.0	<u>En</u>	6.2
<u>Biu</u>	2.6	<u>PL</u>	2.6
<u>CDMZ</u>	2.0	<u>NS</u>	2.1
<u>EDD</u>	1.9	<u>TP</u>	1.9
<u>D-M</u>	1.2	<u>VCJ</u>	1.7
<u>BSV</u>	1.1	<u>Sch</u>	0.9
<u>Tap</u>	1.1	<u>HuK</u>	0.5
<u>Jel</u>	0.9	<u>HDsaS</u>	0.4
<u>KP</u>	0.8		
<u>PRPP</u>	0.7		
<u>Luc</u>	0.5		
<u>KZ</u>	0.5		
<u>Abu</u>	0.5		
<u>Čac</u>	0.3		
<u>Piu</u>	0.3		
<u>Ryp</u>	0.3		
<u>Bahu</u>	0.2		
<u>BB</u>	0.2		
<u>DA</u>	0.2		
<u>Kal</u>	0.2		
<u>Gar</u>	0.1		

The average proportion of the edited texts is considerably higher than that of the non-edited ones.

Table 3 The Proportion of P-isms in Individual Texts

<u>Non-edited Texts</u>		<u>Edited Texts</u> ⁷²	
<u>Jel</u>	5.0	<u>En</u>	0.4
<u>EDD</u>	2.9	<u>HAX</u>	0.2
<u>Kal</u>	2.6		
<u>KP</u>	2.3		
<u>DA</u>	2.0		
<u>KZ</u>	2.0		
<u>Abu</u>	1.7		
<u>Tap</u>	1.5		
<u>HSD</u>	1.3		
<u>Hur</u>	0.8		
<u>Baha</u>	0.7		
<u>D-M</u>	0.7		
<u>BB</u>	0.4		
<u>BSV</u>	0.3		
<u>Luc</u>	0.2		
<u>Siu</u>	0.1		
<u>Cac</u>	0.1		

72. Many of the edited texts are entirely without P-isms.

Table 9 The Proportion of Unrecorded Forms in Individual Texts

<u>Non-edited Texts</u>		<u>Edited Texts</u>	
<u>BB</u>	3.3	<u>En</u>	9.0
<u>CDMZ</u>	2.0	<u>NS</u>	2.8
<u>Hur</u>	1.8	<u>PŁ</u>	2.1
<u>Abu</u>	1.4	<u>TP</u>	0.9
<u>D-M</u>	1.3	<u>HDsaŚ</u>	0.6
<u>Jel</u>	1.2	<u>Sch</u>	0.6
<u>Kal</u>	1.1	<u>HũK</u>	0.4
<u>KP</u>	1.1		
<u>DA</u>	1.0		
<u>Błu</u>	0.9		
<u>HSD</u>	0.9		
<u>BSV</u>	0.8		
<u>Bahu</u>	0.5		
<u>Ryp</u>	0.4		
<u>Łuĉ</u>	0.3		
<u>Čač</u>	0.3		
<u>Płu</u>	0.3		
<u>EDD</u>	0.3		
<u>Gar</u>	0.2		
<u>PRPP</u>	0.1		

As in the case of the R-isms, the average proportion of the edited texts is considerably higher than that of the non-edited ones.

(ii) Geographical Factors

Although some 19th-century writers knew dialects other than their own native one, and, later in the century, were familiar with the works of other BR writers, it is, nonetheless, interesting to compare them from the standpoint of their native region, since in the majority of cases this was the most decisive factor in their language.

Comparison of the incidence of R-isms, P-isms and unrecorded forms in writers and texts grouped according to their place of origin shows that R-isms are on average most common in works from the north-east (Biu, BSV, KP): 1.5, and least common in those of the central region (Čač, D-M, Piu, Iuč, Jel): 0.6, with those of the north-west (Hur, Bahu, DA) in an intermediate position: 1.1. P-isms appear to be common in the central region (1.2), but their average is greatly swollen by Jel (5.0) - without his works the average would be the lowest: 0.2. Cf. north-west: 1.1, north-east: 0.9. Unrecorded forms are also least common in the central region: 0.6. Cf. north-west: 1.1, north-east: 0.2. Thus, writers and texts from the central region of Byelorussia are, in terms of loan words and unrecorded forms, closer to the literary language than those from farther afield; in this respect the representation of the north-eastern and north-western dialects is approximately equal.

Figures 1-3 trace the incidence of R-isms, P-isms and unrecorded forms, respectively, in relation to their geographical point of origin (i.e. the basic dialect of the writer in whose work(s) they are found, in terms of distance west or east of Minsk). They show the following:

1. Apart from Hur, whose vocabulary is exceptionally enriched, there is a slight general rise in the incidence of R-isms from west to east.

2. Neither the diagram of P-isms (Figure 2) nor that of unrecorded forms (Figure 3) shows any definite pattern, although the latter is noticeably more even than either of the two preceding ones.

3. All three diagrams show a tendency to descend towards the middle (i.e. towards the central region) before rising again, thus re-emphasising the figures obtained by regional grouping.

4. There is some (slight) similarity of pattern between the diagram of R-isms and that of unrecorded forms, but although some texts with a high proportion of R-isms also have a high proportion of unrecorded forms (Hur: 3 - 1.8; ČBNM: 5.0 - 1.1;

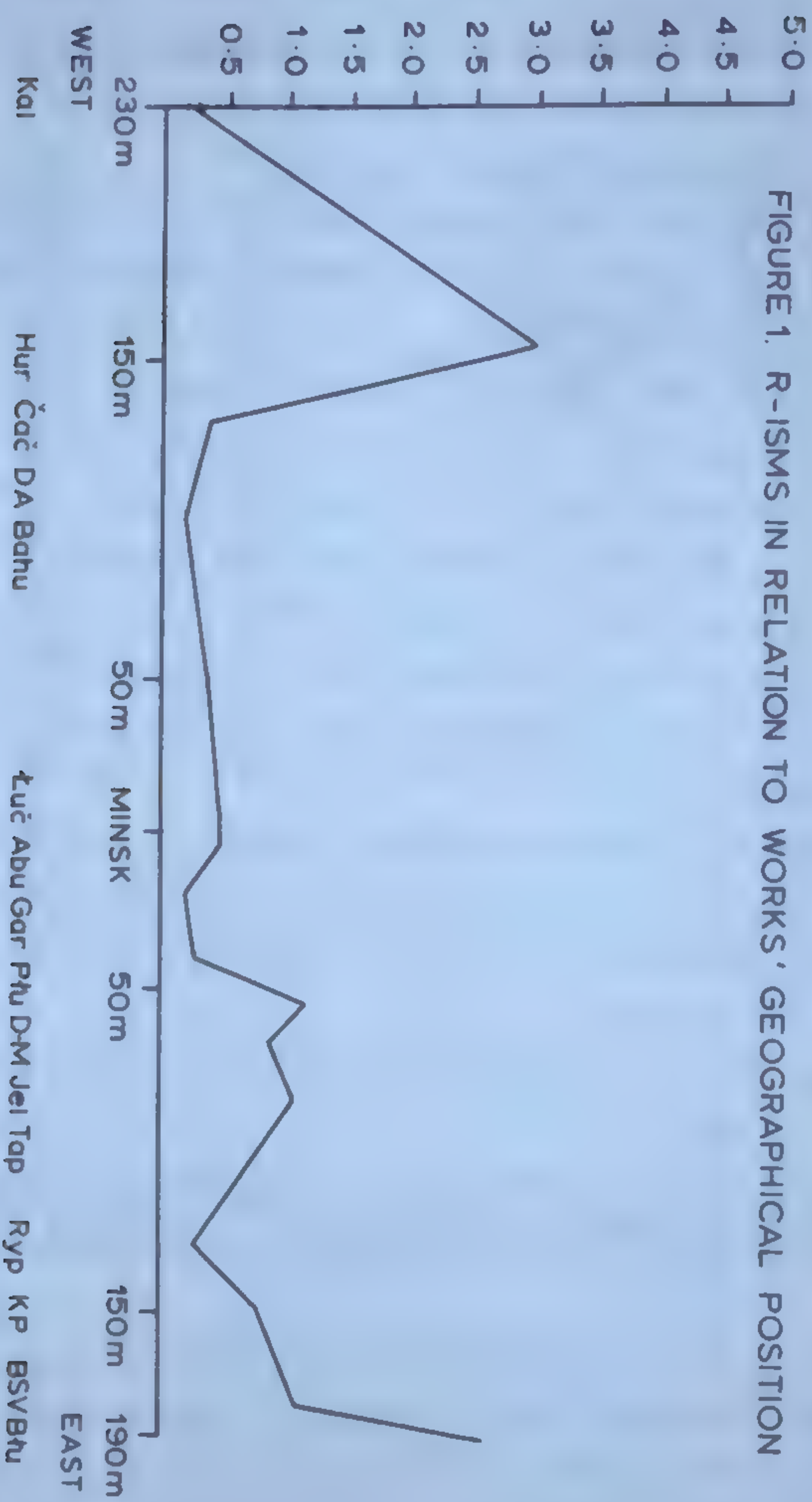
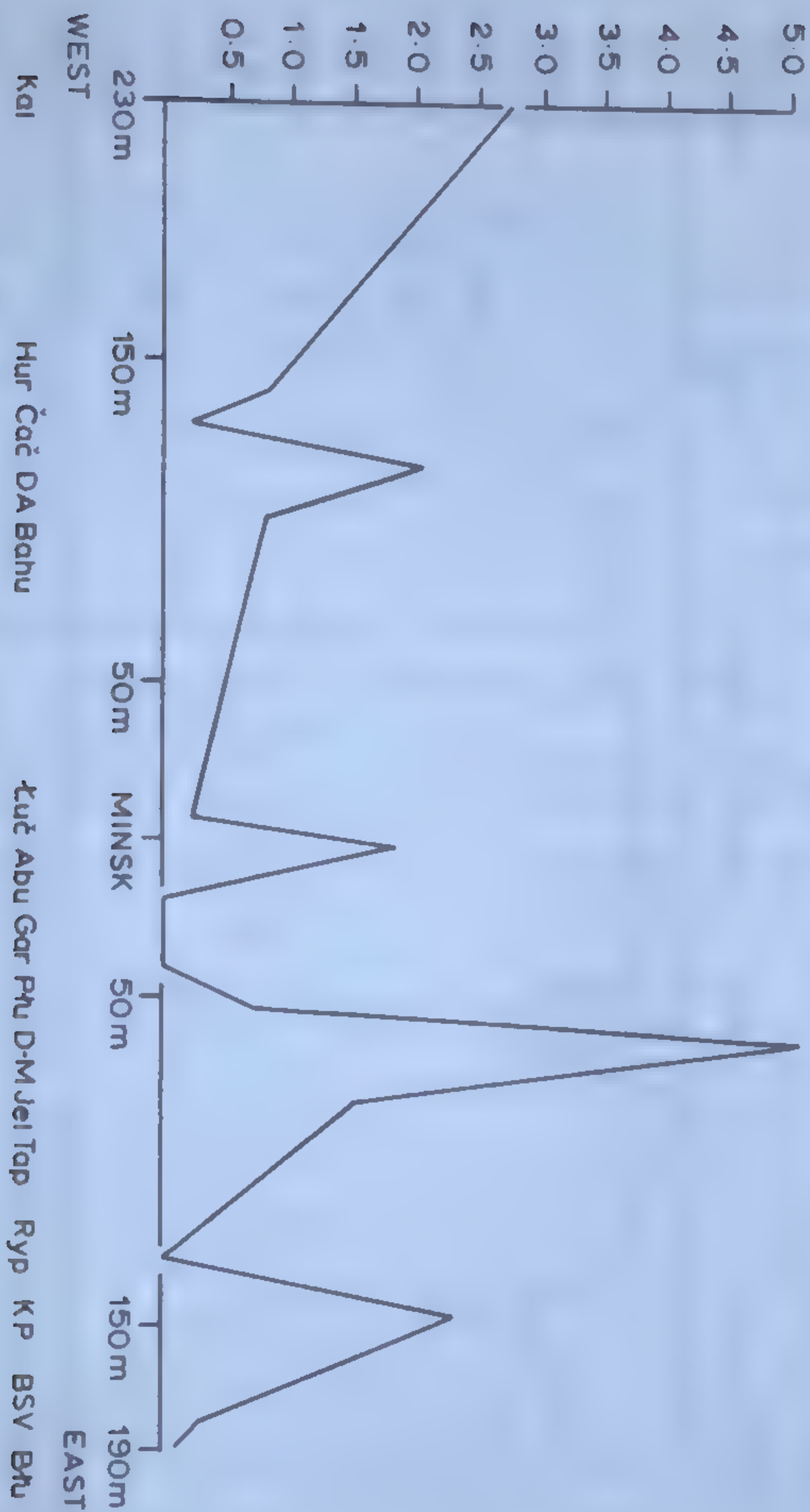
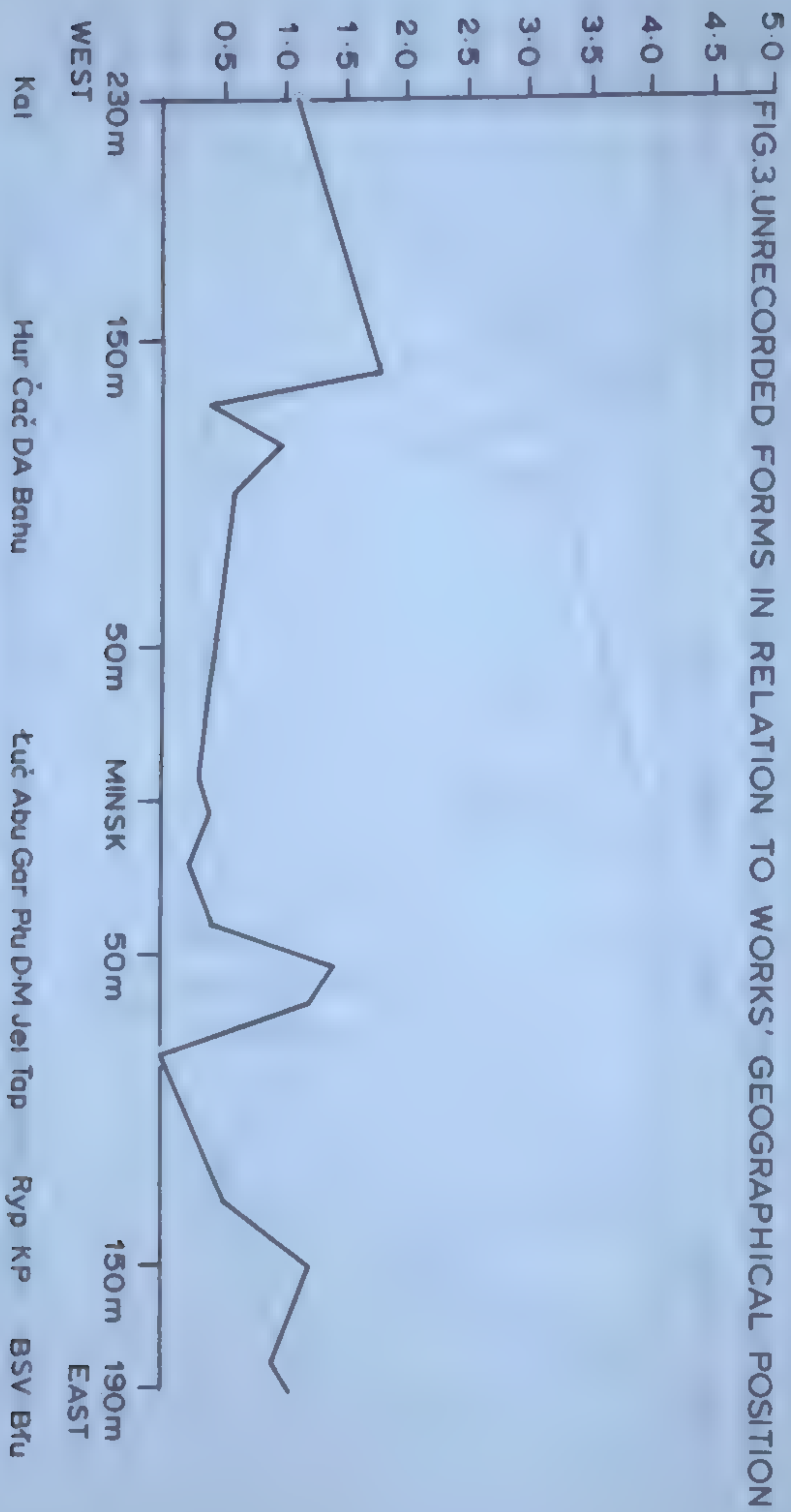


FIGURE 1. R-ISMS IN RELATION TO WORKS' GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION

FIGURE 2. P-ISMS IN RELATION TO WORKS' GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION





D-M: 1.2 - 1.3), there are equally many similar examples of texts with P-isms and unrecorded forms (Jel: 5.0 - 1.2; Kal: 2.6 - 1.1; KP: 2.3 - 1.1; DA: 2.0 - 1.0; Abu: 1.7 - 1.4). On the other hand, writers and texts with a high proportion of R-isms have not generally also a high proportion of P-isms, the chief exception being EDD (1.9 R-isms - 2.9 P-isms). Cf. also Tap (1.1 R-isms - 1.5 P-isms).

(iii) Factors of Genre and Authorship

Comparison of the major publicist and political works (KZ, EDD, PRPP, Kal, BSV, Blu, KP, CDMZ, BB, DA) with those that are basically literary (i.e. belles-lettres) (Čač, D-M, Pfu, Ryp, Jel, Luč, Tap, Gar, Hur, Bahu, Abu) shows that the publicist works have a considerably higher proportion of R-isms (0.7 - 1.0), P-isms (1.3 - 1.5)⁷³ and unrecorded forms (0.7 - 1.1) than their apolitical equivalents.

Comparison of works whose authors are unknown with those of known authorship reveals a higher proportion of unrecorded forms in the former group than in the latter (1.1 - 0.8). They have R-isms and P-isms in approximately equal proportions.

(iv) The Incidence of Individual R-isms, U-isms, P-isms and Unrecorded Forms

Tables 10-13 showing the number of instances of individual lexical borrowings and unrecorded forms do not present any surprises.

TABLE 10 R-isms

	<u>%</u>
1 example	157 (74.0)
2 examples	27 (12.7)
3 "	13 (6.1)
4 "	5 (2.3)
5 "	3 (1.4)
6 "	" "
7 "	1 (0.4)
8 "	" "
9 "	" "
10 "	" "

TABLE 11 U-isms

	<u>%</u>
1 example	36 (83.9)
2 examples	2 (6.4)
4 "	3 (9.6)

73. The ratio of P-isms would be greater were Jel - an intermediate figure - classed with the publicist writers and texts.

TABLE 12 P-isms

	<u>°/o</u>
1 example	117 (75.9)
2 examples	26 (16.8)
3 "	8 (5.2)
4 "	1 (0.6)
5 "	2 (1.2)

TABLE 13 Unrecorded Forms

	<u>°/o</u>
1 example	210 (87.8)
2 examples	20 (8.3)
3 "	6 (2.5)
4 "	1 (0.4)
5 "	" "
6 "	" "

In Tables 10-13 single incidences are, predictably, by far the most common. R-isms show more examples of multiple incidence than P-isms, which corresponds to their somewhat higher proportion in the texts as a whole (6.3 : 4.8). The unrecorded forms have the highest proportion of single incidences and, relatively, the lowest proportion of multiple incidences.

Section 3 A Note on Stress

The majority of the 19th-century texts are written in either syllabic verse or prose and thus afford relatively little opportunity to assess word stress. It is, however, possible to make a number of general observations based on those words in which the stress is revealed by spelling, metre or, occasionally, diacritic marks.

P influence on BR stress is quite considerable, with a number of words (for example, śmiešny) sharing P penultimate stress whilst their R, U equivalent has a different one; there are also several cases of words like prosty and nianaviść where R alone does not share the BR, U, P stress. In the texts there are 8 instances of a writer using penultimate stress in words common to BR, R, U, P where this stress is characteristic only of P (prastota, kredytar, mučenik, vynosić, żałosna, acenić, pachvalony, zaśviecić). Hur(c) has the word zabyćcia with penultimate stress despite the fact that in lit. BR, R, U it has final stress, and that it does not exist in P at all.

Other observations on stress peculiarities such as, for example, the preservation of penultimate stress in oblique cases (see, for example, domys(ie)ł, Part II, Section 1), or a writer's use of different stresses on the same word (note 52, Part II, Section 1) are incorporated within the Vocabulary section, usually at the point at which the first example occurs.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

The Byelorussian literary language in the 19th century was almost completely cut off from the traditions of the 16th and 17th centuries and, accordingly, its beginnings are marked by experiment and uncertainty in grammar, spelling and vocabulary. Although writers generally attempted to reproduce the features of their own native dialects, a number of them were familiar with more than one dialect, and often also with the Russian and Polish literary languages. Owing to the political pressures of the age, however, few writers knew each other's work, particularly in the first half of the century, with the result that none of them may be said to have played a decisive role in influencing other writers and in normalising the literary language. Nonetheless, the language of Dunin-Marcinkievič, and his selection of lexical resources in particular, are in many respects typical of the general pattern of the century as a whole.

Statistical analysis of 3,378 words representing the abstract side of the 19th-century vocabulary shows the latter to be close to Russian, Ukrainian and Polish, nearly one third of the words being characteristic of all four languages, and only one eighth of them not being characteristic of either Russian, Ukrainian or Polish. The lack of normalisation in the 19th-century language is reflected in the large number of hybrid forms, lexical inventions, orthographical, grammatical and stress variations, unnecessary doublets, and the fact that about one fifth of all the words studied are not attested in any of the literary or dialectal Byelorussian dictionaries.

The use of lexical borrowings and unrecorded forms by individual writers does not reveal any overall pattern of increase or decrease in the course of the century. It is, however, possible to make a number of observations on the incidence of these word categories. R-isms and unrecorded forms are least common in texts from the central region of Byelorussia; works from the north-east and north-west regions are about equal in terms of loan words and unrecorded forms, but there is a slight rise in the number of R-isms towards the east, although towards the west the same does not seem to apply to P-isms. Publicist texts have a higher incidence of lexical borrowings and unrecorded forms than do belles-lettres, and works of known authorship have a lower incidence of unrecorded forms than do the anonymous texts.

Finally, stress, although difficult to determine in the 19th century, shows an unmistakable Polish influence.

APPENDIX

R-isms, U-isms, P-isms and Unrecorded Forms in the Works of Dunin-Marcinkievič

Dunin-Marcinkievič is the only 19th-century Byelorussian writer whose work is spread over a sufficiently extended period for its language to show any development.

Table A shows each of his Byelorussian works with the date of publication (or, in the case of unpublished works, composition) and a figure representing approximately its length as a proportion of all his Byelorussian works together.

TABLE A The Comparative Length of Dunin-Marcinkievič's Works

	<u>%</u>
<u>D-M(a)</u> (1846)	6.0
" (b) (1855)	0.5
" (c) "	8.1
" (d) "	12.2
" (e) (1856)	5.0
" (f) (1857)	6.0
" (g) "	0.6
" (h) "	4.5
" (i) "	4.0
" (j) "	8.1
" (PT)(1859)	30.4
" (l) (1866)	14.2
" (m) (1868)	0.4

Tables B-E show the number of occurrences of R-isms, U-isms, P-isms and unrecorded forms respectively in each text, the second (bracketed) figure representing the number as a percentage of the total number of that type of word in Dunin-Marcinkievič's Byelorussian work as a whole.

TABLE B The Incidence of R-isms

	<u>%</u>
<u>D-M</u> (■)	3 (2.8)
" (b)	1 (0.9)
" (c)	8 (7.4)
" (d)	10 (9.3)
" (e)	8 (7.4)
" (f)	9 (8.3)
" (g)	9 (8.3)
" (h)	20 (18.5)
" (i)	2 (1.9)
" (j)	9 (8.3)
" (PT)	26 (24.1)
" (l)	2 (1.9)
" (m)	1 (0.9)

TABLE C The Incidence of U-isms

	<u>%</u>
<u>D-M</u> (a)	0 (0.0)
" (b)	1 (7.1)
" (c)	0 (0.0)
" (d)	7 (50.0)
" (e)	1 (7.1)
" (f)	0 (0.0)
" (g)	0 (0.0)
" (h)	1 (7.1)
" (i)	0 (0.0)
" (j)	0 (0.0)
" (PT)	3 (21.4)
" (l)	1 (7.1)
" (m)	0 (0.0)

TABLE D The Incidence of P-isms

	<u>%</u>
<u>D-M(a)</u>	1 (2.6)
" (b)	0 (0.0)
" (c)	3 (7.7)
" (d)	4 (10.3)
" (e)	1 (2.6)
" (f)	3 (7.7)
" (g)	2 (5.1)
" (h)	1 (2.6)
" (i)	0 (0.0)
" (j)	3 (7.7)
" (FT)	20 (51.3)
" (l)	1 (2.6)
" (m)	0 (0.0)

TABLE E The Incidence of Unrecorded Forms

	<u>%</u>
<u>D-M(a)</u>	10 (10.3)
" (b)	0 (0.0)
" (c)	10 (10.3)
" (d)	12 (12.4)
" (e)	3 (3.1)
" (f)	8 (8.2)
" (g)	10 (10.3)
" (h)	7 (7.2)
" (i)	1 (1.0)
" (j)	10 (10.3)
" (FT)	16 (16.5)
" (l)	10 (10.3)
" (m)	0 (0.0)

Tables F-H show the comparative frequency or rarity of R-isms, P-isms and unrecorded forms⁷⁴ in individual works.⁷⁵ The figures in these tables are reached by dividing the percentage figures of Tables B, D and E by those of Table A.

TABLE F The Proportion of R-isms in Individual Works

<u>D-M(a)</u>	0.5
" (c)	0.9
" (d)	0.8
" (e)	1.5
" (f)	1.4
" (h)	4.1
" (i)	0.5
" (j)	1.0
" (PT)	0.8
" (l)	0.1

TABLE G The Proportion of P-isms in Individual Works

<u>D-M(a)</u>	0.4
" (c)	1.0
" (d)	0.9
" (e)	0.5
" (f)	1.3
" (h)	0.6
" (i)	0.0
" (j)	1.0
" (PT)	1.7
" (l)	0.2

74. U-isms (Table C) are too few in number to produce significant results when presented in this way.

75. To minimise distortion only those works that amount to 4⁰/o or more of the total are included.

TABLE H The Proportion of Unrecorded Forms in Individual Works

<u>D-M(a)</u>	1.7
" (c)	1.3
" (d)	1.0
" (e)	0.6
" (f)	1.4
" (g)	1.6
" (h)	0.3
" (j)	1.3
" (PT)	0.5
" (l)	0.7

Figures 4-6 show the chronological development of R-isms, P-isms and unrecorded forms respectively, on the basis of the figures in Tables F, G and H which are grouped as follows: 1846 (D-M(a)); 1855-6 (D-M(c)-(e)); 1857 (D-M(f), (h)-(j)); 1859 (D-M(PT)); 1866 (D-M(l)). They afford the following observations:

- (i) Both R-isms and P-isms are highest in the middle period, with D-M(l) the lowest point of all.
- (ii) The works of 1857 are noticeably more russified than both those that precede and those that follow them.
- (iii) There is rather less variation in the frequency of P-isms, apart from D-M(PT).⁷⁶
- (iv) The unrecorded forms are most frequent in Dunin-Marcinkievič's earliest work, and show a general decline, although in this respect D-M(l) is slightly higher than D-M(PT) which has the lowest proportion of unrecorded forms.

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(a) -vsk zikj

76. Cf. Jelski's translation in this respect (see Part I, Section 4).

FIGURE 4. THE CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF R-ISMS

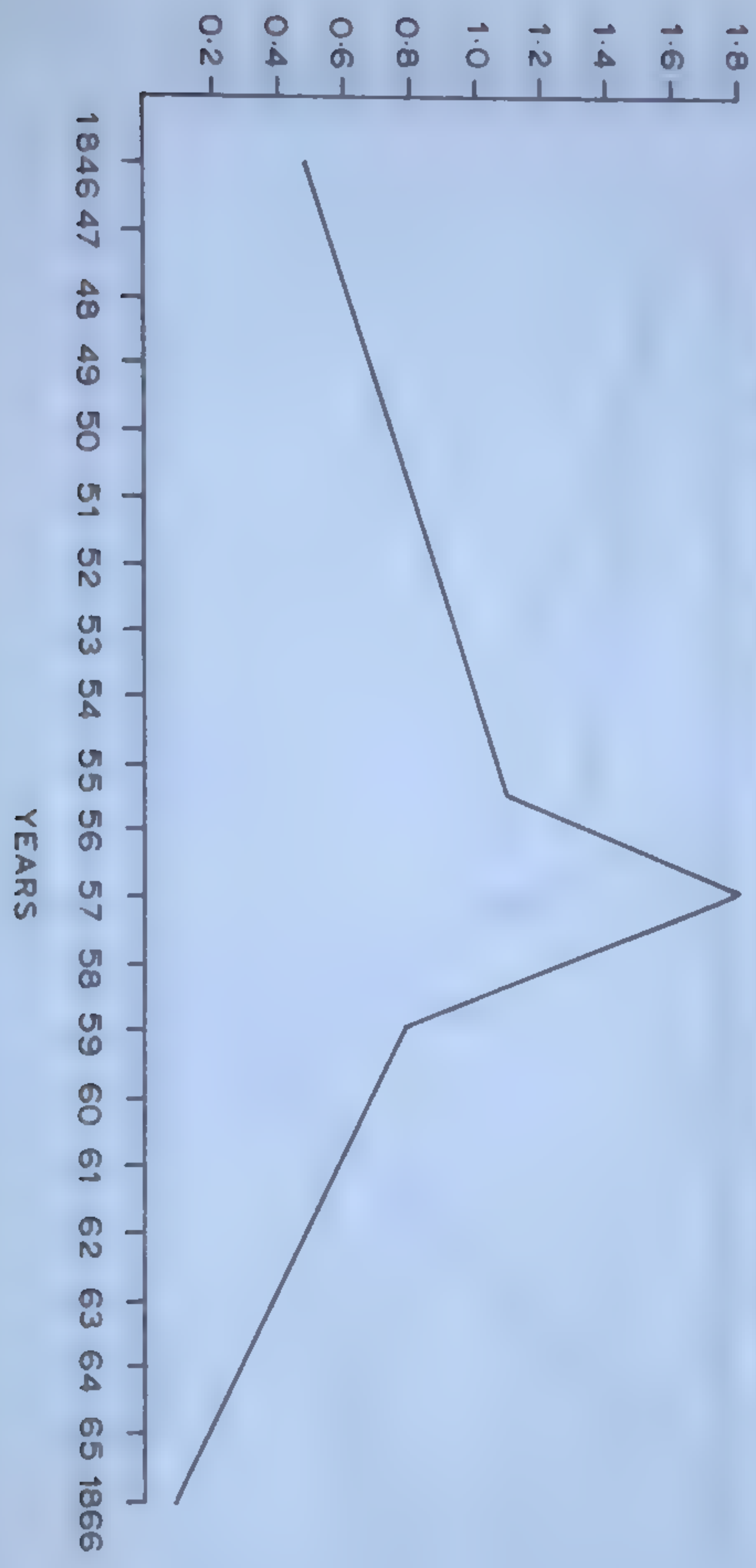
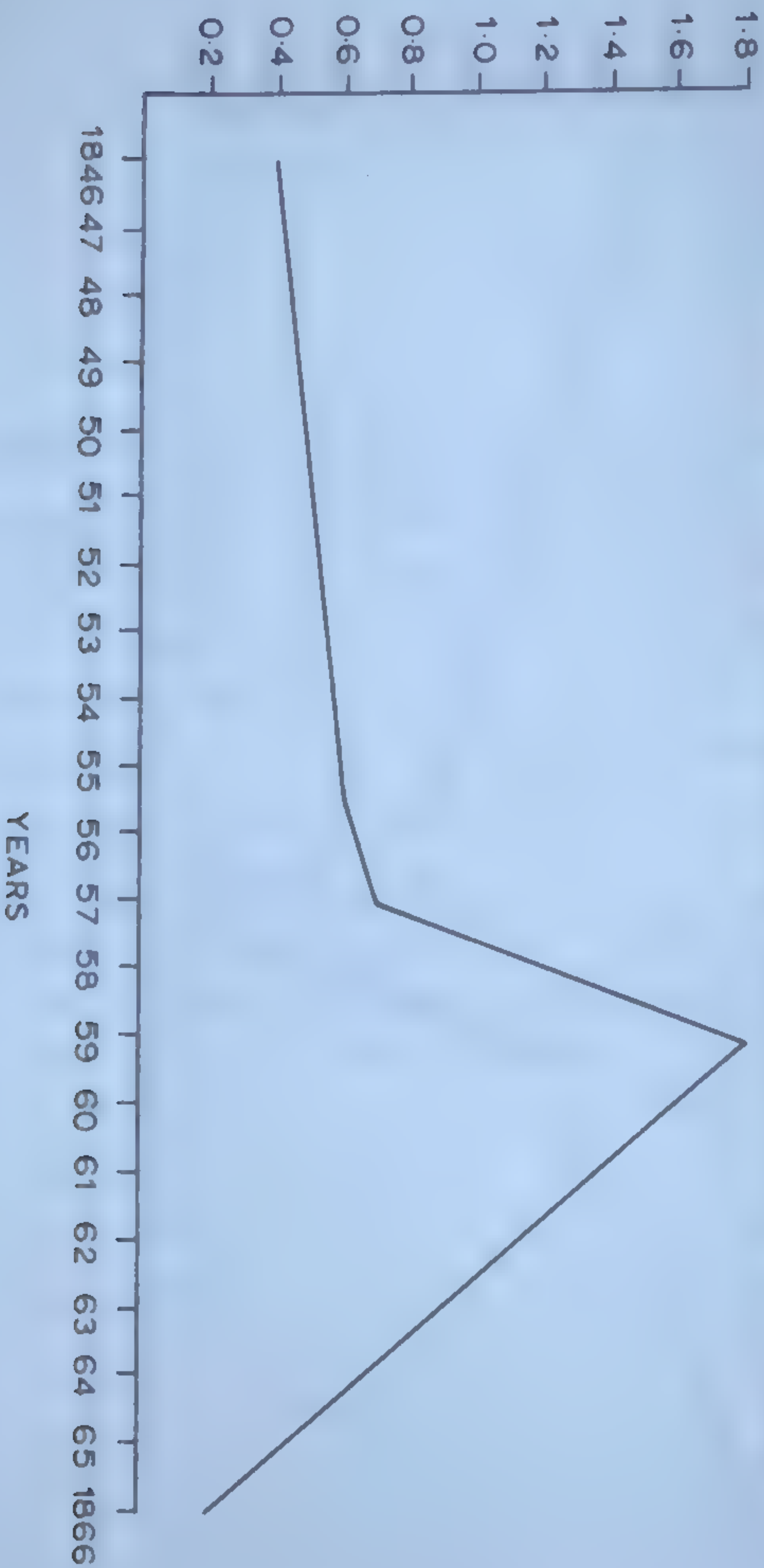
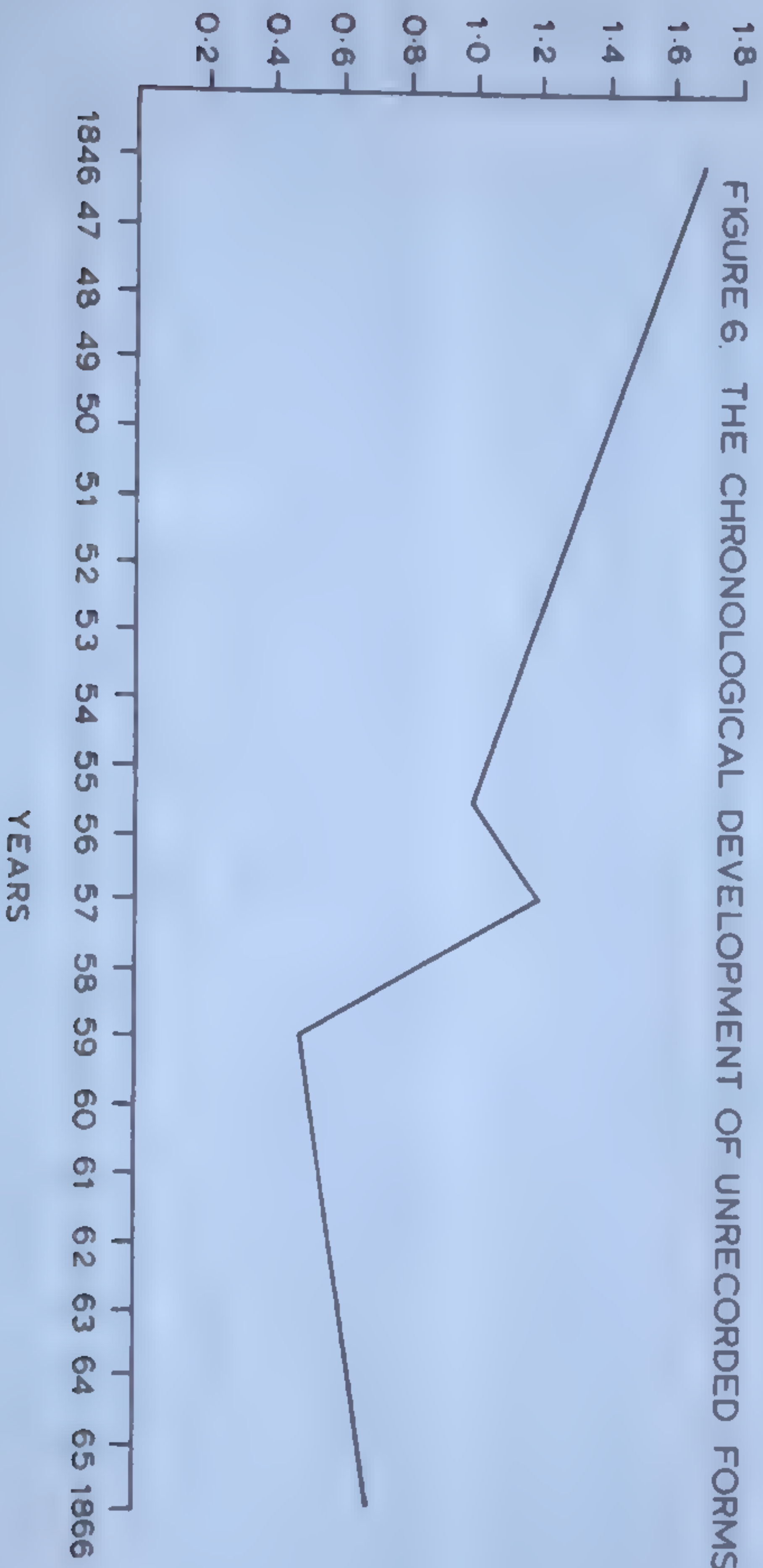


FIGURE 5. THE CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF P-ISMS





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